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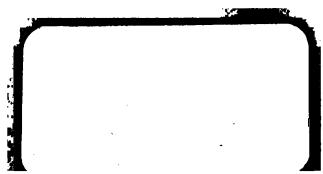
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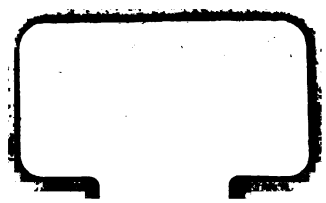


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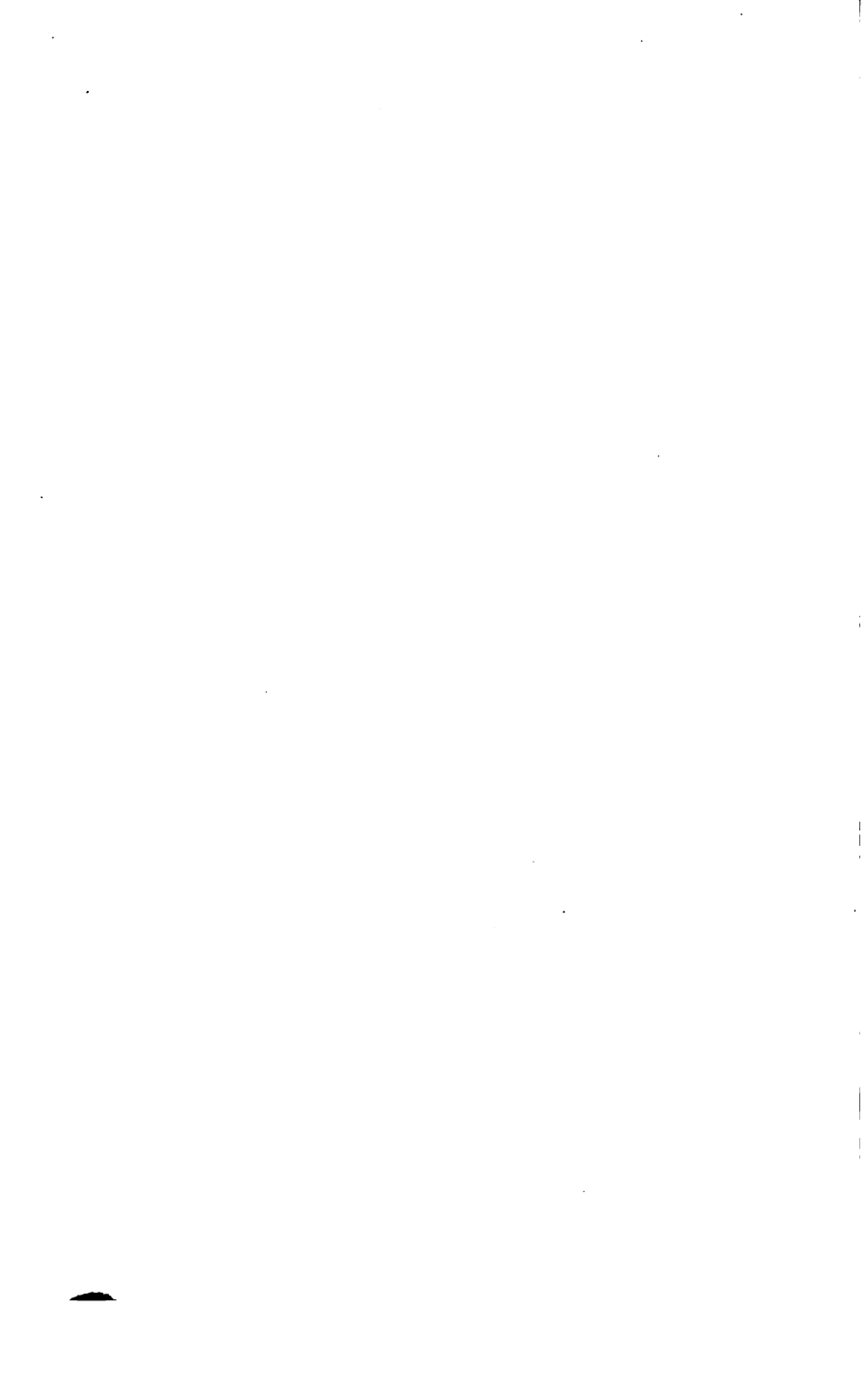


(COB  
(London)

Elmes







A  
**TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY**  
OF  
**LONDON**  
AND ITS ENVIRONS;

CONTAINING  
DESCRIPTIVE AND CRITICAL ACCOUNTS OF ALL THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE  
BUILDINGS, OFFICES, DOCKS, SQUARES, STREETS, LANES, WARDS,  
LIBERTIES, CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, COMMERCIAL,  
CHARITABLE, SCHOLASTIC AND OTHER ESTABLISH-  
MENTS, WITH LISTS OF THEIR OFFICERS,  
PATRONS, INCUMBENTS OF LIVINGS,  
&c. &c. &c.

IN THE  
**British Metropolis.**

---

BY  
**JAMES ELMES, M.R.I.A., ARCHITECT;**

SURVEYOR OF THE PORT OF LONDON;  
AUTHOR OF "MEMOIRS OF SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN;" "LONDON IN THE  
NINETEENTH CENTURY;" "LECTURES ON ARCHITECTURE;"  
"DICTIONARY OF THE FINE ARTS;" "HINTS FOR THE CON-  
STRUCTION OF PRISONS;" "TREATISE ON THE  
LAW OF DILAPIDATIONS,"  
&c. &c. &c.

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" ——— LONDON—opulent, enlarg'd, and still  
Increasing LONDON! Babylon of old,  
Nor more the glory of the earth than she  
A more accomplish'd world's chief glory now."

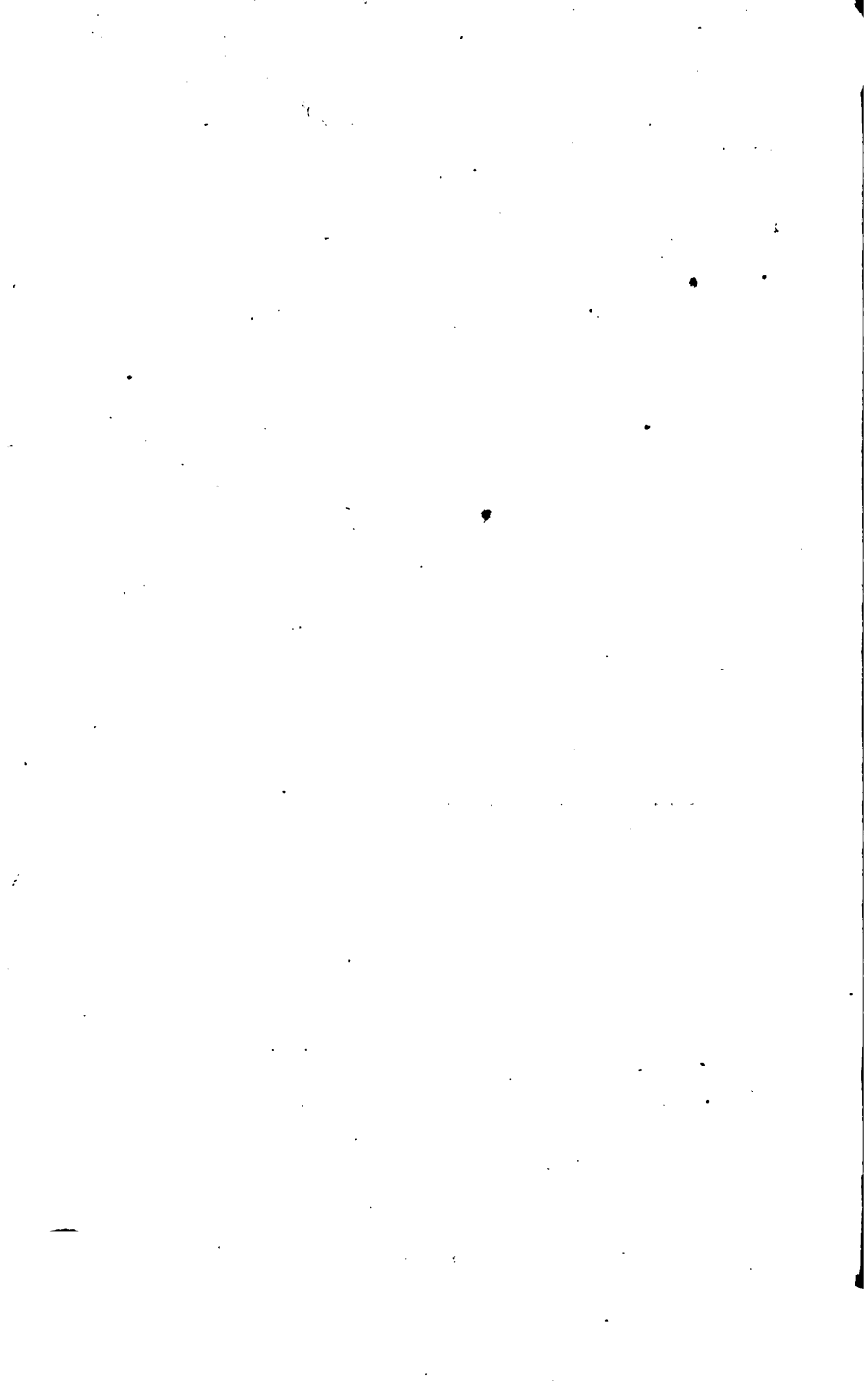
COWPER.

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**LONDON:**  
**WHITTAKER, TREACHER AND ARNOT,**  
**AVE-MARIA-LANE.**

**MDCCCXXXI.**

CO  
Elm



TO

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

THE LORD MAYOR,

ALDERMEN AND COMMON-COUNCILMEN

OF

*The City of London ;*

THIS WORK, ILLUSTRATIVE OF THEIR GREAT CITY

AND ITS ENVIRONS,

THE METROPOLIS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE,

IS DEDICATED

WITH GREAT RESPECT,

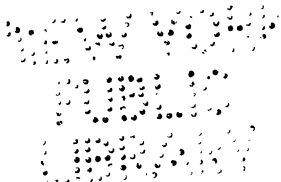
BY

THEIR FAITHFUL AND OBEDIENT SERVANT,

JAMES ELMES.

LONDON,

*January 1, 1831.*





THEY WERE  
STAYING  
IN THE

## P R E F A C E.

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HAVING been much employed in the study and examination of the Modern Architecture of England, I lately wrote a work on the improvements of its Metropolis ; and in some other of my publications, as in the “ Life of Sir Christopher Wren,” in the “ Annals of the Fine Arts,” and in the “ London in the Nineteenth Century,” I ventured some free but honest criticisms on the architecture of our Public Buildings.

But it has been suggested, that a work more comprehensive in plan, more general in arrangement, and more complete in accounts of the whole Metropolis, than the desultory opinions and particular descriptions of the “ London in the Nineteenth Century,” was desirable.

For this reason,—notwithstanding the greater difficulty and labour of the task, notwithstanding the humble drudgery that our great lexicographer imputes to dictionary-work, notwithstanding that he calls the writers of such books, unhappy mortals, slaves of science

and pioneers of literature—I have endeavoured to write a work, in the dictionary form, of the vast Metropolis of the British Empire.

The purpose of my present undertaking may be gathered from the title page, yet, a few observations on its advantages, in comparison with other works on the same subject, may be permitted.

In addition to the ample accounts of the squares, streets, lanes, courts and alleys, given in Mr. Lockie's *Topography of London*, which is a work now become of little use, through the sweeping away of entire districts, by the excavation and formation of the St. Katherine Docks and warehouses, by the enlargement of other docks, and the establishment of various great commercial undertakings, by the formation of Regent-street, and by the vast additions to all the environs of the metropolis, particularly to the western and north-western portions, all of which I have omitted or added as the case required, this work contains brief historical notices, architectural descriptions, and other details of all the churches, companies' halls, and other public buildings. To these I have added the names of the patrons and incumbents of all the livings, and in what diocese, archdeaconry, jurisdiction or exemption, they are situated, whether the incumbents are rectors or vicars, and the dates of their several institutions. Also descriptions and boundaries of the city wards and precincts, the names of their principal streets and public edifices, their aldermen, and number of their common-councilmen, and other ward officers; accounts of the principal collegiate, scholastic and charitable institutions, hospitals, dispensaries, and asylums, with the names of their present patrons and governors, medical and other officers. Fire insurance, gas and water companies, commercial establish-

ments and such like, with lists of their present directors, secretaries and other officers, corrected up to the latest possible moment.

The correctness of these lists are the more to be depended on, as they have all been acquired by myself, from the best authorities. No pen has been employed in this work but my own, except in the transcription of the alphabetical arrangement of the articles, from my rough draughts prepared from Mr. Lockie's once useful and meritorious work.

The descriptions may be considered too brief, but the work is not intended to be so much a full description of every particle, as a brief abstract of the great aggregate, and of the minor portions, that compose "THE METROPOLIS OF ENGLAND." That there are errors, no one can be more aware of than myself, but from the before mentioned circumstances, I take them freely and wholly upon myself. Yet I hope and trust, they will be found so unimportant, in comparison with the mass of information that I have accumulated, by the humble drudgery, as Dr. Johnson calls it, of the pioneer, into this small volume, that my kind readers will excuse and correct them.

Any information of such errors of omission, or of commission, or of suggestions for improvement in a Second Edition, if a second edition should be required, from any of my readers, will be esteemed a favour, and be thankfully received.

J. E.



# ELMES'S

## TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

### OF THE

## BRITISH METROPOLIS.

*Glossary of Abbreviations used in the course of the Work.*

<i>Blds.</i> .....Buildings.	<i>Pl.</i> .....Place.	<i>St.</i> .....Street.
<i>Ct.</i> .....Court.	<i>Sq.</i> .....Square.	<i>Terr.</i> .....Terrace.

### ABB

- ABBEY-PLACE**, *Bethnal-green-road*, is the continuation of Mary's-row, at the north-east corner of Wilmot-square, about three-quarters of a mile from Shore-ditch.
- ABBEY-PL.**, *Tavistock-mews, Russell-square*, is the first turning on the left hand in Little Coram-street, at No. 53, Great Coram-street.
- ABBEY-PL.**, *South-street, Lambeth*, is at the corner of No. 11, in that street, and is nearly opposite the Three Stags, in the Westminster-bridge-road.
- ABBEY-PL.**, **NORTH**, *Bethnal-green-road*, is at the north end of the first mentioned.
- ABBEY-PL.**, **SOUTH**, *Bethnal-green-road*, is at the south end of the above-mentioned.
- ABBEY-ROW**, *Bethnal-green-road*, is a turning out of the above-mentioned Abbey-place.
- ABBEY-STREET**, *Bethnal-green-road*, is the first turning on the right, at No. 92, about half a mile from Shoreditch.

### ABE

- ABBEY-ST.**, *Bermondsey*, is a turning at No. 126, Bermondsey-street, Tooley-street, Southwark.
- ABBEY CHURCH OF ST. PETER, WESTMINSTER.** — [See WESTMINSTER ABBEY.]
- ABCHURCH-COURT**, in Abchurch-yard, Lombard-street.
- ABCHURCH - LANE**, *Lombard-street*, leads from 67, Cannon-street, to the side of the Phoenix Fire-office, in Lombard-street, and is named from the adjacent church of St. Mary, Abchurch.
- ABCHURCH-YARD**, *Lombard-street*, is the open space at the south end of St. Mary, Abchurch, in Abchurch-lane, aforesaid, near Cannon-street.
- ABDY-ST.**, *Horselydown*, is a turning at No. 6, Broad-street, and a continuation of the east end of Tooley-street, leading to John-street, Horselydown.
- ABEL'S - BUILDINGS**, *Rosemary-lane*, also called White's-buildings, is a turning at No. 94, and leads to Chamber-street, Goodman's-fields, named after its first ground landlord.

**ABINGDON-BLDGS.**, *Westminster*, is a turning between Nos. 16 and 17, Abingdon-street, at the east end of Old Palace-yard.

**ABINGDON-PL.**, *Westminster*, is three doors on the left from Old Palace-yard.

**ABINGDON-PL.**, *Goswell-street-road*, is a turning on the east side of Abingdon-row, at the south end of Charles-street, Northampton-square, Goswell-street-road.

**ABINGDON - ROW**, *Goswell-street-road*, as above.

**ABINGDON-ST.**, *Westminster*, is at the end of Old Palace-yard, parallel to the Thames, and leads to Millbank-street.

**ABINGDON-ST.**, *Bethnal-green-road*, is near Belvedere-place.

**ABINGDON - ST.**, **LITTLE**, *Westminster*, is a turning at No. 10, Abingdon-street, before-mentioned, and leads to the Thames.

**ABOUKIR-PL.**, *Stepney*, is near Pleasant-place and Prospect-place, Stepney-green, Commercial-road.

**ACORN-CT.**, *Chancery-lane*, is opposite Symond's-Inn, and near Carey-street, Lincoln's-Inn.

**ACADEMY ROYAL, OF ARTS.**—[See ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.]

**ACADEMY ROYAL, OF MUSIC.**—[See ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.]

**ACADEMY, PUBLIC**, *Homerton*, is a public institution supported by a congregational fund for aiding dissenting ministers, and educating students for the ministry, at Homerton, near the Church, Hackney.

**ACCIDENTAL-PL.**, *Hackney-road*, is a turning at No. 17, Bath-street, Cole-harbour-street, about three-quarters of a mile on the left from Shoreditch church.

**ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE**, *Chancery-lane*.—Attendance from 9 to 2, and from 4 to 7; and for the delivery of drafts, from 11 to 2.

**ACHILLES, STATUE OF**, *Hyde-park*, was erected by a public subscription of ladies in honour of the victories of the Duke of Wellington, as appears by the following inscription on the massive granite pedestal which supports this brazen Colossus—

To

**ARTHUR DUKE OF WELLINGTON.**

And his brave companions in arms,  
This statue of Achilles,  
Cast from cannon taken in the victories of  
Salamance, Vittoria, Toulouse, and Waterloo,  
Is inscribed  
By their countrywomen.  
Placed on this spot  
On the XVIII. day of June MDCCCXXII.  
By command of  
His Majesty George III.

It is a restoration in bronze, by Richard Westmacott, Esq., R.A., of one of the celebrated groups on the Monte Cavallo at Rome, and is one of the finest specimens of sculptural brass-founding in Europe.

**ACKWORTH-BLDGS.**, *Bermondsey*, is in Blue Anchor-road, which is a continuation of the east end of the Grange-road, and leads to Mill-pond-bridge.

**ACORN-CT.**, *Bishopsgate-street*, is a turning at No. 125, Bishopsgate-street-Without.

**ACORN-ST.**, as above, at No. 121.

**ACORN-ST.**, or **CT.**, *Fetter-lane*, is the first turning on the right hand in Rolls'-buildings, Fetter-lane, and leads through White's-alley and Breams'-buildings, into Chancery-lane.

**ACORN-ST.**, *Camberwell*, is a turning in Southampton-place, Southampton-street.

**ACORN-YARD**, *Rotherhithe*, is a turning in Trinity-street, being a continuation of Lower Queen-street, Rotherhithe, parallel to the Thames, and leading to Russell-street and Greenland-dock.

**ACRE-PL.**, *St. Pancras*, is in the King's-road, by the side of the Workhouse.

**ACTIVE-PL.**, *Bermondsey*, is a turning out of Crown-place, Spa-road.

**ACTON-PL.** or **ST.**, *Walworth*, is in York-street, Walworth New Town, or Lock's-fields. It extends from, and is the continuation of, the end of York-street to Camden-street, leading to East-lane.

**ACTON-PL.**, *Kingsland-road*, is a row of houses on the east side of Kingsland-road, reaching from the north side of the Regent's-canal to the south end of Kingsland-crescent.

**ACTON-ST.**, *Gray's-inn-road*, turns off on the right, at No. 4, Constitution-row, about a quarter of a mile northward of Guildford-street, Foundling Hospital.

**ADAM A - DIGGING - YARD**, *Great Peter-street, Westminster*, is on the south side nearly opposite Little St. Anne's-lane.

**ADAM AND EVE-CT.**, *Oxford-street*, is a turning on the north side, nearly opposite to the Pantheon, and leads into *Castle-street*, *Oxford-market*.

**ADAM AND EVE-CT.**, *Whitecross-street*, *St. Luke's*, turns off at No. 106, about the middle of the east side.

**ADAM AND EVE-CT.**, *Bishopsgate-street Without*, is in *Angel-alley*, near *Skinner-street*, and received its name from the sign at its corner, before numbering was introduced by act of parliament.

**ADAM AND EVE-CT.**, *Duke's-place*, *Aldgate*, is the first turning on the left in *Mitre-court*, *Aldgate*, and leads through *New-court* into *King-street* and *Bury-street*, *St. Mary-Axe*.

**ADAMS'-CT.**, *Broad-street*, *City*, turns off on the right from *Threadneedle-street* at No. 12, *Broad-street*, nearly opposite to *Throgmorton-street*.

**ADAMS'-GARDENS**, or *PL.*, *Rotherhithe*, is in *Adams-street*, extending from *Adams-place* to *New-court*, *Rotherhithe*.

**ADAMS'-MEWS**, *Upper Berkeley-street*, *Portman-square*, leads from No. 44, *Upper Berkeley-street*, to *Upper Seymour-street*.

**ADAMS'-MEWS**, *South Audley-street*, *Grosvenor-square*, leads from No. 36, *South Audley-street*, to *Charles-street*, *Grosvenor-square*.

**ADAMS'-PL.**, *Southwark*, is in *High-street*, turns off at No. 187, south of *Union-street*, and leads to *Red-cross-street*.

**ADAMS'-PL.**, *Limehouse*, is in *Salmon's-lane*, which leads from the north end of *White-horse-street* to the *Commercial-road*.

**ADAMS'-ROW**, *Hampstead-road*, is the north side of the continuation of *Tottenham-court-road*, reaching from the north-west corner of the *New-road*, where was formerly the *Adam and Eve public-house*, represented in *Hogarth's March to Finchley*, to *Henry-street*, nearly opposite the *New River Company's reservoir*.

**ADAMS'-ROW**, *Lambeth*, is in *Doughty-place*, *Doughty-street*, between the *Archbishop of Canterbury's palace* and *Walcot-place*, *Westminster-bridge-road*.

**ADAMS'-ST.**, *Portman-square*, turns off on the east side of No. 7, *Baker-street*, and leads into *Manchester-street*.

**ADAMS'-ST.**, *WEST*, *Portman-square*, is the last turning on the right at the corner of No. 31, *Upper Seymour-street*, and leads northward across *Upper Berkeley-street* and *Upper George-street*, to the south end of *Seymour-place*, *Crawford-street*.

**ADAM-ST.**, *Adelphi*, named after *Messrs. Adam*, the fraternal architects, who embellished this part of the metropolis. It turns off at No. 72, on the south side of the *Strand*, about a quarter of a mile from *Temple-bar*, and leads on the fine terrace called the *Adelphi*.

**ADAM-ST.**, *Rotherhithe*, is the second street southward parallel to the *Thames*, leading from No. 93, *Neptune-street*, on the west, to *Swan-lane*, on the east, near to the *Thames Tunnel*.

**ADAM-ST.**, *Kent-road*, turns off at No. 20, *Harper-street*, *County-terrace*, in the *Kent-road*.

**ADDISON'S-YARD**, *Great Peter-street*, *Westminster*.

**ADDLE-HILL**, *Upper Thames-street*, is the first turning on the left at the west end of *Upper Thames-street* from *Earl-street*, *Blackfriars*, and leads northward into *Great Carter-lane*, *Doctors'-Commons*, near to *St. Andrew's church-yard*.

**ADDLE-ST.**, *Aldermanbury*, extends from No. 58, *Aldermanbury*, to *Wood-street*, *Cheapside*.

**ADELPHI, THE**, is an assemblage of buildings, or rather a district of the metropolis, on the south side of the *Strand*, reaching east and west from *Adam-street* to *Buckingham-street*, bounded on the north by the *Strand*, and on the south by the *Thames*. This distinguished and beautiful portion of the metropolis was designed and executed by *Messrs. John, Robert, James and William Adam*, the well-known architects, on the site of the ancient *Durham-yard*, then a district of mud and coal wharfs. On this low spot they erected a series of arches, terraces and subterranean streets, and spread forth on their surface that variety of streets known by the name of "The *Adelphi*," as being the production of "the brothers." The various streets are designated after them, as that fine row of mansions which faces the *Thames* is called, by way of excellence, "the *Adelphi terrace*;" and the other streets from their christian names, *John-street*, *Robert-street*, *James-street* and *William-street*. In this district is the mansion and repository of the Society for



the Encouragement of Arts, (See *Society for Encouragement of Arts*) many splendid family hotels and lodging-houses, and beneath the streets, where carriages roll and pedestrians bend their careful way, is the largest assemblage of coal wharfs and warehouses on the banks of the Thames.

**ADELPHI-TERR., THE,** is the before-mentioned row of mansions facing the Thames, erected parallel to the Strand and the river by Messrs. Adam. The view from this terrace, beginning at Westminster-bridge on the west, crowned by the antique towers of the Abbey, and Waterloo-bridge on the east, beautifully surmounted by the majestic cupola and elegant turrets of St. Paul, is almost unequalled for variety and architectural beauty. The central situation of this fine terrace, and its airy and healthy qualities, have always rendered it among the most desirable spots in the metropolis for a town residence.

**ADELPHI THEATRE, THE,** a small commodious theatre, which is opened under a licence from the Lord Chamberlain, for the performance of burlettas, ballets and pantomimes. It was originally opened by an ingenious and clever woman, a Miss Scott, who wrote, composed the music, and acted in her own pieces. It is now under the management of Messrs. Mathews and Yates, and is much patronized for the intellectuality of its dramatic pieces and the ability of its actors.

**ADELPHI WHARFS, THE.** The before-mentioned wharfs stand under the Adelphi streets and terrace. The principal access to them is down Durham-street, at No. 65, in the Strand, under the mansion and repository of the Society of Arts.

**ADJUTANT - GENERAL'S OFFICE,** for the dispatch of business belonging to that officer's department, is the first door on the left, going into the Park, under the archway of the building called the Horse-Guards, at Whitehall. It is under the management of Lieut.-General Sir Herbert Taylor, G. H. C., *Adjutant-general*; Major-general McDonald, *Deputy Adjutant-general*, an assistant adjutant-general, a deputy assistant adjutant-general, a first clerk, four senior clerks, and eight junior clerks.

**ADMIRALTY COLLEGE ADVOCATES' OFFICE,** is in Paul's Bake-house-court, Doctors' Commons, about six doors on the right, by the side of No. 15, on the south side of St. Paul's Church-yard,

down Paul's Chain. The hours of attendance are from nine till seven.

#### **ADMIRALTY, THE HIGH COURT OF.**

This court of judicature is held in Doctors' Commons, at the second house on the left from No. 7, Great Knight Rider-street, in the street so named. It is held under the jurisdiction of the Lord High Admiral, or the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, who take cognisance of all causes and pleas, criminal and civil, which relate to merchants and mariners. Their proceedings are guided by the principles of the civil law; but in criminal cases, as the trial of pirates, and crimes committed on the high seas, and upon large rivers below the first bridge which crosses them, the process is then conducted under a special commission from the crown, by a judge, jury and witnesses. Such trials are generally held at the Sessions-house, in the Old Bailey. This court was erected in the reign of Edward III., and was originally held in Southwark. The officers of this court are the judge of the admiralty, who must be a civilian, two advocates general, a counsel, a solicitor, two proctors, a registrar, and a marshal, who carries a silver oar before the judge. The present officers of this court are, *Judge of the Court*, the Right Hon. Sir Charles Robinson, D.C.L.; *King's Advocate General*, Sir Herbert Jenner, D.C.L.; *Admiralty ditto*, James Henry Arnold, D.C.L.; *Counsel to the Admiralty and Navy*, Henry J. Shepherd, Esq.; *Solicitor to the Admiralty and Navy*, Charles Jones, Esq.; *King's Proctor*, Iltid Nicholl, Esq.; *Admiralty ditto*, William Townsend, Esq.; *Registrar*, Lord Arden.

**ADMIRALTY OFFICE, Whitehall,** is a short distance on the right from Charing-cross, and opposite to Great Scotland-yard. In this office are transacted all maritime affairs belonging to the jurisdiction of the Admiralty, who here regulate and direct the affairs of the royal navy, nominate admirals, captains and other officers to serve on board his Majesty's ships of war, and give orders for the trial of those who have failed in their duty, or have been guilty of any irregularity.—The building is of brick and stone, designed by Ripley, in the reign of George II., with a tetrastyle portico of the Ionic order, between two advancing wings, in such a wretched style as fully to justify the satirist, who said of this architect:—

"When Jones and Wren's united labours fall,  
And under Ripley rise a new Whitehall."

Next the high street is a very handsome screen of Portland stone, designed by Adams, in exquisite taste, decorated with sculptures of naval emblems. In this building are the offices and residences of the five Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. On the top of the building is erected a semaphore telegraph, which communicates orders and intelligence to and from the principal sea-ports of the kingdom. The present chief officers of the Admiralty are the five Lords Commissioners, namely, the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Melville, K. T., Vice Admiral Sir George Cockburn, G. C. B., Vice Admiral Sir Henry Hotham, K. C. B., Sir George Clerk, Bart., and Lord Viscount Castlereagh. *First Secretary*, John Wilson Croker, Esq., M. P.; *Second Secretary*, John Barrow, Esq., F.R.S; *Chief Clerk*, John Dyer, Esq.; together with seven clerks of the first class, six of the second class, and ten of the third class.

**ADULT ORPHAN INSTITUTION**, founded for the relief and education of the friendless and orphan daughters of clergymen of the established church, and of military and naval officers, is situated in the Regent's Park. It is under the patronage of the King and the Princess Augusta, with a committee of management, two trustees, four auditors, and other officers. The Rev. J. J. Ellis, M.A., one of the masters of Merchant Tailors' School, is the *Secretary*.

**ADVOCATES' OFFICE**, *Doctors' Commons*.—[See DOCTORS' COMMONS.]

**AFFIDAVIT OFFICE**, *Symond's-inn*, Chancery-lane, the entrance to which is at No. 32, on the right hand side from Fleet-street. This office belongs to the Master in Chancery, where one or more attend to take affidavits, and in this office all affidavits belonging to the Court of Chancery are filed. The hours of attendance are from 9 to 2 in the forenoon, and from 4 to 8 in the afternoon in term time, and from 11 to 2 in vacation time.—N. B. Candles are not lighted from the last seal after Michaelmas term to the first seal before Hilary term.

**AFRICAN COMPANY'S OFFICE**, No. 60, Mark-lane, Fenchurch-street.

**AFRICAN AND SHIP-OWNERS' SOCIETY**, 33, New Broad-street, City.

**AFRICAN AND ASIATIC SOCIETY**, for the relief and instruction of poor

Africans and Asiatics. The Duke of Sussex is *Patron*, Wm. Wilberforce Esq., *President*, and the Rev. W. B. Collyer, D.D., *Secretary*.

**AFRICAN INSTITUTION**, No. 3, *Fledgery-street*, Westminster, a society instituted in 1807 for the general instruction and civilization of the natives of Africa. The complete abolition of the infamous traffic in human beings, called the slave trade, is one of its principal objects. The Duke of Gloucester is president, with thirty-four vice-presidents. Its secretary is William Empson, Esq.

**AFRICAN AND SENEGAL COFFEE-HOUSE**, is near the middle of the south side of Cornhill.

**AFRICAN-PL.**, *Somers-town*, turns off at No. 38, Wilstead-street, Somers-place-east, near the New-road.

**AGED CHRISTIAN SOCIETY**, of London, for the permanent relief of the decidedly Christian poor. Office, No. 32, *Sackville-street*, Piccadilly; the Rev. Messrs. Ellersby and J. Blackburn, secretaries.

**AGED PILGRIMS' FRIENDS' SOCIETY**, No. 19, *Pear-tree-street*, Goswell-street-road, near Old-street.

**AGGAT'S-PASSAGE**, *Houndsditch*, is the first turning on the left in Cutler's-street from No. 114, Houndsditch, and leads to Devonshire-square and Bishopsgate-street.

**ST. AGNES-LE-CLAIR**, *Old-street-road*, is an ancient spring of water dedicated to that saint, and now used as a cold bath, situated in Paul-street, Old-street-road, the continuation of Wilson-street from the north side of Finsbury-square.

**ST. AGNES-CRESCENT**, *Old-street-road*, is on the south side of that thoroughfare, and extends from Paul-street, above-mentioned, to Wood-street in North-street, City-road.

**ST. AGNES-PL.**, *Old-street-road*, is a row of houses near the above, which connect Old-street-road with Paul-street.

**ST. AGNES-PL.**, *Surrey*, is in Great Waterloo-street, Waterloo-bridge-road, a continuation of that road from the Coburg Theatre, to the Obelisk by the Surrey Theatre.

**ST. AGNES-ST.**, *Old-street-road*, is south of and parallel to the Old-street-road, and extends from Paul-street to Wood-street, City-road.

**ST. AGNES-TERR.,** *Finsbury*, is the continuation of Tabernacle-walk northward to Paul-street. The whole of this and the before-mentioned district of St. Agnes le Clair was, till within the last thirty years, known by the name of St. Agnes le Clair Fields, Hoxton.

**AIR-ST.,** *Piccadilly*, turns up at No. 18 on the north side of Piccadilly, and leads to No. 72 in the Regent's Quadrant. It leads also to Brewer-street and to Golden-square.

**AIR'S ALMS HOUSES,** *White's-alley, Coleman-street*, are in the second turning on the left above No. 61, Coleman-street.

**ALAM-YARD,** *Crutched-friars*, is in Mark-lane, Fenchurch-street.

**ST. ALBAN'S-BLDS.,** *Lambeth*, is in China-walk, near China-terrace, Westminster-bridge-road.

**ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH,** *Wood-street, Cheapside*, is situated about the middle of the east side. It is an indifferent attempt at the pointed style of architecture by Sir Christopher Wren, who, it is clear by this and other of his churches in the ancient English style of Gothic architecture, had but little knowledge and feeling for this appropriate and elegant style of ecclesiastical architecture. It is dedicated to St. Alban, the Anglo-protomartyr who suffered under the persecution of Diocletian, and gave his name to the ancient town and abbey of St. Alban, in Hertfordshire. The first church on this site was erected in the year 930, and dedicated to the same saint. After various repairs, the ancient church was taken down in 1634, and another erected, that was destroyed by the great fire of London in 1666, when the present edifice was erected after the same plan as the former. The living is a rectory, in the patronage of Eton college, and the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, alternately; and the parish of St. Olave, Silver-street, was united to it after the fire. Its present rector is the Rev. Edward J. Beckwith, one of the minor canons of St. Paul's, who was instituted in 1800. In Munday's edition of Stow are several curious epitaphs transcribed from this church, particularly the following:—

"Hic jacet Tom Short-hose,  
Sine tombe, sine sheet, sine riches,  
Qui vixit sine gowne,  
Sine cloake, sine shirt, sine breeches."

**ST. ALBANS-CT.,** *Wood-street, Cheapside*, is nearly opposite the before-mentioned church.

**ST. ALBANS-PL.,** *Pall-mall*, is a paved turning on the north side of Charles-street, Haymarket, opposite the Opera Colonnade. It leads at the back of Carlton-chambers, Regent-street, into St. Albans-street, St. James's-square.

**ST. ALBANS-PL.,** *Edgeware-road*, is at No. 140 on the east side of that great public thoroughfare.

**ALBANY,** *Mansion and Chambers, Piccadilly*, formerly York-house, is at No. 52 in Piccadilly, and adjoining to Burlington-house. The mansion in the centre was designed by Sir William Chambers for Lord Melbourne, who exchanged it with his royal highness the late Duke of York for the present Melbourne-house, adjoining the Horse-Guards in Whitehall. On its being parted with by the duke, the mansion was converted into the present range of chambers, or temporary residences for the nobility and gentry, and the gardens and court-yard built upon for similar purposes. It was then named *Albany*, after its late royal occupier's second title.

**ALBANY-PL.,** *Walworth*, is in East-street, formerly East-lane, on the east side of the high road leading from the Elephant and Castle to Camberwell.

**ALBANY-PL.,** *Commercial-road*, is opposite Robert-street, near the Gun tavern.

**ALBANY-PL.,** *Kent-road*, is in Albany-road, which leads from the Kent-road, nearly opposite the Grange-road, Bermondsey, to Camberwell; near the large Wesleyan Chapel.

**ALBANY-ROAD,** *Camberwell*. See the above.

**ALBANY-ST.,** *Regent's-park*, is on the east side of that park, on the north side of the New-road, and directly opposite to Portland-road. It leads at the back of the Colosseum and the Diorama, through Munster-street and Clarence-street, to the north eastern extremity of the park, by the Zoological Society's Gardens.

**ALBANY-ST.,** *LITTLE, Regent's-park*, a street parallel to the above, near its northern end, leading from William-street to Ernest-street, Clarence-market.

**ALBANY-TERR.,** *Regent's-park*, near to the above.

**ALBANY-TERR.,** *Kent-road*, is on the eastern side of the above described Albany-road, a short distance on the left hand from the Kent-road.

**ALBEMARLE-ST.**, *Clerkenwell*, named after the noble owner of the soil, is about the middle of St. John-street, West Smithfield, on the left hand at No. 23, and leads westward into St. John's-square.

**ALBEMARLE-ST.**, *Piccadilly*, is a large handsome street opposite St. James's-street, and parallel to Bond-street. It leads from Piccadilly northwards to Grafton-street, New Bond-street. The island of houses between Grafton-street and Piccadilly, was formerly the mansion and garden of the Duke of Albemarle, who purchased them of the Earl of Clarendon, whose seat it had long been. On the disposal of the property by the duke on building leases, the present houses in Albemarle-street, and those at their back in Bond-street, formerly called Albemarle-buildings, were erected. The Clarendon Hotel in New Bond-street, is on part of the property, and so named from that cause.

**ALBERT-ST.**, *Horton*, is in William-street, near the Canal-road.

**ALBION-CHAPEL**, *Moorfields*, is at the end of Fore-street, and the south-east corner of London-wall. It is a neat and unassuming building, with a very pretty diastyle portico of the Ionic order in antis. It belongs to a congregation of the national church of Scotland resident in London.

**ALBION-BLDS.**, *Bartholomew-close*, is a paved court at the end of Westmoreland-buildings, Aldersgate-street.

**ALBION-CT.**, *Albion-place, St. George's in the East*, is a turning that leads into Mary-street, and Chapel-street.

**ALBION-CLUB**, is held at No. 85, St. James's-street. Its number is limited to four hundred members.

**ALBION FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY'S OFFICE**,—the corner of Bridge-street and Ludgate-hill, facing the end of Farringdon-street. This company was instituted in 1805, and established by act of parliament. Its affairs are managed by eighteen directors (of whom James Pattison, Esq., is *Chairman*, and John Towgood, Esq., *Deputy Chairman*), and three *Auditors*. William Charlton, Esq., is the *Secretary*; John Teesdale, Esq., *Solicitor*; D. R. Roper, Esq., *Surveyor*; Dr. Bright, *Physician*; and Benjamin Pearce, Esq., *Accountant*. The office is a very handsome elevation, with Grecian Doric porticos, from the designs of Mr. Roper.

**ALBION-PL.**, *Walworth, or Newington-Butts*, is the second turning on the left, about a quarter of a mile from the Elephant and Castle, on the road towards Camberwell.

**ALBION-PL.**, *East-lane, Walworth*, is part of the east side, a few yards on the left hand from the Kent-road, towards Walworth High-street or road.

**ALBION-PL.**, *Blackfriars'-road*, is the large square on the south side of Blackfriars-bridge, corresponding with Chatham-place on the north. The large houses on the east side were formerly the Albion mills that were destroyed by fire about thirty years ago. At the opposite side are the warehouses and works of the British Plate Glass Company.

**ALBION-PL.**, *Lower Chapman-street, St. George's in the East*, is on the south side of the road between Mary-street and Duke-street.

**ALBION-ST.**, *St. George's in the East*, is the fourth turning on the right in the Commercial-road, from Cannon-street-road, and leads to Lower Chapman-street.

**ALBION-ST.**, *Blackfriars'-road*, is the south continuation of Albion-place, extending as far as Stamford-street. About the middle of this place is a large building formerly the Leverian Museum, and afterwards the Surrey Institution. It is now used for occasional concerts, and is called the Surrey Rotunda.

**ALBION-ST.**, *Rotherhithe*, is a continuation eastward of Paradise-row, from Deptford Lower-road, and extends across Neptune-street.

**ALDERMANBURY**, is the continuation northward of Milk-street, Cheapside, from the corners of Cateaton-street and Lad-lane. It takes its name from having been the site of the ancient Guildhall, where the Aldermen of London held their meeting. This ancient hall is supposed to have been built by Edward the Confessor, as it was known by its present name in 1189. Stow remembers its ruins, and says it was used in his days as a carpenter's shop. It has no public buildings of consequence but its church.—[See ST. MARY, ALDERMANBURY.]

**ALDERMANBURY-POSTERN**, is a continuation northward of Aldermanbury, extending from London-wall to Fore-street. It is so named, as being on the site of the ancient postern gate through London-wall.

**ALDERMAN PARSONS' STAIRS.** A public landing place on the north bank of the Thames, at Shadwell, named after a former owner. It is also called *Lady Parsons' Stairs*.

**ALDERMAN'S - WALK,** *Bishopsgate-Without*, is a turning on the north side the church, about a quarter of a mile on the left from Cornhill, extending behind the church into the church-yard.

**ALDERMARY-CHURCH-YARD,** *Watling-street*, is a narrow paved street, leading to the middle of Bow-lane. It has a very capacious and handsome church by Sir Christopher Wren.—[See **ST. MARY, ALDERMARY**.]

**ALDRSGATE-BARS,** *Goswell-street*, is a little beyond the north end of Aldersgate-street, and is the boundary of the liberties of the City without the walls, in that direction.

**ALDRSGATE - BLDGS.,** *Aldersgate-street*, is about three-fifths of a mile on the right hand from Newgate-street, nearly opposite to Charter-house-square.

**ALDRSGATE-CHAPEL,** *Glass-house-street*, is situated in the Glass-house Liberty of St. Botolph, Aldersgate-street. This liberty, which supports its own poor, and is extra parochial, derives its name from a glass-house which anciently stood there.

**ALDRSGATE-ST.,** is the north continuation of St. Martin's-le-Grand, and reaches from the site of the ancient Aldersgate to the ancient Barbican. This street contains the church of St. Botolph (see *St. Botolph's Church*); Shaftesbury House (which see), an ancient residence of the earls of that name, and built by Inigo Jones; the celebrated Albion Tavern, and the Bull and Mouth and the Three Cups Hotels. It gives name to the ward, which is governed by Alderman Sir Peter Laurie and eight common-councilmen.

**ALDRSGATE-WORKHOUSE,** is at the back of No. 129, Aldersgate-street, at the south-east end of New-street, Cloth-Fair.

**ALDGATE CHURCH.**—[See **ST. BOTOLPH, ALDGATE**.]

**ALDGATE HIGH-ST.,** is the continuation of Leadenhall-street and Fenchurch-street, and extends eastward from the Pump to Somerset-street and Petticoat-lane. It gives its name to the ward, which is governed by an alderman (Thorpe) and six common-councilmen.

**ALDGATE WORKHOUSE,** is at No. 138, *Houndsditch*.

**ALDGATE WARD SCHOOL,** is nearly opposite the Minorities, and near the corner of Aldgate church-yard and Houndsditch. It was founded by Sir John Cass, alderman of the ward in 1710. His statue adorns the front.—[See **CASS'S SCHOOL**.]

**ALDOLIS or ALDONES - CT.,** *John-street, Leonard-street, Shoreditch*, is on the west side, nearly facing Charles-street.

**ALERTON or ALLERTON-ST.,** *Hoxton*, is near Walbrook-place, Hoxton New Town, about a quarter of a mile on the left from Winkworth-buildings, City-road.

**ALEXANDER - BLDGS.,** *Three - Oak-lane, Horsleydown*, is the eastern continuation of Free-school-street, Tooley-street.

**ALFRED-BLDGS.,** *Castle-lane, Westminster*, is the second turning on the right from James-street, or the west end of York-street, by the Park.

**ALFRED'S - BLDGS.,** *Windmill - street, Finsbury-square*, is a few yards on the right from the north-west corner of Finsbury-square, two houses from Providence-row.

**ALFRED-CT.,** *Paul's-alley, Redcross-street, Cripplegate*, is the first turning on the left in Paul's-alley, from the corner of Red Cross-street, and leads to Aldersgate-street.

**ALFRED-MEWS,** *Tottenham-court-road*, is nearly opposite Chapel-street, and about one-third of a mile on the right from Oxford-street.

**ALFRED-PL.,** *Goswell-street-road*, is on the western side of the road, and commences at the end of Rawstorne-street, opposite Sydney-street, and is continued by Owen's-place, Gwyn's-buildings, to the City-road.

**ALFRED-PL.,** *Kent-road*, is a row of houses on the south side, about a quarter of a mile on the right, below the Bricklayer's Arms.

**ALFRED-PL.,** *Bedford-square*, is a handsome street, terminated by two crescents (see *Crescent*), and extending from Chenies-street to Store-street.

**ALFRED-PL.,** *Blackfriars'-road*, is the first turning on the east, nearly opposite Christ Church, about a furlong on the left from Blackfriars'-bridge, and parallel to the high road.

**ALFRED-PL.**, *Newington Causeway*, is the first row of houses on the left from the Elephant and Castle towards London.

**ALFRED-PL.**, *New-road, Isle of Dogs*, is about a furlong south of the Limehouse entrance of the City Canal.

**ALFRED-R.O.W.**, *Charles-street, Bethnal-green-road*, is the second turning on the left from the road opposite Wilmoth-square.

**ALFRED SOCIETY** or *Club*, is held at No. 23, *Albemarle-street, Piccadilly*. Its number is limited to five hundred members, it is conducted by a committee of fifteen, and its secretary is Charles Beloe, Esq.

**ALIE-ST.**, *Goodman's-fields*.—[See **AYLIFFE-STREET**.]

**ALIEN-OFFICE**, 18, *Crown-street, Westminster*, is a few doors on the right from King-street. Its chief clerk is William Hughes, Esq.

**ALIENATION - OFFICE**, 2, *King's-bench-walk, Inner Temple*, is on the east side, a few yards on the left from the south end of Mitre-court. It is one of the offices under the Lord Chancellor, where all writs of covenants and entries upon which fines are levied and recoveries suffered, are taken to have fines for alienation set and paid. It is conducted by three commissioners—George Courthorpe, Esq., Sir R. Chester, and Charles Luxmore, Esq., a receiver-general, a master in Chancery, and two clerks. It is open from 9 to 1, and from 3 to 5; except during the long vacation, when it is open only on Mondays and Wednesdays, from 11 to 12.

**ALLEN'S** or **ALLEYN'S ALMS-HOUSES**, *Lamb-alley, Bishopsgate-Wichout*, are a few doors on the right, from the corner of the said street, the north side of Sun-street. This charitable foundation was erected in Petty France by Edward Alleyn, a comedian, about the year 1614, and subsequently removed to its present site.—[See **DULWICH COLLEGE**.]

**ALLEN'S-BLDGS.**, *Bowling-green-lane, Clerkenwell*, is the first on the left from opposite the Workhouse, Coppice-row.

**ALLEN'S-BLDGS.**, *Vine-yard, St. Olave's*, is the second turning on the left from the east end of Tooley-street, about three-eighths of a mile on the left from London-bridge.

**ALLEN'S-CT.**, *Oxford-street*, is between Wardour-street and Chapel-street, about one-eighth of a mile on the left from St. Giles's.

**ALLEN'S-CT.** or **RENTS**, *Harrow-alley, Gravel-lane, Houndsditch*, is the second turning on the right from Gravel-lane, towards the middle of Petticoat-lane.

**ALLEN-ST.**, *Clerkenwell*, is about one-sixth of a mile upon the west side of Goswell-street, and leads into St. John-street.

**ALLEY'S ALMS-HOUSES**, *Great St. Anne's-lane, Westminster*, are about ten doors on the right from Great Peter-street, at the back of the Woolstaplers' Alms-Houses.

**ALLHALLOWS**, *Barking*, the church of, is situated at the east end of Tower-street, and the corner of Seething-lane. It receives its name as having been dedicated to all the Saints, formerly called All-Hallows, and from being before the Reformation a vicarage in the gift of the Abbess and Convent of Barking, in Essex. But on the dissolution of the monasteries the advowson was given to the Archbishop of Canterbury. It escaped the fire in 1666, and is of considerable extent, being one hundred and eighty feet long, sixty-seven broad and thirty-five high; it has a plain bell tower, with a well proportioned turret, about eighty feet in height from the ground. This church is of considerable antiquity, as appears from the circumstance of Richard the First having founded and endowed a chapel within its walls. Its present vicar is the Rev. S. J. Knight, who was instituted in 1783.

**ALLHALLOWS**, *Bread-street*, the church of, is situated at the corner of Bread-street and Watling-street, and takes its name from the same dedication as the last, and its situation, which is near to the ancient Bread Market of the city. It was originally a rectory of very ancient foundation, under the patronage of the Prior and Canons of Christ Church, Canterbury, but since the reformation it was conveyed to the Archbishops of Canterbury, of which see, it is one of the thirteen peculiars within the city. The old church was destroyed by the great fire in 1666, and the present edifice was erected from the designs of Sir Christopher Wren, as a church for the united parishes of St. Allhallows, Bread-street, and St. John the Evangelist, the old church of which stood at the north-

east corner of Friday-street and Watling-street. The body of the church is plain, with dressings of the Tuscan order. It is seventy-two feet in length, thirty-five in breadth and thirty in height. It is an excellent specimen of the talents of Sir Christopher Wren in substantial and useful church building. Its present rector is the Rev. G. T. Andrewes, one of the six preachers at Canterbury, who was instituted in 1819.

**ALLHALLOWS, THE GREAT**, the church of, is situated at the north-east corner of Allhallows-lane, on the south side of Upper Thames-street, nearly opposite the lower end of Bush-lane, Cannon-street. It derives its name from its dedication to all the saints or *hallowes*, and its epithets, to distinguish it from an adjoining church of the same name, which was called the *less*. It is also in ancient books called the *more*, or the greater, and, *ad Fanum*, in the *ropery*, from its vicinity to some rope walks. This church was founded by the ancestors of the Despencer family, from whom it passed to the crown, till in 1546 Henry the Eighth gave it to Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, in whose successors it has remained to the present day. It is a rectory, and one of the thirteen peculiars in London, belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury. After the fire of London, the parish of Allhallows the Less, originally called Allhallows, *super cellarium*, from being built on arched vaults or cellars, was united to Allhallows the Great, and the present church, built from the designs of Sir Christopher Wren, erected for the use of both parishes. Its present rector is the Rev. Wm. St. Andrew Vincent, a prebendary of Chichester, who was instituted in 1788.

The interior of this church is of the Tuscan order, is eighty-seven feet long, sixty feet broad and thirty-three feet high, built of brick and stone in a strong and solid manner. The tower is plain, square, and divided into five stories, and having neither spire, turret or pinnacles, has the appearance of being unfinished, which is very likely to be the case, as Sir Christopher Wren was too good a master of his art to erect such a foundation to carry nothing. Among the funeral monuments that were in the ancient church of Allhallows the Great, and that were destroyed by the great fire, was one of too interesting a nature to be omitted, even in a work like the present, where "brevity is the soul" of its excellence, if not of its wit. It was one erected, probably by the parish, to the

memory of our illustrious if not amiable Queen Elizabeth, to whom may very properly be applied the epitaph of the Empress Maria Theresa of Austria.

"Sexu femina, ingenio vir."\*

The inscriptions on the monument in question ran as follows:

"If royal virtues ever crown'd a crown;  
If ever mildness shin'd in majesty;  
If ever honour honour'd true renown;  
If ever courage dwelt with clemency;  
If ever princess put all princes down,  
For temperance, prowess, prudence, equity;  
This, this was she, that in despite of death  
Lives still admir'd, ador'd Elizabeth."

"Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all."

On the representation of a book above her bust is the following:

"They that trust in the Lord shall be as Mount Zion, which shall not be removed."

On the right side of the monument,

"Spain's rod, Rome's ruin, the Netherland's relief,  
Heaven's gem, earth's joy, world's wonder, nation's chief."

On the left side,

"Britain's blessing, England's splendour,  
Religion's nurse, and Faith's defender."

And beneath,

"I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course."

Queen Elizabeth died the 24th March, 1602."

**ALLHALLOWS, Honey-lane**, a small church-yard, upon which stood, before the fire of London, the small church of the above name. Being a very small parish it was united by act of parliament to that of St. Mary-le-bow in Cheapside. It is a rectory, the advowson of which is in the Grocer's Company, which since its union with the above-named parish, and that of St. Pancras, Soper-lane, present alternately with the Archbishop of Canterbury. Honey-lane Market, small as it is, occupies the site of two ancient parish churches; the one at the head of this article, and that of St. Mary Magdalen, Milk-street, which was also destroyed by the great fire in 1666.—[See ST. MARY-LE-BOW.

**ALLHALLOWS, THE LESS**, stood on the south side of Thames-street, almost adjoining to that of Allhallows the Great; but having suffered in the common calamity in 1666, the parish was united to that of Allhallows the Great, which see.

\* Woman by sex, and man by mind.

**ALLHALLOWS**, *Lombard-street*, the church of, is situate in Bell-alley, near the north corner of Lombard-street, in the ward of Langbourn. A church stood here dedicated to the same patrons before the year 1053. It is a rectory, and one of the thirteen peculiars within the city, appertaining to the see of Canterbury. The advowson appears to have been anciently in lay hands, as Brithmer, a wealthy citizen, with the approbation of Archbishop Stigand and Dean Goderic, gave it with a messuage adjoining to the cathedral church of Canterbury in the year 1503; by virtue of which donative it still remains in the gift of the dean and chapter of the Metropolitan Church. The present rector is the Rev. Walter Brown, a prebendary of Canterbury, who was instituted in 1810. It is a neat, plain, and like all Sir Christopher Wren's churches, a well proportioned edifice. The body is eighty-four feet in length, fifty-two in breadth and thirty in height.

**ALLHALLOWS**, *London-wall*, the church of, stands a little westward of Broad-street in London-wall, whence it derives its second name. It is a rectory, the patronage of which was anciently in the prior and convent of the Holy Trinity, near Aldgate, who in 1335 presented it to Thomas Richer de Sanston. At the dissolution of religious houses in the reign of Henry VIII., this church, with the priory to which it belonged, was surrendered to the crown, in whose gift the advowson still remains. Its present rector is the Rev. Robert Nares, a canon residentiary of Litchfield, archdeacon of Stafford, and a prebendary of St. Paul's. He was instituted in 1817. It escaped the fire in 1666, but became latterly so ruinous that in 1765 the parishioners obtained an act of parliament to pull it down and rebuild it; which they did from the designs of the elder Mr. Dance, the (then) city architect, who also built the churches of Shoreditch and Bishopsgate. It is a plain substantial church, of brick and stone, with a well proportioned stone tower and cupola.

**ALLHALLOWS STAINING**, the church of, is situated near the eastern extremity of Langbourn Ward, on the west side, and near to the north end of Mark-lane, within four houses of Fenchurch-street. It is believed to be of Saxon origin from its cognomen *Stane*, corruptly Staining, the Saxon word for stone, probably to distinguish it from some other that was of wood. It is mentioned as early as 1329, when

Edward Camel was its incumbent. It was anciently a rectory, under the patronage of the De Walthams, till 1365, when Simon, Bishop of London, presented it to the abbot and convent of *De Grace*, near the Tower. At the reformation it devolved to the crown, and was afterwards sold by James I. to George Bingley and others in soccage.\* It came afterwards into the possession of Lady Slany, who bequeathed it to the Grocer's Company, who still hold the advowson, but it is not in charge.

**ALLHALLOWS STAINING SCHOOL**, near the above named church, was founded in 1669 by Mr. William Winter, who endowed it with £1,000.

**ALLHALLOWS-LANE**, *Upper Thames-street*, is near the steel-yard, by the side of the church of Allhallows the Great, nearly opposite the lower end of Bush-lane, Cannon-street.

**ALLHALLOWS - PASSAGE**, *Grace-church-street*, is a turning about six houses northward of Lombard-street.

**ALLHALLOWS-STAIRS**, a public landing place on the north bank of the Thames, at the bottom of Allhallows-lane above mentioned.

**ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**. The offices of this company are at No. 8, Pall-mall, and at the north-west corner of Capel-court, Bartholomew-lane, opposite the east front of the Bank of England. It is under the management of five presidents and fifteen directors. Its managing officers are Benjamin Gompertz, Esq., *Actuary*; Andrew Hamilton, *Secretary*; and Dr. Hume, *Physician*.

**ALLOWANCE OFFICE FOR SPOILED STAMPS**, is at the Stamp-office, in the south-east corner of the great quadrangle of Somerset-place, in the Strand. It is open for the receipt of spoiled stamps, on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 12 to 2. Its officers are Charles Crokat, Esq., *examiner*, and Messrs. Walter Twyford, Alfred R. Adrian, and George Warburton, *clerks*.—Where a deed has been executed, and is then, from any circumstance, rendered useless, and another deed executed in lieu thereof, upon applying for the allowance of the stamps upon such deed, it is necessary to produce the last-executed deed for the inspection of the commis-

\* A servile tenure of inferior or husbandry services to be performed for the fee, below that of knight's service.



sioners of stamps, before any allowance will be granted for the stamp or stamps for which the allowance is claimed.—No allowance can be obtained for any stamps spoiled or rendered useless, unless they are delivered to the examiner of spoiled stamps at the Allowance-office, within six calendar months, after the same shall have been spoiled, if the parties to whom they belong reside in London, or within ten miles. Where they belong to parties not residing in London, nor within ten miles, twelve months is allowed. Where deeds have been sent abroad and rendered useless by any circumstance, the time for recovering the allowance is six months from the time when they were received back. Other more particular information can be obtained by inquiry at the office, where proper forms of application may be seen.

**ALMACK'S** *Assembly-rooms*, so called after the original proprietor, and often called Willis's rooms, after the name of the present proprietor, is an extensive building, where balls, concerts, public meetings &c. are held. It is situate on the south side of King-street, St. James's, about mid-way between St. James's-square and street, opposite Duke-street. In these rooms, the meetings of the exclusive and fashionable assembly called *Almack's*, under the direction of a committee of ladies of the highest rank, are held; as also an ancient and fashionable society called the *Caledonians*, and other fashionable and respectable assemblies.

**ALMONRY, THE GREAT**, *Westminster*, so named as being anciently the place where the alms of Westminster Abbey were distributed, is the first turning on the south in Dean-street, parallel to Tothill-street, and communicating with it by Wright's-passage.

**ALMONRY, THE LITTLE**, is the continuation of the preceding, crossing Dean-street, and leading to Dean's-yard by the Abbey. On the site of the Almonry, vulgarly called the Ambry, stood originally a chapel dedicated to St. Catherine, or, as Stowe says, to St. Anne. Near this place Abbot Islip, whose chapel is among the greatest beauties in the adjoining Abbey, erected, in 1474, the first printing-office that was ever established in England, when the celebrated William Caxton, a citizen and mercer of London, brought that invaluable art from Holland, and became earliest printer in England.

**ALMONRY OFFICE, THE**, is situated in Middle Scotland-yard, Whitehall, and belongs to the department of the Lord High Steward, which office is at present held by the Marquess of Conyngham. It is under the immediate management of the Archbishop of York, the present *Lord High Almoner*; the Rev. Dr. Goodenough, *Sub-Almoner*; the Marquess of Exeter, *Hereditary Grand Almoner*; Joseph Hanby, Esq., *Secretary* to the Lord High Almoner, a yeoman, and a groom of the almonry. These officers have the distribution of the King's alms, a public celebration of which takes place every Maunday Monday; besides which other and less ostentatious bounties are bestowed to aged, poor, and deserving persons.

**ALMONRY-YARD**, *Westminster*, is a turning in the middle of the south side of the before described Great Almonry.

**ALMS-HOUSES**. For accounts of these, the reader is referred to the several articles under the title of their respective founders.

**ALPHA-COTTAGES**, *Regent's-park*, a series of respectable dwellings on the western side of the said park, which derive their name from the circumstance of a builder of some taste taking the first piece of ground that was to be let, and building thereon a cottage for the residence of himself and family. An imitator followed, and, as imitators from the time of Horace were always "a servile herd," forgot when his predecessor had said A, that he ought to have said B, and have called his imitation *Beta* Cottage, but multiplying first letters, named the whole concern, cottages, streets and roads, *Alpha-cottages*!

**ALPHA-ROAD**, *Regent's-park*, is about one-third of a mile up Lisson-grove, nearly opposite the Yorkshire Stingo, in the New-road, leading from Tottenham-court-road to Paddington.

**ALPHABET - CT.**, *Brown's - buildings, Clare-market*, is a small court, named from an adjacent sign, that leads from Stanhope-street to Nag's Head-court.

**ST. ALPHAGE**, the church of, is situated in Aldermanbury and London-wall, having an entrance from each. It derives its name from St. Alphege or Elphage, a noble Saxon saint, and Archbishop of Canterbury, who was murdered at Greenwich by the Danes, in the year 1013. The former church, which was a small and mean edifice, escaped the flames in 1666, but has

been recently rebuilt from the designs of the younger Mr. George Dance. It has the singularity of having elliptical columns instead of circular, where, being attached to the wall in a very narrow street, great projection could not be obtained, and consequently produce a better effect of light and shade from the depth of the undercutting, than either pilasters or half columns. The living is a rectory in the patronage of the Bishop of London, and its present rector is the Rev. Robert Watts, one of the prebendaries of St. Paul's, who was instituted in 1799.

**ALSOPI'S-BLDGS.**, *New-road, Mary-le-bone*, is a row of well built, lofty houses on the north side of the New-road, that leads from Tottenham-court-road to Paddington, and nearly opposite the northern end of Baker-street, Portman-square.

**ALSOPI'S-MEWS**, *New-road, Mary-le-bone*, is the first turning north parallel to part of Alsop's-buildings, and extending from Baker-street North, to Upper Gloucester-street, Portman-square.

**ALSOPI'S-PL.**, *New-road, Mary-le-bone*, is situate on the north side of Alsop's-buildings, and extends from Pleasant-row to Baker-street, North.

**ALSCOT-PL.**, *Grange-road, Bermondsey*, is part of the south side, about a furlong on the right from Bermondsey New-road, and a few yards east from Page's-walk.

**AMBASSADOR'S**, *French, Office for Passports*, is in Weymouth-street, at the back of the ambassador's official residence, No. 50, Portland-place. The present ambassador is the Duke de Laval Montmorency, who resides in Piccadilly, and M. Roth is his secretary, with the Viscount de Flavigny and M. Billing as under secretaries.

**AMELIA - ROW**, *Borough-road, St. George's-fields*, is on the south side of the road facing the King's-bench Prison. It is continued by Earl-street to the London-road, opposite the Philanthropic Society's schools.

**AMELIA-ST.**, *Walkworth*, is about one-third of a mile on the right from the Elephant and Castle on the high road to Camberwell; the south end of it is now called Penton-street.

**AMEN-CORNER**, *Ave-Maria-lane*, is the first turning on the left up Ave-Maria-lane from Ludgate-street, and leads to Stationers'-alley, and the residentiaries' houses of St. Paul's Cathedral.

**AMERICA-PL.**, *Southwork*, the first turning on the east parallel to part of Gt. Guildford-street. There is an entrance to it in Queen-street, and it leads to Orton's-buildings and Castle-street.

**AMERICA-MEWS**, *Minoriss*, are behind the south side of America-square.

**AMERICA-Sq.**, *Minoriss*, is the middle of the west side, the fourth turning on the right down Crutched-friars from Mark-lane.

**AMERICA-ST.**, *Great Guildford-street, Southwork*, is the first on the right, and five or six houses from Queen-street, leading to America-place.

**AMERICAN FUND OFFICE**, *City Chambers, Bishopsgate-street*.

**AMERICAN INDIAN CIVILIZATION SOCIETY**, an institution established by the Society of Friends; was established in 1795, and has been carried on with their progressive assiduity and persevering steadiness, so as to have considerably influenced the northern tribes of American Indians to adopt the arts of cultivation. Their meetings are held at Messrs. Darton's, booksellers, in Gracechurch-street.

**AMICABLE-ROW**, *Kent-street*, is a turning off at No. 44, Newcastle-street, in that road.

**AMICABLE SOCIETY**, for a perpetual life assurance office, at their house, No. 13, Serjeants-inn, Fleet-street, nearly opposite Fetter-lane. This ancient and honourable society was incorporated by a royal charter granted by Queen Anne, and enlarged and otherwise improved by a second, granted in the 48th year of George III., and again by another charter granted the 12th February, 1823. Queen Anne's charter limited the number of members to 2,000; the second allowed the society to increase their numbers to 3,000; and the third charter to 16,000. The society is empowered to make a provision for their wives, children and other relations, after an easy, certain and advantageous manner, with power to purchase lands, &c., to have a seal, which is a dove standing upon a serpent, surrounded by a scroll, in the upper part of which is their motto, "*Prudens simplicitas*." The business of this corporation is conducted by twelve directors, six auditors, and a registrar, John Pensam, Esq., who is also receiver and accountant, of whom every particular relative to the society may be obtained. Attendance is given at the office as above from 9 o'clock till 3.

**AMPHITHEATRE, ASTLEY'S, Royal**, is situated on the Surrey side of Westminster-bridge, on the right hand side of the high road, about fourteen houses from the bridge foot. Its season commences on Easter Monday and terminates in November. Its leading attractions are the inimitable performances of graceful and daring horsemanship of Ducrow, the principal proprietor, his beautiful stud of horses, and a series of popular burlettas and descriptive dramas, principally of celebrated battles. It was originally established by the eccentric Philip Astley, who was a dragoon and served under the late Duke of York, whose patronage he enjoyed till his death.

**AMPHITHEATRE-RW, Westminster-bridge-road**, is a row of houses named after the preceding, which extends from Astley's Theatre to Stangate, on the south bank of the Thames.

**AMPTON-ST., Gray's-inn-lane**, turns off at No. 7, Calthorpe-place, Gray's-inn-road.

**AMWELL-ST., Pentonville**, is near to the New River Head, in St. John's-street-road, and named from the village of Amwell, where that aqueduct takes its rise.

**ANCHOR-ALLEY, Old-street, St. Luke's**, is on the north side of that street, the first turning westward from the church, and formerly called Horse-shoe-alley.

**AMYAS'S ALMS-HOUSES**, erected and founded in 1655, by Mrs. Susannah Amyas, for eight poor persons, male or female, is in George-yard, near the north end of Old-street, City-road.

**ANCHOR AND HOPE - ALLEY, St. George's in the East**, is the continuation of Red Lion-street from Wapping, a little below the church on the left, near the place formerly called Green Bank.

**ANCHOR-ST., Shoreditch, or Bethnal-green**, extends from the back of the Swan publichouse, in Shoreditch, to Club-row, and is continued by Slaughter or Sclater-street to about one-sixth of the way up Brick-lane, from Church-street, Bethnal-green.

**ANCHOR-ST., LITTLE, Bethnal-green**, parallel to and between Anchor-street and Church-street.

**ANCHOR-ST. or LANE, Mile End**, is on the west side of Charrington's brewery, about a quarter of a mile on the left hand side, eastward from the turnpike-gate, opposite Stepney-green.

**ANCHOR-ST., Stepney**, is in Catherine-street, a new street in the East India Dock-road, nearly opposite Poplar Church.

**ANCHOR-ST., Spitalfields**, is in Club-row, at the north end of Wheeler-street, Spital-fields.

**ANCHOR - WHARF, Bermondsey-wall**, is a few yards to the west of Fountain-stairs.

**ANCHOR - WHARF, Upper Thames-street**, is on the south side of that street, nearly opposite the lower end of Addle-hill, Doctors' Commons.

**ANDERSON'S-BLDES., City-road**, part of the north side thereof by the turnpike, a little more than three-quarters of a mile on the right from Finsbury-square, nearly one-third of a mile south of the Angel-inn, Islington, and nearly opposite to the Orphan's School.

**ANDERSON'S - BLDES, Grange-road, Bermondsey**, form part of the north side, about a furlong on the left-hand side from Bermondsey New-road, nearly opposite Page's-walk (by some called the Terrace).

**ANDERSON'S - CT., Queen-street, Borough**, near Union-street, and opposite Whitecross-street.

**ANDERSON'S-ST., Vauxhall**, turns off at No. 25, Vauxhall-walk.

**ANDERSON'S - WALK, Vauxhall-walk**, is the first turning on the right from Lambeth-butts, towards Vauxhall-gardens. It leads into Princes-street, by the side of the Thames.

**ANDERSON'S-YARD, Chelsea**, is a narrow passage leading from Royal Hospital-row to Turk's-road, and is situate between James-yard and Castle-yard.

**St. ANDREW'S, Holborn**, the church of, stands at the north-east corner of Holborn-hill and Shoe-lane, and is dedicated to St. Andrew the Apostle, who is distinguished in church history as the earliest of the apostles, and as having suffered martyrdom in Achaia. There was a church on this site as early as the year 1297, which escaped the fire of London in 1666, but ten years after, being found too ruinous for reparation, it was taken down, except the tower, in 1686, and the present church erected in its place by Sir Christopher Wren. It is one of the finest and most appropriate Protestant churches in Europe. Its exterior is plain, simple and unpretending; consisting of a base-

ment under the galleries, with low windows which light the aisles, and an upper story of semicircular headed windows for the galleries and nave; crowned by a well proportioned cornice, blocking course and balustrade. The tower, which is the ancient one, newly faced with Portland stone ashlering in 1704, is square, and has no pretensions either to beauty or to taste; the interior is spacious, rich and beautiful, consisting of a nave and two aisles, divided in height into a ground story and galleries. It is one hundred and five feet long, sixty-three feet broad and forty-three feet high.—The living is a rectory worth above £600 a year. The patronage was originally in the gift of the Dean and Canons of St. Paul's, who transferred it to the Abbot and Convent of Bermondsey, who continued to be its patrons till their dissolution by Henry VIII., when that monarch granted it to Thomas, Lord Wriothesley, afterwards Earl of Southampton, from whom it descended, by marriage, to the late Duke of Montague. It is now in the patronage of the Duke of Buccleugh, and its present rector is the Rev. Gilbert Beresford, who was instituted in 1819.

**ST. ANDREW'S, HOLBORN, AND ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR'S, PAROCHIAL VISITING SOCIETY.**—Office—Vestry-room, St. Andrew's Church, 1829.

**ST. ANDREW'S - CT., Holborn-hill,** is about twenty houses on the left from Farringdon-street, and five houses westward of the church, whence it takes its name.

**ST. ANDREW'S-CT., Whitefriars,** is part of Ashentree-court, Temple-street, at the south end of Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.

**ST. ANDREW'S-HILL, Blackfriars,** extends from the east end of Earl-street, or the west end of Upper Thames-street, to Great Carter-lane.

**ST. ANDREW'S CHARITY-SCHOOL, Hatton-garden, Holborn,** is situated at the corner of Cross-street, and is, as its name infers, the parochial school of St. Andrew's, Holborn, wherein eighty boys and seventy girls are clothed, and educated in the principles of the established Church of England.

**ST. ANDREW HUBBARD,** the church-yard of, is between Botolph-lane and Love-lane, in Little Eastcheap. The ancient church, which was destroyed at the fire of

London, stood where the Weigh-house now stands, but was united to the parish of St. Mary-at-Hill.

**ST. ANDREW'S-ST., Seven Dials,** is the first coach-turning on the left in Broad-street, St. Giles's, leading from Drury-lane to the Seven Dials.

**ST. ANDREW'S-ST., LITTLE,** is the continuation of St. Andrew's-street, leading from the Seven Dials to St. Martin's-lane, or the western end of Long Acre.

**ST. ANDREW'S, HOLBORN, WORKHOUSE,** is in Shoe-lane, a few yards on the left hand from Holborn-hill, with another entrance from Farringdon-street.

**ST. ANDREW'S WORKHOUSE, North,** is at the north end of Saffron-hill, by Ray-street, Clerkenwell.

**ST. ANDREW'S, HOLBORN, AND ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR'S WORKHOUSE,** is on the left in Little Gray's-inn-lane, towards Mount Pleasant and Cold-bath-fields, at the back of Gray's-inn-lane, a quarter of a mile from Holborn.

**ST. ANDREW, Undershaft,** the church of, is situated at the south-east corner of the street called St. Mary-axe and Leaden-hall-street. There was a church on this site dedicated to the same saint as early as the year 1362, which was pulled down in 1532, and the present church erected in its room, at the expense of William Fitz-Williams, who was sheriff in 1507. It derived its name of *Undershaft* from a very lofty May-pole, anciently called a *shaft*, which was annually raised in the street near to it on May-day, and was higher than the steeple. The church is a plain Gothic structure, with a well lighted body, and a square tower, with pinnacles at the angles, and a campanile with six bells within them. It is a rectory, in the gift of the Bishop of London, and is celebrated as containing the monument raised in memory of the faithful and able historiographer of the city, John Stow, who died on the 5th April, 1605, and, to the disgrace of his contemporaries, in great poverty. Its present rector is the Rev. Wm. Antrobus, who was instituted in 1794.

**ST. ANDREW NEAR THE WARD-ROBE,** the church of, stands on the east side of St. Andrew's-hill, near to the public wharf called Puddle-dock. It was formerly called *St. Andrew justa Baynard Castle*, from its vicinity to that palace; but on the removal of the office of the

King's wardrobe to a spot now called Wardrobe-place, it received its present addition to its name. This church is supposed to have been founded about the same time as Baynard's Castle was built, and, perhaps, by the same nobleman, as the advowson was anciently in the family of Fitzwalter, from which it passed through many hands, till the year 1663, when it devolved to the crown, in whose gift it still remains. But the parish of St. Anne, Blackfriars, having been united to it after the fire of London, the right of presentation is alternately with the crown and the parishioners. The present rector is the Rev. Isaac Saunders, who was elected by the parishioners in 1816. The present church was built in 1670, after the great fire, by Sir Christopher Wren, in a plain, substantial and useful manner, of brick and stone. The interior is seventy-five feet in length, fifty-nine in breadth, and thirty-eight in height.

ANGEL-ALLEY, *Long Acre*, is at the west end of that thoroughfare, near St. Martin's-lane, and leads into Rose-court, to King-street, Covent Garden, and to Covent Garden.

ANGEL-ALLEY, *Aldersgate-street*, is the first turning south from Jewin-street, and about a quarter of a mile on the right from the corner of Newgate-street along St. Martin's-le-Grand.

ANGEL-ALLEY, *Angel-square, Bishops-gate-street Without*, is about six doors north of Sun-street, and leads to Long-alley, and by Angel-passage to Skinner-street, Bishops-gate-street.

ANGEL-ALLEY, *Little Moorfields*, is the third turning on the left from Fore-street, and leads to Hartshorn-alley and Moor-lane.

ANGEL-ALLEY, *Ratcliffe Highway*, is opposite St. George's church, and leads to Pennington-street.

ANGEL-ALLEY, *Whitechapel*, is near the church, the first turning west, and parallel to Osborne-street, leading into Wentworth-street.

ANGEL-ALLEY, *High-street, Borough*, is near St. George's church, being the continuation of Angel-court, and leads to Collin's-rents and White-street.

ANGEL-Ct., *Prince's-street, Westminster*, by St. James's-park, leading into Bow-street.

ANGEL-Ct., *King-street, St. James's-square*, is the second on the right from St. James's-street.

ANGEL-Ct., *Strand*, opposite Somerset-house, is continued by Eagle-court to White Hart-yard, Drury-lane.

ANGEL-Ct., *Strand*, is by Surrey-street, about a quarter of a mile on the left from Temple-bar.

ANGEL-Ct., *Charing Cross*, is six doors on the left from the Strand towards Westminster-bridge, and formerly called Johnson's-court.

ANGEL-Ct., *Great Windmill-street, Hay-market*, is the first turning on the left from Piccadilly.

ANGEL-Ct., *Angel-street, St. Martin's-le-Grand*, is the first turning on the left in Angel-street from St. Martin's-le-Grand.

ANGEL-Ct., *Golden-lane, Cripplegate*, is the first on the right, north from Brackley-street, about six houses from Vine-street.

ANGEL-Ct., *Milton-street*, formerly *Grub-street*, is about the middle of the east side, nearly opposite Star-court.

ANGEL-Ct., *Friday-street*, is the second turning on the right hand and six doors from Cheapside.

ANGEL-Ct., *Snow-hill*, is the first turning on the left hand from Newgate-street towards Farringdon-street, and is opposite to St. Sepulchre's church.

ANGEL-Ct., *Throgmorton-street*, is three doors on the left hand from Bartholomew-lane, by the Bank, and leads to Bell-alley and Moorfields.

ANGEL-Ct., *Red-lion-street, Spitalfields*, is on the west side of Spitalfields church, nearly opposite Dorset-street.

ANGEL-Ct., *Leadenhall-street*, is about ten houses on the left hand from Aldgate.

ANGEL-Ct., *White's-yard, Rosemary-lane*, is about six houses on the right hand from Rosemary-lane.

ANGEL-Ct., *Back-lane, Shadwell*, is four doors east on the right from Blue-gate-fields, by the Angel public-house.

ANGEL-Ct., *Shadwell High-street*, is nine doors east from Blue-gate-fields, and seven houses westward from Union-street, in the opposite direction.

ANGEL-Ct., *Stoney-lane, Gravel-lane, Houndeditch*, is the second turning on the left hand from Gravel-lane.

**ANGEL-CT.,** *High-street, Borough*, is near St. Margaret's-hill, and leads to Red-cross-street.

**ANGEL-CT.,** *High-street, Borough*, near St. George's Church, is continued by Angel-alley, and leads to Collin's-rents and White-street.

**ANGEL-CT.,** *Borough Market*, is the second turning on the right hand in York-street from High-street, about a furlong on the right hand from London-bridge.

**ANGEL-CT.,** *Walworth*, is about a third of a mile on the right hand from the Elephant and Castle, on the road to Camberwell, the first turning westward from Amelia-street, and at the east end of the terrace.

**ANGEL-GARDENS,** *Back-lane, Shadwell*, are eight houses eastward on the right from Blue-gate-fields, by the Angel Public-house, about a quarter of a mile eastward of Cannon-street turnpike.

**ANGEL-INN,** *St. Clement's, Strand*, is on the north side of the church, a few doors on the right hand from Temple-bar.

**ANGEL-INN,** *Broad-street, St. Giles's*, is adjoining the church on the east side, four doors westward of Compton-street.

**ANGEL-INN,** *Angel-street, St. Martin's-le-Grand*, is thirteen houses from Newgate-street in Butcher-hall-lane.

**ANGEL-INN,** *Farringdon-street*, is on the west side, about eight or nine doors on the right hand from Holborn-bridge.

**ANGEL-INN,** *Islington*, is at the intersection of the roads where the City-road, Pentonville, High-street, and St. John's-street-road meet.

**ANGEL-INN,** *Blackman-street, Borough*, is about seventeen houses on the left from the King's Bench Prison.

**ANGEL - LIVERY - STABLES,** *Earl-street, Blackfriars*, are three doors on the left from Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

**ANGEL - PASSAGE,** *Upper Thames-street*, is opposite Duck's-foot, or Duxford-lane, about twenty-four houses on the left hand from London-bridge, and leads to Dyer's-hall Wharf.

**ANGEL-PASSAGE,** *Skinner-street, Bishopsgate*, is the second turning on the left hand from Bishopsgate-without, and leads to Long-alley, Moorfields.

**ANGEL-PL.,** *Broadwall, Christchurch*, is the middle of the east side, near Hatfield-street, and about one-sixth of a mile on the right hand from the New-cut, or Lambeth-marsh:

**ANGEL-ROW,** *Islington*, is the row of new houses by the side of the Angel-inn, in the New-road, which leads to Pentonville and Somers-town.

**ANGEL-ST.,** *St. Martin's-le-Grand*, is the first turning on the left from Newgate-street, and leads to the Angel-inn and Butcher-hall-lane.

**ANGEL-ST.,** *Broad-wall, Christ-church*, is part of the south end of it, and the second turning on the right hand in Lambeth-marsh, from Surrey-chapel, towards Westminster-bridge.

**ANGEL-YARD,** *Piccadilly*, is about thirty-four houses on the right hand from the Haymarket.

**St. ANN'S** and **St. AGNES,** *Aldersgate*, the church of, is on the north side of St. Ann's-lane, at the northern extremity of the New Post-office in St. Martin's-le-grand, and receives its name from being dedicated to St. Ann, the mother of the Virgin Mary, and its addition from its situation as being formerly just within the ancient Aldersgate. It was formerly designated St. Ann in the Willows, from the number of trees of that species which grew in that neighbourhood. The foundation of this church is very ancient, and mention is made of it as so in 1322. It is a rectory, and the patronage was formerly in the dean and canons of the conventual church of St. Martin's-le-grand, until that corporation was annexed to the abbey of Westminster; when the abbot and convent, and after them the bishop of Westminster, became patrons. On the suppression of the bishopric of Westminster by Queen Mary, she gave it to the Bishop of London and his successors, in whom it still remains, alternately, with the dean and chapter of St. Paul's. The present rector is the Rev. John Hutchins, who was presented by the Bishop of London in 1796. The old church was destroyed by the fire of London, and the present church was erected on its site by Sir Christopher Wren in 1680, and the parish of St. John Zacchary united to it. The interior is fifty-three feet square, and thirty-five high, and is subdivided into a smaller square in the centre by four handsome Corinthian columns, which support an orna-

mented ceiling. At the four angles the ceiling is lower, and is divided into square sunk panels, within each of which is a circle enriched in its circumference by fretwork.

**ST. ANN'S SOCIETY SCHOOLS** are situated: one in St. Ann's-lane, opposite the northern end of the New Post-office, and one on the eastern side of the road leading from Brixton to Streatham. They originated in 1709, with some well-disposed persons in the parish of the before-mentioned St. Ann, who raised subscriptions and contributions for the establishing of these schools. The asylum at Brixton-hill is a very spacious and handsome building, erected in 1829, on a most salubrious site, from the designs of John Henry Taylor, Esq., F.S.A., an architect of much taste and knowledge. For nearly a century this society only afforded a day-school in London, for educating and clothing thirty boys and thirty girls, *not* chosen indiscriminately from any parish, nor even confined to the metropolis, but open to necessitous legitimate children of every condition, whether orphans or not, and more especially to children of persons who have seen better days, but from unforeseen casualties have been compelled to seek its assistance. The new asylum at Brixton-hill is calculated for the reception of one hundred boys and fifty girls, and is a handsome substantial building, with an Ionic portico in the centre, and two wings raised on a handsome rusticated ground story. The Duke of Sussex is patron; William Wilberforce, Esq., president. There are also thirty vice-presidents, three house-stewards, and a committee of management, changed every year. Mr. Thomas Jones, of No. 20, King's-arms-yard, Coleman-street, is the secretary, by whom all communications will be received, and inquiries answered.

**ST. ANN'S, Soho**, the church of, is situated on the south of Dean-street, Soho, near the lower end towards Gerard-street; and the church-yard reaches from Dean-street on the east to Princes-street on the west. This church and parish owe their origin to the same cause as the last named, and was separated from the overgrown parish of St. Martin-in-the-fields by an act of parliament, passed in the year 1661, the provisions of which were however not completed till 1678, and the present church was finished in 1686, on a spot formerly called Kemp's-fields. It is dedicated to St. Anne, in compliment to the Princess Anne of Denmark, afterwards Queen Anne. The ad-

vowson is in the gift of the Bishop of London, and the present rector is the Rev. R. M'Leod, D.D., who was instituted in 1806. The walls of this church are of brick, with rusticated angles of Portland stone. At the east end is a large modillion cornice and triangular pediment. It was repaired by the late S. P. Cockerell, Esq., about twenty-five years since, and the tower and spire taken down and rebuilt. The original organ was presented to the church by William III., and at the time of the above repair, was removed into the church of St. Michael, Royal College-hill, and entirely repaired by the late Mr. Gray, under the superintendence of the father of the editor of this work, and a very fine new one erected in its stead, by that able organ builder Mr. John Gray, sen. A very handsome painted window was also added to the east end at the same time. The interior, since Mr. Cockerell's repairs, is very handsome. The roof is divided into panels, and supported by columns of the Ionic order, and the gallery by columns of the Tuscan order. In spite of the ridicule that some hypercritics of a quarter of a century ago attempted to affix to the new tower and spire, it is, with the exception of the clock, a very original, chaste and classical design; but its originality, like the compositions of Vanburgh and Hawksmoor, were stumbling blocks to the pedants, and foolishness to the (self-called) critics. Among the monuments appertaining to this church is one that deserves peculiar attention. It is a tablet erected to the memory of Theodore Anthony Neuhoff, king of Corsica, who died in this parish in the year 1756, soon after his liberation from the King's Bench prison by an act of insolvency. The friend who gave shelter to this unfortunate monarch, whom nobles could praise when praise could not reach his ear, and who refused to succour him in his living miseries, was himself so poor as to be unable to defray the cost of his funeral. His remains were therefore about to be consigned to the grave as a parish pauper, when a benignant spirit in the person of John Wright, an oilman in Compton-street, declared that *he for once would pay the funeral expenses of a king*, which he did. The marble was erected, and the following epitaph, written by Horace Walpole, inscribed upon it:—

"The grave, great teacher, to a level brings  
Heroes and beggars, galley-slaves and kings.  
But THEODORE this moral learn'd ere dead,  
Fate pour'd its lesson on his living head,  
Bestow'd a kingdom, and denied him bread."

**ST. ANN'S-CT.,** *St. Ann's-street, Westminster*, is the first turning on the right hand, a few doors from Great Peter-street.

**ST. ANN'S-CT.,** *Wardour-street, Soho*, is about the middle of the east side of the street, and leads to Dean-street, Soho-square.

**ST. ANN'S-CT.,** *Upper Well-alley, Wapping*, is the second turning on the left from Wapping-street, or five houses on the right from Green-bank, near Wapping church.

**ST. ANN'S-LANE,** *Westminster*, is in Orchard-street, about six houses on the left from Dean-street, leading to Great Peter-street.

**ST. ANN'S-LANE,** *Foster-lane, Cheap-side*, is at 17, and leads to St. Martin's-le-Grand.

**ST. ANN'S - PASSAGE,** *Noble-street, Foster-lane*, three doors north from St. Ann's-lane.

**ST. ANN'S-PL.,** *Commercial-road, Limehouse*, is part of the north side, commencing at the Britannia public house, by the bridge, and extending to opposite the church.

**ST. ANN'S-PL., EAST,** *Commercial-road, Limehouse*, is part of the south side of the road, a few houses on the east side of the church, adjoining Commercial-terrace.

**ST. ANN'S-PL., NORTH,** *Limehouse*, is part of the eastern side of Salmon-lane, near the Commercial-road. It leads towards Stepney, opposite Wilson's-place.

**ANN'S-PL.,** *St. George's Fields*, the first turning westward and parallel to Webber-street, extending from Webber-row to Baron's-buildings.

**ANN'S-PL.,** *Stepney*, is facing the south-west corner of the Church, by the Ship public house.

**ST. ANN'S-ROW,** *Limehouse*, is the first turning on the right in St. Ann's-street, facing the church.

**ST. ANN'S, SOHO, PAROCHIAL SCHOOL,** *Rose-street, Soho*, is the first house on the left hand side, and about four houses from Crown-street. This is one of the ancient Protestant parochial charity schools, upon the same footing as

those established at the same period, and is under the direction of the parochial authorities.

**ANN-ST.,** *Pentonville*, is the second turning eastward from the chapel, it extends from King's-row to Henry-street, and is about a quarter of a mile from Islington.

**ANN-ST.,** *Bethnal-green-road*, is the north-west corner of Wilmot-square, leading to Portland-row, about two-thirds of a mile from Shoreditch.

**ANN-ST.,** *Bethnal-green-road*, is on the east of Wilmot-square, leading from the road to Mary's-row and Wilmot's-folly.

**ANN-ST.,** *St. George's in the East*, is the third turning eastward parallel to Cannon-street, New-road. It extends from Upper to Lower Chapman-street.

**ANN'S-ST., LITTLE,** *Lower Chapman-street, St. George's in the East*, is the fourth turning on the left hand from Cannon-street, New-road, and a few doors eastward of Catherine-street.

**ST. ANN'S-ST.,** *Limehouse*, is the first turning on the left hand, eastward, from the Britannia, in the Commercial-road, and nearly opposite the church. It extends from Ann's-place to the new cut of the river Lee.

**ST. ANN'S WORKHOUSE,** *Soho*, is the first house on the left in Rose-street from Greek-street, and is supported in a similar manner to other parochial establishments for the relief and employment of the poor.

**ST. ANNE'S, Blackfriars,** the church of, stood formerly on the east side of Churchyard-alley, in the precinct of Blackfriars, and in the ward of Farringdon within; but having suffered in the fatal calamity of 1666, and being very small, the parish was united to that of *St. Andrew Wardrobe*, which see.

**ST. ANNE'S, Limehouse,** the church of, is situated on the south side of the Commercial-road, which leads from Whitechapel to the East and West India Docks; about seven furlongs eastward from Shadwell-church, nearly half a mile northward of the river Thames, and about two miles and a half from the Royal Exchange. This church derives its name from the same saint as the preceding, and receives its ad-



dition from its situation at Limehouse, which, according to Stow, was originally called *Limehurst*, a Saxon word, implying a grove of lime trees, on account of the number of that description of trees which formerly grew in that neighbourhood. Limehouse was formerly a hamlet belonging to the parish of Stepney, or Stebonheath; but being joined to the metropolis by the great increase of buildings in that part, the commissioners for building fifty new churches in Queen Anne's reign, ordered one of them to be built on this spot. It was designed by Nicholas Hawksmoor, a favourite pupil of Sir Christopher Wren, and architect of those fine edifices the churches of St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard-street, and St. George, Bloomsbury. [See *those two churches*.] The foundations were began in the year 1712, and was finished in 1724. It is a rectory, which is not to be held *in commendam*,\* and the advowson, as well as that of its mother parish, St. Dunstan's, Stepney, is in the principal and scholars of King's Hall, and Brazenose College, Oxford. The present rector is the Rev. John Radcliffe, who was instituted in 1807. The building is of singular but picturesque construction, and of great originality, particularly the tower and spire. The entrance door under the tower is protected by a portico, covered with a cupola. The tower is embellished by a large window, dressed with columns and pilasters of the Corinthian order. The angles of the tower are strengthened by massive pilasters, which have on their acroteria a series of sculptured vases. The upper portion of the tower is plain and massive, which supports four angular turrets, and a more lofty one in the centre.

**ST. ANNE'S-LANE, LITTLE**, is the first turning on the west to Great St. Anne's-lane, and leads from Old Pye-street to Great Peter-street.

**ANSEL'S - RENTS**, *Three Colt-street, Limehouse*, at the back of the said street, nearly opposite Ropemakers'-fields.

**ANTELOPE - GARDENS**, *Holywell-Mount*, is at the corner of Phipp's-street and Luke's-street, Curtain-road.

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\* This phrase of modern Latin is used to denote a person "*commended*" or recommended to the care of a living whilst the church is vacant. It is also used by a fiction to permit a bishop to retain the profits of a living within or without his own diocese.

**ANTHONY-ST., St. George's in the East**, is the second turning eastward and parallel to Cannon-street, New-road. It extends from Lower Chapman-street, to Back-lane.

**ST. ANTHONY'S, or St. Antholin's CHURCH**, *Budge-row*, is at the south-west corner of Size-lane, Bucklersbury, and Budge-row, Queen-street, Cheapside, which runs in a direct line from Watling-street to Cannon-street. It was erected by Sir Christopher Wren, in 1682; and although it has no great pretensions to taste, it is a scientific, well-constructed church. The interior is of the Tuscan order, is sixty-six feet long, fifty-four broad, and forty-four high. The roof is in the form of an elliptical cupola, enlightened by four lantern windows, and supported by columns of the Composite order. The steeple is composed of a plain solid tower, and an octagonal spire, with a Corinthian capital by way of a fintial, which is too formal for such an ornament, and leads the spectator to consider too much of the order whence it is derived, to think it either beautiful in itself or well applied to its situation.—This church receives its name from St. Anthony, an Egyptian hermit, and founder of the order of Eremites of St. Anthony. The time of its foundation is not known; but that it is of great antiquity appears from its being in the gift of the canons of St. Paul, in 1181. It was rebuilt, in 1399, by Thomas Knolles, Lord Mayor of London; again, in 1513, by John Tate, mercer. In 1616 it was repaired and beautified at the expense of one thousand pounds, raised by the contributions of several munificent parishioners; but being destroyed by the fire of London, in 1666, it was rebuilt in 1682, as before mentioned. To this parish is annexed that of St. John the Baptist, whose church, before the fire of London, stood close by Walbrook. The antiquity of this church appears from the mention of it by Ralph de Diceto, Dean of St. Paul's in 1181. The canons of St. Paul were its patrons, and gave it to the convent of St. Helen, in whom it continued till the suppression of their nunnery, when it devolved to the crown, in which it still remains, so that the presentation to the united parishes is alternately in the crown, and dean and chapter of St. Paul's. The present rector is the Rev. John Gordon, who was instituted by the dean and chapter in 1827.

**ANTIGUA-PL., Limehouse,** is in Salmon-lane, White-horse-street, which reaches from Radcliffe to Limehouse, and is the continuation of Willson-place, the first turning on the left from the Commercial-road towards Stepney.

**St. ANTHOLIN'S-CHURCH, Sixe-lane.**  
—[See ST. ANTHONY'S.]

**ANTIQUARIES, SOCIETY OF.**—This society holds its meetings at its apartments in the south wing of Somerset-place, Strand, next the street; the entrance to which is at the first door on the left under the first archway nearest to Temple-bar. It was originally founded about the year 1580, by some of the most learned men in the kingdom, who possessed a love for the study of antiquities. Its meetings were frequently discontinued till its revival in the year 1717, by a number of gentlemen of similar pursuits, but who were inclined more particularly to the study of the antiquities of their native country. Their number was originally restricted to one hundred, and the members met weekly. At length, in 1751, they obtained the grant of a charter from king George II., who became their founder and first patron. Under this charter they became a body corporate, with power to have and use a common seal, and to enjoy other rights and privileges as are usual to corporate bodies. It also directs that the society shall be governed by a council of twenty-one members, of which, the president for the time being shall always be one; and that Martin Folkes, Esq., shall be the first president, and twenty other members, whose names are enumerated to be the first council. The election for officers and council takes place on the 23rd day of April, St. George's day, in every year. In 1752 the society encreased its numbers to one hundred and fifty, and in 1755 to one hundred and eighty, exclusive of peers, privy councillors, and judges, that should be chosen after that time. They also gave the management of their affairs entirely to the council, who are a standing committee for that purpose; and thereby assimilating their government to that of their more ancient neighbour the Royal Society. The rooms in which the society hold their meetings are contiguous to those of the Royal Society. The general meeting room is on the one pair story, and is both spacious and commodious. The library is on the ground story, and very lofty, it contains a large collection of books, and

has a portrait of Dean Milles, by Miss Black. In this apartment are many curious reliects of antiquity, among which are some from Egypt, and others taken from the walls of the House of Commons, when that ancient edifice was enlarged at the time of the union of Great Britain and Ireland in 1800. The fellows of this society have the privilege of adding the initials F.A.S. to their names. They hold their general meetings on Thursday evenings from the beginning of November till the end of Trinity term in every year, and pay on admission the sum of eight guineas, and four guineas a year afterwards; but the sum of fifty guineas in one payment constitutes a fellow for life without any other contribution. Eminent foreigners are admitted as honorary and corresponding members without payment, and visitors may attend with an introduction from a fellow. This society has published a number of volumes of their *transactions*, under the title of "Archæologia," with a great variety of good engravings of curious English antiquities. Every person desirous of becoming a fellow of this society, excepting peers of the realm, privy councillors, or judges of the land, must be recommended by three or more of the fellows in a paper signed by themselves, specifying the name, addition, profession and chief qualification of the candidate, and the place of his abode. When this paper has been read at one of the meetings and entered by the secretary, it is hung up in the public room during the time of four other meeting nights; the election is then determined by ballot. The above named exceptions are ballotted for at the same meeting whereon they are proposed. The new made fellow, after he has paid his admission fee and signed the obligation, whereby he promises, that he will, to the utmost of his power, promote the honour and interest of the society and observe its statutes and orders, is led up to the chair, when the president or presiding officer, takes him by the hand, and admits him by the authority and in the name of the society a fellow thereof. The present officers are, *Patron* the KING; the Earl of Aberdeen, *President*; Hudson Gurney, Henry Hallam, W. R. Hamilton, Esqs., and the Right Hon. Charles W. W. Wynne, *Vice-Presidents*; Thomas Amyot, and James H. Markland, Esqs., *Treasurers*; Nicholas Carlisle, Esq., and Henry Ellis, B.C.L., *Secretaries*; eleven other members of the council, and Mr. John Martin, *Clerk*.

**ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, THE,** is held at No. 18, Aldermanbury, and is as its name imports, a society for the abolition of slavery. It was established in 1823, and is managed under the patronage of H. R. H. the Duke of Gloucester, Wm. Smith, Esq., M.P., *Chairman*; Samuel Hoare, Esq., *Treasurer*; Thomas Pringle, Esq., *Secretary*; Mr. Thomas A. Hart, *Clerk*; and Wm. Eddrup, of No. 51, Houndsditch, *Collector*; of either of whom further particulars may be had.

**APOLLO-BLDGS., St. George's,** is the first turning on the left in Tower-street, in going from the Asylum, Westminster-bridge-road.

**APOLLO-BLDGS., East-lane, Walworth,** is about the middle of that lane, on both sides, and about a quarter of a mile from the Kent-road, but a little more from the Walworth High-road, in the opposite direction.

**APOLLO-Ct., Fleet-street,** is on the north side of the street, by Temple-bar, leading to Bell-yard, but its original name is now almost lost in that of Bell-yard.

**APOTHECARIES'-HALL, Water-lane, Blackfriars,** is at the east end of Union-street, from the middle of the east side of Bridge-street. This edifice has a pair of iron gates next the street, which leads into an open court yard, at the upper end of which is the hall, built of brick and stone, and decorated with columns of the Tuscan order. The ceilings of the courtroom and hall are ornamented with fretwork in stucco, and the walls of the latter are embellished with panelled wainscoting, fourteen feet high. In the hall is a portrait of King James I., who incorporated the Company, and also a bust of Dr. Gideon Delaun, His Majesty's apothecary, who was mainly instrumental in separating the Company from the Grocers, and was also a considerable benefactor to his newly formed Company. By the sides of the hall are laboratories, warehouses, drug-grinding mills, and a retail shop for the dispensing of pure drugs and other medicines. The Company have also a spacious and well stocked physic garden at Chelsea, given to them by Sir Hans Sloane.—[See BOTANICAL GARDENS, CHELSEA.] This Company were with that of the Grocers in 1606, but were separated in 1617, and incorporated solely by King James I., by the name of the Master, Wardens and Society of the art and mystery of Apothecaries in the

City of London. At this time there were only 104 apothecaries' shops in the metropolis and its suburbs. The company is governed by a master, who for this year (1830) is Joseph Hurlock, Esq., two wardens, twenty-one assistants, and 144 liverymen; besides which they have a court of twelve examiners, of which Henry Robinson, Esq., is *Chairman*; John Watson, Esq., *Secretary*; Henry Field, Esq., *Treasurer of the Society's Trade*; James L. Wheeler, Esq., F.L.S., *Professor and Lecturer on Botany*; William Thomas Brande, Esq., *Superintending Chemical Operator and Lecturer on Chemistry and Materia Medica*; Henry Hennell, *Chemical Operator*; and William Anderson, F.L.S., *Principal Gardener at Chelsea*.

**APPEAL OFFICE FOR PRIZES, THE,** is in High-court, College-square, Doctors' Commons.

**APPLEBY-Ct., Bermondsey,** is about half a mile on the right hand side up Bermondsey-street, going from Tooley-street.

**APPLE-TREE-YARD, St. James's,** is the first turning on the right hand in York-street, St. James's-square, between the north side of that square and Jermyn-street, Piccadilly.

**APSLEY-HOUSE, Hyde-park-corner,** is at the upper end of Piccadilly, and looks into that great thoroughfare and the Park. It is the town mansion of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, and has recently been enlarged, and newly fronted, from the designs and under the superintendence of Messrs. Benjamin and Philip Wyatt. It was previously the residence of his grace's elder brother, the Marquess Wellesley. The principal front, next Piccadilly, consists of a centre and two wings. The portico is tetrastyle, and of the Corinthian order, raised upon a rusticated arcade of three openings, which lead to the entrance-hall. The wings have each two windows in width; and the whole of the ground story, which forms the basement of the building, is also rusticated. The west front, next the Park, has four windows, to which are added a handsome balcony; and the portico is surmounted by a pediment of graceful proportions.

**ARABELLA-GARDENS, Chelsea,** are on the west side of Grosvenor-row, near the first mile-stone on the road from Buckingham-palace to Chelsea.

**ARABELLA-ROW**, *Pimlico*, is the first turning on the right hand, about the sixth of a mile from Buckingham-gate, and is continued by Grosvenor-place to Hyde-park-corner.

**ARCHDEACON OF LONDON'S OFFICE**, Knight Rider-street.

**ARCHDEACON OF MIDDLESEX'S OFFICE**, 3, Godliman-street.

**ARCHDEACON OF SURREY'S OFFICE**, Paul's-chain.

**ARCHDEACON OF ROCHESTER'S OFFICE**, 19, Bennett's-hill.

**ARCHER-ST.**, *Great Windmill-street*, is the first turning on the right hand in going northward from the Haymarket. There is a thoroughfare from it by a narrow passage into Rupert-street.

**ARCHER-YARD**, *Christopher's-alley, Finsbury*, is the first turning on the left hand, a few doors from Wilson-street, Finsbury.

**ARCHES, COURT OF**, *Doctors' Commons*, is held in College-square, Knight rider-street. This is the highest ecclesiastical court in the kingdom, and derives its name from having been formerly kept in Bow church, Cheapside, which was originally built upon arches, and thence called St. Mary de Arcabus, or of the bows, or arches, and at which the court then sat for the dispatch of business. As this is the highest court of the Archbishop of Canterbury, hither all appeals in ecclesiastical matters within his province are directed. The judge of this court is called the *Dean* of the Arches, from his having jurisdiction over a deanery in London, consisting of thirteen parishes, or peculiars, which are exempt from the Bishop of London's jurisdiction. This office is at present filled by the Right Hon. Sir John Nicholl, M. P., who is also the *Official Provincial*. The other officers are William Townsend, Esq., *Registrar and Examiner*, an actuary, a beadle, a cryer, besides advocates and procurators, or proctors.

**ARCHES, COURT OF, REGISTER OFFICE**, is in Dean's-court, Doctors' Commons.

**ARCHIBALD-PL.**, *Walburge-street, St. George's in the East*, is the first turning on the right hand from Back-lane towards Chapman-street.

**ARGYLL, or ARGYLE-ST.**, *Oxford-Street*, is about a third of a mile from Tottenham-court-road, on the left hand, and leads into Great Marlborough-street, and, by Argyle-place, into Regent-street. Near the centre of this street, on the eastern side, is Argyle-house, a plain, neat-built mansion with a spacious court-yard in the front.

**ARGYLE-ST., LITTLE**, is the first turning on the right in Argyle-street from Oxford-street, and leads, as before, into Regent-street.

**ARGYLE-PL.**, *Regent-street*, runs from the end of Great Marlborough-street into Regent-street, and crosses the southern end of Argyle-street, Oxford-street.

**ARIS-BLDES.**, *Bowling-green-lane, Clerk-owell*, is the first turning on the right hand from Rosamond-street, towards Coppice-row, or the second on the left from Coppice-row in the opposite direction.

**ARLINGTON-ST.**, *Piccadilly*, is about one-third of a mile on the left hand from the Haymarket, and is the first street south-west parallel to St. James's-street. There are several fine mansions on the east side of this street, which look into the Green-park, particularly those of Earl Spencer, the Marquess of Tavistock, the Duke of Rutland, Marquess Camden, and others.

**ARLINGTON-ST.**, *Camden-town, or Regent's-park*, is by the side of the Southampton-arms, at the lower end of the Hampstead-road.

**ARMOURERS' AND BRAZIER'S ALMS-HOUSES**, are in *Swan-yard, Bishopsgate-street*, a few yards from No. 186, Bishopsgate-street Without.

**ARMOURERS' AND BRAZIER'S HALL**, is at the north-east corner of Coleman-street and London-wall. It is a plain substantial brick building, with an attached portico of the Doric order. It was designed by the late Mr. William Creswell. The hall for the meeting of the company is a spacious plain room, ornamented with a fine picture by James Northcote, Esq., R.A., of the entry of Richard II. and Bolinbroke, afterwards Henry IV., into London. This picture was purchased by the Company, on the dispersion of Boydell's Shakspeare Gallery in May, 1825. The company was incorporated by king Henry VI., about the year 1423, by the title of "*The Master*

and Wardens, Brothers and Sisters of the Fraternity or Guild of St. George, of the men of the mystery of the Armourers of the City of London." The same king also became one of the members. To this company, which formerly made coats of mail, is united that of the Braziers, and they are jointly governed by a master, two wardens, and twenty-one assistants. It is the twenty-second in rank among the livery companies, or the tenth after the twelve chief or principal companies.

**ARMY MEDICAL OFFICERS' BENEVOLENT FUND SOCIETY**, is held at No. 5, Berkeley-street, Piccadilly. It was founded in 1820. T. Tanner, Esq. is the Secretary.

**ARMY-PAY-OFFICE**, *Horse-Guards*, the entrance is a few yards on the left (under the arch) from Whitehall.

**ARMY - VICTUALLING - OFFICE.**—  
[See VICTUALLING-OFFICE.]

**ARNOLD'S-PL.**, *Waltham*, is the first turning on the west, parallel to the terrace, on the main road, extending from Hanover-street to Amelia-street, or may be considered as the continuation of Francis-street, Newington.

**ARNOLD'S-PARAGON**, *Waltham*, is behind the middle of the west side of Arnold's-place.

**ARTHUR-PL.**, *St. Luke's*, is the first turning on the north and parallel to Great Arthur-street, and a part of Bell-alley leading from Goswell-street to Turk's-court and Golden-lane.

**ARTHUR-ST.**, **GREAT**, *Goswell-street*, *St. Luke's*, communicates with No. 10, Goswell-street, by New-court, and is continued by Ball-yard to Golden-lane.

**ARTHUR-ST.**, **LITTLE**, *Goswell-street*, *St. Luke's*, the first south parallel to the last described, and communicates with it.  
—[See above.]

**ARTICHOKE - Ct.**, *Whitecross - street*, *Cripplegate*, is about seven houses on the right hand from Breech-lane, Barbican, towards Wood-street, Cheapside.

**ARTICHOKE-Ct.**, *Cannon-street*, is about the middle of the south side of that street, and is opposite Abchurch-lane, from the site of the old General Post-office, Lombard-street.

**ARTICHOKE-Ct.**, *Lambeth*, is in Artichoke-yard, the first turning on the left from Lambeth Marsh.

**ARTICHOKE-HILL**, *Ratchiff Highway*, is opposite Princes-square, and leads to Pennington-street and the London Docks.

**ARTICHOKE-ROW**, *Mile-end*, is part of the south side of the road opposite the Bell and Mackarel, about one-third of a mile on the right hand from Aldgate-pump.

**ARTICHOKE-YARD**, *Lambeth-marsh*, is the second turning on the left from Westminster-bridge-road towards Blackfriars'-road.

**ARTILLERY-Ct.**, *Chiswell-street*, is the first turning on the right from Finsbury-square, leading to the Artillery-ground.

**ARTILLERY-GROUND**, *Finsbury*, is on the west of Finsbury-square, and has three entrances, viz. up Artillery-court, Chiswell-street, at the top of Bunhill-row, and at 18, Artillery-place.

It is part of the ancient manor of Finsbury, or Fens-bury, which was granted, in 1215, by Robert de Baldock, Prebendary of Haliwell and Finsbury, with the consent of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral, to the mayor and citizens of London. This portion of the manor was afterwards demised to the Honourable Artillery Company, from which it derives its name. In the middle of the north side is a substantial brick building, called the armoury. The lower room is approached by a flight of steps, on which is the door, under a portico of the Tuscan order, which supports a balcony. The upper story is finished with a cornice, and over the central part is a pediment, on the apex of which is a lofty flag-staff. Near to this building, on the side next Bunhill-row, is a brick building used as the headquarters of the London Militia, and as a town residence for its Colonel, Sir C. I. Hunter, Bart. This large site of open ground is the exercising place of the ancient and Honourable Artillery Company, a volunteer association of armed citizens. The following is the account given by Strype, the historian, from Stowe's chronicle of the origin of this company.

"In the year 1585, the city having been greatly troubled, and charged with continual musters and training of soldiers, certain gallant, active and forward citizens, having had experience both at home and abroad, voluntarily exercised themselves and trained up others for the ready use of war, so as within two years, there were

almost two hundred merchants, and others of like quality, very sufficient and skilful to train and teach common soldiers the management of their pieces, pikes and halberds, to march, countermarch and ring. Which said merchants, for their own perfecting in military affairs and discipline, met every Thursday in the year, practising all usual points of war, and every man, by turn, bare orderly office, from the corporal to the captain. Some of them, in the dangerous year of 1588, had charge of men in the great camp at Tilbury, and were generally called captains of the Artillery Garden, the place where they exercised. These took precedent of the merchants of Antwerp.

"But this useful Artillery exercise became afterwards discontinued for a great while, till the year 1610; when by means of Philip Hudson, Lieutenant of the said Company, Thomas Laverock, Robert Hughes, Samuel Arthors, Robert Greenhurst and divers other gentlemen and citizens of London, this brave exercise was renewed and set on foot again. These gentlemen associated in the said garden, having sufficient warrant and toleration granted them by the Lords of King James's Privy Council, to whom they became humble suiters in the beginning, for the prevention of all future misconstructions of their honest intent and actions therein. And having duly considered the necessity of the knowledge of arms in so populous a place, and the inconveniences that happened to Antwerp, and other their late populous and flourishing neighbour-cities, principally by reason of their neglect of that most noble exercise of arms and martial discipline in times of wealth and peace, these, therefore, now undertook, at their own private and particular charge, a weekly exercise of arms, after the modern and best fashion and instruction then in use. And, moreover, for their better ease and convenience, they erected a strong and well-furnished armoury in the said ground, in which were arms of several sorts, and of such extraordinary beauty, fashion, and goodness for service, as were hardly to be matched elsewhere."

From this period, the Artillery Company increased greatly. Gentlemen resorted to the Artillery-Ground from all parts, to learn military discipline, and having acquired a competent knowledge of the art of war, returned home to instruct the trained bands in every part of the kingdom.

At length, the company grew so numerous, amounting to nearly six thousand men, that the old Artillery-Ground, or garden, as it was then called, was too small to contain them. Therefore, they were obliged to seek a more convenient and capacious place for their exercises, and having procured a large field without Moorgate (the present Artillery-Ground), they removed thither about the end of the reign of James I. King Charles II., when Prince of Wales, enlisted himself in this company, as did his brother James, Duke of York; who, after the restoration, took upon himself the command, and named it his own company. Our late King George IV., also, when Prince of Wales, was Captain-General of this Company, and paid it many honourable attentions. Among other donations to the company, King George I. gave £500, and its late President, Sir William Curtis, a pair of very handsome brass field pieces.

The Artillery Company is governed by the King, who is *Captain-General*, ———, *President*; Sir James Shaw, Bart., *Vice-President*; His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, *Colonel*; Charles Edward Cox, Esq., *Lieutenant-Colonel*; James W. Freshfield, Esq., *Major*; Bewley W. Hemans, Esq., *Adjutant*; the Rev. Andrew Hatt, D.D., *Chaplain*; Ralph J. Kirby, Esq., *Quarter-Master*; James A. Gordon, Esq., M.D., *Physician*; Robert Pugh, and William Kingdon, Esqs., *Surgeons*; F.W. Bossy, *Sergeant-Major*, and William Henry White, Esq., *Secretary*.

**ARTILLERY-GROUND, THE OLD, Bishopsgate**, was a little to the north-east of what is now Devonshire-square, in Bishopsgate-street. The site was originally a spacious field called Tassel Close, from its being planted with tassels, or teasels, a species of thistle that are much used by cloth-workers. It was afterwards let to the cross-bow makers, who used to practise archery there; but, being afterwards enclosed with a brick wall, served as an artillery ground, to which the gunners of the Tower repaired every Thursday to practise their art. The last prior of St. Mary Spital granted it to them for thrice ninety-nine years, and King Henry VIII. gave the company a charter. Hence this artillery-ground became subject to the municipality of the Tower; and the streets, &c. which occupy its site being part of Union-street, Bishopsgate, and Artillery-lane, the whole of Duke-street, Gun-street, Seward-street, and Fort-street, compose one

of the Tower Hamlets, and the inhabitants are still summoned on juries belonging to the courts of that jurisdiction.

**ARTILLERY-LANE**, *Bishopsgate*, is not quite half a mile on the east side of Bishopsgate-street, on the right hand going from Leadenhall-street towards Shoreditch. It is continued by Artillery-street into Crispin-street, Spitalfields.

**ARTILLERY-LANE**, *Horsleydown*, is a turning at No. 6, Fair-street, near St. John's-church.

**ARTILLERY-PASSAGE**, or **PL.**, *Spitalfields*, is the continuation of Widegate-street, Bishopsgate.—[See that street.

**ARTILLERY-PL.**, *Westminster*, is on the south side of St. Margaret's Church, leading from Brewer's-green to Stratton-ground, Tothill-fields.

**ARTILLERY-PL.**, *Finsbury-square*, is a row of handsome houses that commences at the north-west corner of the square, on the left hand side, and extends from Nos. 1 to 25, opposite Castle-street, City-road. The backs of these houses have a commanding view over the Artillery-ground.

**ARTILLERY - PL.**, *Spitalfields*, is the continuation of Artillery-lane and street, from Bishopsgate; this place was formerly known by the name of Smock-alley.

**ARTILLERY-ST.**, *Bishopsgate Without*, is the continuation of Artillery-lanes, and leads to Artillery-place (or Smock-alley), and Crispin-street, Spitalfields.

**ARTILLERY-ST.**, *St. John's, Southwark*, or *Horsleydown*, is near the east end of Tooley-street, and is the first street to the south, parallel to St. John's Church-yard. It is continued by Charles-street to Dock-head, and bounded on the east by Crucifix-lane to Bermondsey-street on the west.

**ARTILLERY-ST.**, *St. George's Fields*, is nearly parallel to the east side of Blackfriars'-road, and extends from Bennett's-row to Higier's-lane.

**ARTILLERY - TERR.**, *Westminster*, is near the before mentioned Artillery-place, Brewer's-green, which see.

**ARTISS'S-BLDGS.**, *White-hart-row, Kennington*, turns off at No. 14, Clayton-street, Kennington-green, the second turning on the right going from Westminster-bridge-road towards the common.

## ARTISTS, BRITISH, SOCIETY OF.

The gallery of this society is on the east side of Suffolk-street, Pall-Mall east, parallel to the Haymarket. It consists of an entrance from Suffolk-street, under a tetrastyle portico of the Roman Doric order, designed by John Nash, Esq., which leads to a wide staircase. This opens to a square vestibule that leads to a suite of five spacious exhibition rooms or galleries, all of which are on the same floor, communicating with each other, and lighted by large lanterns in the ceiling, which from being inclined from the perpendicular, diffuse an even light over the whole surface of the walls. The angles of all the galleries are taken off octagonally to prevent dark corners. They were designed by the Editor of this work for this society, of which he was one of the founders, and they were built under his superintendence by John Nash, Esq.

## ARTISTS' GENERAL BENEVOLENT

**INSTITUTION** for the relief of Decayed Artists, their Widows, and Orphans, was originally established in 1813. It originated with artists, and is designed to afford them and their families pecuniary assistance in times of distress. It dispenses its funds generally, whether the objects be subscribers or not. J. M. W. Turner, Esq., R.A., is the *Chairman and Treasurer*; T. Phillips, Esq., R.A., and Professor of Painting in the Royal Academy, is the *Deputy Chairman*, aided by twenty-four *Directors*, an *Honorary Secretary*, Andrew Robertson, Esq.; an *Assistant Secretary*, Mr. W. Roper, No. 14, Duke-street, Portland-place, of whom any information concerning the society may be obtained, and a *Collector*.

**ARTISTS' FUND.** This society, like the former, emanated among the artists themselves, but it restricts its benevolence to its own members. It was incorporated by a royal charter in 1827. The King is *Patron*; Sir John Edward Swinburne, Bart., *President*; Lord Farnborough, Sir Robert Peel, Bart., Benjamin B. Cabbell, Richard H. Solly, and James Vine, Esqs., *Vice Presidents*; Charles P. Dimond, Esq., *Treasurer*; and Robert Ballmanno, Esq., *Hon. Secretary*.

**ARTS, SOCIETY OF.**—[See SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF ARTS, &c.

**ARTS, ROYAL ACADEMY OF.**—[See ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.

**ARUNDEL-PL.**, *Islington*, is near Brunswick-terrace, opposite Islington-terrace.

**ARUNDEL-ST.**, *Strand*, is the second turning on the left going from the city, about a furlong from Temple-bar, and extends to the Thames. It receives its name as being on the site of Arundel-house, the town mansion of the celebrated Earl of Arundel.

**ARUNDEL-ST.**, *Haymarket*, is in Coventry-street, about five houses on the left hand from the Haymarket.

**ARUNDELIAN LIBRARY.**—[See ROYAL SOCIETY.

**ARUNDEL-STAIRS**, is the bottom of Arundel-street, aforesaid.

**ASHBY-ST.**, *Battle-bridge*, is in Norfolk-street, on the north side of the Small-pox-hospital.

**ASHBY-ST.**, *Clerkenwell*, is the first on the right in Islington-road from the north end of St. John's-street, leading to Northampton-square.

**ASHBY-ST.**, *UPPER*, *Clerkenwell*, is the second turning on the left from Goswell-street going towards Islington.

**ASHEN-TREE-Ct.**, *Whitefriars*, is at the south end of Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, and is near the bottom of Water-lane.

**ASHFORD-ST.**, *Hoxton*, is near to the newly built hospital of the Haberdashers' Company, at the north end of Pitfield-street, Old-street-road.

**ASHFIELD-PL.**, *Stepney*, is at the north-east corner of Stepney-church-yard, by the Walnut-tree in Ocean-row, Cow-lane.

**ASHLIN'S-PL.**, *Drury-lane*, is a turning on the left by the side of No. 12.

**ASHMAN'S-Ct.**, *Temple*, turns off at No. 17, Temple-street, which leads from No. 7, Water-lane, Fleet-street, to the Temple.

**ASHTON-Sq.**, *Somers-town*, is a small square to the northward of the Polygon, Clarendon-square.

**ASHTON-ST.**, *Blackwall*, turns off at No. 62, near the north end of Robin Hood-lane, Poplar, which leads from the east end of Poplar High-street to the East India Dock-gate.

**ASKE'S HOSPITAL**, *Hoxton*.—[See HABERDASHERS' HOSPITAL.

**ASKE'S-PL.**, *Hoxton*, turns off from Aske's-terrace.—[See below.

**ASKE-TERR.**, *Hoxton*, is the second turning on the left, northwards from the Haberdashers' hospital, to nearly opposite Gloucester-terrace, and leads towards the City-road.

**ASKE-ST.**, *Hoxton-town*, near the preceding.

**ASSAY OFFICE**, *Cary-lane*, is the first house on the right from No. 20, Gutter-lane, Cheapside, in the front of Goldsmith's-hall, which is about to be taken down and rebuilt.

**ASSEMBLY-PASSAGE**, *Mile-end*, turns off at No. 18, Assembly-row, and leads to Redman's-row.

**ASSEMBLY-PL.**, *Mile-end*, is near the foregoing.

**ASSEMBLY-ROW**, *Mile-end*, is part of the south side of the Mile-end-road, commencing about a furlong on the right hand below the turnpike, and is nearly a furlong in length.

**ASSOCIATE FUND FOR THE RELIEF OF POOR DISSENTING MINISTERS.** The office of this praiseworthy institution is held at Messrs. Curling and Procter's, No. 18, Cheapside. Joseph Procter, Esq., is *Treasurer*, and the Rev. T. Lewis and J. Yoekney are *Secretaries*.

**ASSOCIATION, ST. SWITHIN'S**, is a society formed among the inhabitants of St. Swithin's, Cannon-street, to promote the objects of the Prayer Book and Homily Society, the Hibernian Society, and for the distribution of religious tracts. Its office is at No. 7, Cannon-street, City; J. Sharp, Esq., *Treasurer*, and Messrs. Ford, Hall, and Adeney, are *Secretaries*.

**ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR OF THE CITY OF LONDON AND PARTS ADJACENT**, is a society that was established during the distressing scarcity of about thirty years ago. It comes into operation occasionally, as distress occurs, and distributes its bounties in soup, potatoes, coals and other articles of necessity, at a place called the City Kitchen, in New-street, Blackfriars.

**ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE LUNGS**, Infirmary for the Cure of, is in Union-street, Southwark. H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex is *President*; the Marquesses of Camden,



Hertford and Anglesey, the Earls of Darnley and Egremont, Viscount Goderich and Lords Ellenborough and Calthorpe, *Vice-Presidents*; Welbore Ellis, Esq., *Treasurer*; F. H. Ramage, M.D., and Thomas Davies, M.D., *Physicians*; Mr. William Herring, *Apothecary*; Samuel Amory, Esq., *Honorary Secretary*; Mr. William Eddrup, No. 51, Shoreditch, *Assistant Secretary and Collector*; and Mrs. C. Love, *Matron*.

**ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE, Westminster-bridge-road.**—[See AMPHITHEATRE.]

**ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON,** The, is held at the society's house, No. 57, on the west side of Lincoln's-inn-fields. This society holds its meetings, as above, on the second Friday in every month, at eight o'clock in the evening. Its present officers are Sir James South, F.R.S., *President*; Francis Bailey, Captain Francis Beaufort, R.N., F.R.S., Davies Gilbert, P.R.S. and Olinthus Gregory, LL.D., *Vice-Presidents*; the Rev. William Pearson, D.C.L., *Treasurer*; the Rev. R. Sheepshanks and William S. Stratford, Esq., *Secretaries*; and William H. Smyth, *Foreign Secretary*; Lord Ashley, M.P., the Rev. Dr. Lardner, and eight other gentlemen, eminent for science, form the Council.

**ASYLUM FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, Kent-road,** is situated on the west side of the road, about half a mile beyond the Bricklayer's Arms. This charitable institution was founded in 1792, for the support and education of deaf and dumb children. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester are the *Patrons*; the Duke of Buckingham, *President*; the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Bedford, the Marquess of Bristol and seventeen other noblemen and gentlemen, *Vice-Presidents*; William Notidge, Esq., *Treasurer*; Richard Yates, D.D., *Secretary*; Mr. Charles Compton, *Deputy*; William Babington, M.D., *Consulting Physician*; George Birkbeck, M.D. and Benjamin Babington, M.D., *Physicians*; Sir William Blizard, *Consulting Surgeon*; Mr. John Castle, *Apothecary*; Joshua Watson, LL.D. and Thomas Watson, *Teachers*, and Mr. H. Clemson, of No. 7, Grange-road, Bermondsey, *Collector*.

**ASYLUM CALEDONIAN.**—[See CALEDONIAN ASYLUM.]

**ASYLUM FOR FEMALE ORPHANS, Lambeth,** is situated in the Westminster-bridge-road, about midway on the south side between the bridge foot and the Obelisk at the end of the Blackfriars-road. This excellent charitable institution was originally established by Sir John Fielding, in 1758, for the purpose of preserving female orphans of a tender age from the miseries and guilt of prostitution; whilst its neighbour, the Magdalene Hospital, uses its best endeavours to reform those who have so fallen. After its first patron had agreed on a plan for the reception of such friendless children, they took the house and offices of a large inn and stable-yard, called the Hercules, and opened their establishment in the beginning of the June of that year.

This building becoming too old and inconvenient for the uses of the establishment, it was taken down and rebuilt on its present improved and commodious plan, from the designs of W. L. Lloyd, Esq. The building next the high road forms three sides of a square; in the centre of the southern side is a portico of the Ionic order, of the purest and most beautiful example, consisting of two columns in antis, with a well-proportioned pediment above them. The wings are in due proportion, and the whole design is chaste and appropriate.

The institution is under the patronage and governance of H.R.H. the Duchess of Cambridge, *Patroness*; H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, *President*; the Dukes of Marlborough and Devonshire, the Earls of Spencer and Mansfield, the Bishops of Winchester and Lincoln, Lords Bexley and Lyndhurst, Mr. Justice Park, Mr. Justice Gaselee, W. J. Denison, Esq., M.P., and Charles N. Pallmer, Esq., *Vice-Presidents*; Thomas Lett, Esq., *Treasurer*; a chaplain; two alternate morning preachers; an evening preacher; Edward Foss, Esq., *Honorary Secretary*; Drs. Locock and Wilmot, *Physicians*; Anthony White and T. J. Pettigrew, Esqrs., *Surgeons*; and Mr. William Sanford, *Apothecary*.

**ASYLUM OF THE GUARDIAN SOCIETY FOR THE PRESERVATION OF PUBLIC MORALS,** is in the New-road, St. George's-in-the-East. It is established, as its name imports, for the preservation of public morals, by providing a temporary asylum, with suitable employment, for females who have deviated from the paths of virtue, and who have either been removed by the operation of the law,

from the public streets, or have been awakened by conscience to a sense of their guilt and danger. It is superintended and governed by H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, *Patron*; the Duchess of Wellington, *Patroness*; the Lord Mayor of London, *President*; John Labouchere, Esq., *Treasurer*; Thomas Hancock, M.D., *Physician*; Edward T. Complin, Esq., *Surgeon*; the Rev. Thomas Webster, *Secretary*; and Mr. James Brown, of No. 48, Hatton-garden, *Collector*.

**ASYLUM FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND.**—[See SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND.

**ASYLUM FOR INFANT ORPHANS.**—[See INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM.

**ASYLUM, INVALID, FOR RESPECTABLE FEMALES,** was established in 1825, and is carried on at a suitable house on the north side of Church-street, Stoke Newington. Mrs. Allen is *Treasurer*.

**ASYLUM LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,** *Cornhill*, is at No. 70, on the north side, between Finch-lane and Bishopsgate-street, and No. 43, Pall-mall, on the north side. It was established to obviate some of the difficulties of insuring in other offices by persons in the military and naval services, foreign climates, pregnancy, disease and advanced age, on premiums according to circumstances. It is conducted by the Hon. W. Fraser, *Chairman*; J. L. Lushington, Esq., M.P., *Deputy Chairman*; nine other directors; G. Farrow, Esq., *Resident Director*; Dr. Ferguson, *Physician*; Herbert Mayo and Thomas Callaway, Esqrs., *Surgeons*.

**ASYLUM, THE LICENSED VICTUALERS',** is a recent establishment on the north side of the road leading from the Bricklayer's-arms to Greenwich. Mr. J. Gill is *Secretary*.

**ASYLUM, THE LONDON ORPHAN,** *Clapton*, is situate on the eastern side of the road leading from Hackney to Stamford-hill, and has an office at No. 10, St. Mary-Axe. It was founded in 1813 for the reception and education of destitute orphans, particularly those descended from respectable parents, and provides for three hundred such objects of pity. The building is a very classical design of the Grecian Doric order, of four leading parts, a centre, two wings, and a chapel connected with the latter by a colonnade. The government of this institution is in the King, as *Patron*;

the Royal Dukes and Prince Leopold, *Vice-Patrons*; the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Wellington, the Bishops of Winchester, the Lord Mayor of London, and sixteen other peers and gentlemen, *Presidents*; Wm. Thompson, Esq., M.P. and Alderman, *Treasurer*; John T. Conquest, M.D., *Physician*; J. Hawkins, Esq., *Surgeon*; and the Rev. J. C. Abdy and the Rev. A. Reed, *Secretaries*.

**ASYLUM, MILITARY.**—[See MILITARY ASYLUM.

**ASYLUM, NAVAL.**—[See NAVAL ASYLUM.

**ASYLUM FOR THE ORPHANS OF MERCHANT SEAMEN,** is held at No. 4, Clarke's-terrace, Cannon-street-road, St. George's in the East.

**ASYLUM FOR THE RECOVERY OF HEALTH,** is an institution founded in 1820, for the reception of persons in narrow but not indigent circumstances, who, by paying a small weekly sum, are provided with accommodations superior to those which they can obtain either at their own houses, or at public hospitals. This institution was originally held at a house on the south side of the New-road, at the north-west corner of Gower-street, but it is now conducted in more extensive premises, No. 12, Lisson-grove, Mary-le-bone.

**ASYLUM FOR THE CURE OF SCROFULA AND CANCER,** is at No. 13, Bayswater, and was established 1822. James Millar, Esq., as above, is *Secretary*.

**ASYLUM, THE WESTMINSTER,** was founded in 1822 in Ship-court, York-street, for the reception of persons who have been prosecuted and punished for their first offences, and of others who not having been prosecuted or punished, have been guilty of dishonest practices. It is also a refuge for destitute orphans, and for females wandering from the paths of virtue, but have not been in the habit of prostitution.

**ASYLUMS,** for other see under their respective heads, as *Caledonian Asylum, &c.*

**ASYLUM - BLDGS., Westminster-bridge-road,** is a portion of the south side of the road, commencing at Mead-row by the Asylum, and reaches nearly to the Obelisk in the Blackfriars'-road.

**ASYLUM-PL., Lambeth,** is on the south-east side of the Asylum near Mead-row.

**ASYLUM-ROW**, *Lambeth*, is part of the south side of the Westminster-bridge-road near to the Obelisk, in the Blackfriars'-road.

**ASYLUM-TEER.**, *Chelsea*, is in the King's-road, near to the Royal Military Asylum.

**ATFIELD-ST.**, *Lambeth*, turns off at No. 16, Gray's-walk, Lambeth-walk.

**ATHENÆUM CLUB**, *THE*, *Pall Mall*, is held at their mansion, No. 12, the north-east corner of Pall Mall, and of the new opening opposite Waterloo-place. It is a spacious and elegant building, designed and executed by Decimus Burton, Esq. This club was instituted for the association of individuals known for their scientific or literary attainments, artists of eminence, and noblemen and gentlemen, patrons of science, literature, or the fine arts. It is governed by a *Committee of Management*, among whom are the Earls of Brownlow and Shaftesbury, the Bishops of Winchester and Landaff, Lord Berley, Colonel Fitzclarence, Francis L. Chantrey, Esq., R.A., Sir George Staunton, and sixteen others of its members. Edward Magrath, Esq., is the *Secretary*.

**ATKIN'S - GARDENS**, *Bethnal - green-road*, is on the north side of Thorold-square, about half a mile on the left from No. 65, Shoreditch.

**ATLAS FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.** The office of this Association is at No. 92, the corner of King-street, in Cheapside, and has a handsome elevation of the Grecian Doric order, designed by Thomas Hopper, Esq., *Architect*, and the first *Surveyor to the Company*. It was instituted in 1808, and empowered by Act of Parliament of the 54th Geo. III. It is under the superintendence of thirteen directors, of whom Sir Christopher Baynes, Bart., is *President*; Sir Thomas Turton, *Chairman*; J. D. Hume, Esq., *Deputy Chairman*; Henry Desborough, *Secretary*; and Thomas Lloyd, Esq., *Surveyor*.

**ATLAS-PL.**, *Poplar*, is opposite the south end of Cotton-street, and is the second turning on the right from the East India Docks.

**AUCTION MART**, *THE*, *Bartholomew-lane*, is the last house on the right hand, going from the Royal Exchange, and the first in Throgmorton-street, facing the north-east corner of the Bank of England.

It is a spacious and commodious building, erected by subscription of several eminent auctioneers, and finished in 1810, from designs by John Walters, Esq. It is used for the sale of estates, annuities, shares in public institutions, pictures, books and other property, by public auction. The interior is divided into offices, sale rooms, a hall and galleries for the exhibition of advertisements, bills, maps, &c., sale rooms, and a complete coffee and dinner-house.

**AUDIT OFFICE, GOVERNMENT, FOR PUBLIC ACCOUNTS**, is on the eastern or left side of the square in Somerset-place. The business of this office is conducted by six commissioners, of which Frederick S. Larpent, Esq., is *Chairman*; John Lewis Mallet, Esq., *Secretary*; eight inspectors, of which Mr. Frederick L. Rogers is the *chief*; seventeen *senior examiners*, eighteen *junior examiners*, twelve *assistants*, a minute clerk, and clerk of the fees, a private secretary to the chairman, and other subordinate officers, besides five additional clerks for examining the Peninsular accounts.

**AUDIT OFFICE FOR THE CIVIL LIST**, is at No. 3, Whitehall-place, of which department Robert Plumer Ward, Esq. is *Auditor*, and Alexander Spearman, *Chief Clerk*. There are two other clerks and a messenger.

**AUDIT OFFICE FOR THE COLONIES**, is at No. 5, Whitehall-place. The business of this department is conducted by the Hon. Edward Byng, *Chairman*; Sir John Conroy and John Kingston, Esq., *Commissioners*; George William Brande Esq., *Secretary*; a minute clerk, and an assistant clerk, three inspectors, three senior examiners, three junior examiners, and six assistants, besides an office-keeper and a messenger.

**AUDIT OFFICE FOR LAND, REVENUE, LAND-TAX, ASSESSED TAXES, &c.**, is at No. 11, Spring-gardens. Of this department Charles G. Christmas, Esq. is the *Acting Auditor* for the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, Chester, and Derby; Sir William H. Cooper, Bart. and Frederick Grey Cooper, Esq. are *Auditors* for all the other counties in England; a deputy auditor, two chief clerks, and five junior clerks. Albert Badger, Esq., is the *Acting Auditor* for the principality of Wales, and his office is No. 11, Old Palace-yard, Westminster.

**AUDIT OFFICE FOR THE EX-CHEQUER**, is held at the Exchequer office, Whitehall, of which Lord Grenville is the *Auditor*, with a chief clerk, a clerk of the debentures, a clerk of the registers and issues, a clerk of the cash-book, three assistant clerks, and three junior clerks. In this department is the

**AUDITOR'S ANNUITY OFFICE**, and office for examining the tellers' vouchers, with a senior clerk, two assistant clerks, a junior clerk, with a porter and five messengers.

**AUDLEY-Sq.**, is at the end of South Audley-street, near Curzon-street, May-fair, and opposite Tilney-street, from Park-lane.

**AUDLEY - ST., NORTH**, *Grosvenor-square*, turns out of Oxford-street at No. 263, near the west end, or the second on the right hand, going from Hyde-park; it extends to Grosvenor-square.

**AUDLEY-ST., SOUTH**, *Grosvenor-sq.*, is the continuation of North Audley-street, from Grosvenor-square. It extends to Curzon-street, May-fair, near Park-lane, and the total length from Oxford-street is about half a mile.

**AUGMENTATION OFFICE, THE**, is held at No. 3, Dean's-yard, and in New Palace-yard, Westminster. This office belongs to a corporation, established by act of Parliament of the 3d of Queen Anne, for the better maintenance of the poor clergy, by the augmentation of small livings. This body corporate consists of the privy council, the lords lieutenants of counties and custodes rotulorum, the arch-bishops, bishops and deans of cathedrals, the judges, the king's serjeants at law, the attorney, solicitor and advocate general, the chancellors and vice-chancellors of the universities, the lord mayor and aldermen of London, and the mayors of all other cities within the kingdom; seven of whom may compose a court, provided three of that number be a privy councillor, a bishop, a judge, or one of the king's council, and this court may appoint committees of governors; and invest them with such powers as they think proper.

The business of the governors, is to find out the value of every benefice under £80. a year, with the distance of each from London, &c., and to lay the state thereof before the king, with the value of the tenths, first fruits, &c., in order that

his majesty's bounty may be applied to support those of the clergy who are in the greatest distress: and this corporation has augmented a great number of small livings.

The hours of attendance are from 10 till 1, and the officers are Charles Hodgson, Esq., *Secretary*, Mr. Thomas Glanfield, Clerk, John Holford, *Assistant*, John Paterson, Esq., of 68, Old Bond-street, *Treasurer*, William Courtney, Esq., *Counsel*, and John Dyneley, Esq., of Field-court, Gray's-inn, *Solicitor*.

**AUGUST COTTAGES**, *Camberwell*, are near Albany-road, which reaches from the Wesleyan chapel, Camberwell, to the Kent-road.

**AUGUSTA-Pl.**, *Clapham-road*, is on the west side about half a mile from the church.

**ST. AUGUSTINE'S, AND ST. FAITH'S**, *Old Change*. This church is situated behind No. 35, St. Paul's Church-yard, and at the corner of Watling-street, in the ward of Farringdon Within. It is dedicated to St. Augustin or Austin the monk, the English apostle. The old church having suffered by the fire of London, was rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren, in 1683. The interior is of the Ionic order, fifty-one feet long, forty-five broad and thirty high. Owing to the smallness of the parishes, that of St. Faith's is united to it, and they are a rectory, the advowson of which is in the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, in whose patronage it appears always to have been, for it is mentioned in their books as early as the year 1181, when Ralph de Diceto was dean. The present rector is the Rev. J. W. Vivian, D.D., one of the minor canons of St. Paul's, who was instituted in 1821.

**AUGUSTUS - ROW**, *Grange-road, Bermondsey*, is part of the north side of that road, a few yards westward from the Spa.

**AUSTIN-CT.**, *Austin-street, Bethnal-green*, is the first turning on the left from Hackney-road, by Shoreditch-church.

**AUSTIN-FRIARS**, *Old Broad-street, City*, is under the archway in Throgmorton-street, leading to Winchester-street and London-wall.

**AUSTIN - FRIARS-PASSAGE**, *Broad-street*, is in Austin-Friars aforesaid.

**AUSTIN-ST.**, *Bethnal-green*, is the first turning on the right hand in Hackney-road from Shoreditch church; it is continued by Castle-street, Virginia-row, and Birdcage-Walk to Hackney-road.

**AUSTIN'S-YARD**, *Bermondsey*, turns off at No. 49, *Bermondsey-street*, *Tooley-street*.

**AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY, WESTMINSTER.**

**AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY, CITY OF LONDON.**

**AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY, N.W. LONDON.**

**AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY, N.E. LONDON.**

**AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY, SOUTHWARK.** [For all the preceding, see **BIBLE SOCIETIES**.]

**AUXILIARY SOCIETY, St. Giles's**, is a society established for promoting the principles of the reformation in St. Giles's and the neighbouring districts, Thomas Meux, Esq., is the *Treasurer*, and the Rev. W. F. Vance, and the Rev. G. J. Robinson, *Secretaries*.

**AVE - MARIA - LANE**, *Ludgate - street*, turns off northward, at No. 29, and is the first street on the right from St. Paul's Church-yard; it is continued to No. 27, *Paternoster-row*, and northwards by *Warwick-lane* to No. 10, *Newgate-street*. It received its name with *Paternoster-row*, *Creed-lane*, *Amen Corner*, &c., as being the district where copies of the prayers, &c., so called, were to be purchased.

**EVERY-FARM-ROW**, *Pinlicko*, extends from *Ebury-place*, *Kemp's-row*, facing *Ranelagh-walk* to *Belgrave-square*, and is about two-thirds of a mile from *Buckingham-gate*.

**EVERY-GREEN**, *Chelsea*, is in *Queen-street*, which runs from *Ranelagh-walk* towards the Hospital.

**EVERY-ROW**, *Grosvenor-square*, or *May Fair*, extends from No. 3, *Grosvenor-street* to No. 30, *Brook-street*, the first west from and nearly parallel to *New Bond-street*.

**AXE-CT.**, *Hackney-road*, is about a quarter of a mile on the left hand from *Shoreditch church*, at the back of the *Axe* public house, and opposite the sign of the *Green Gate*.

**AXE INN**, *Aldermanbury*, a receiving house for goods by canal conveyance, at No. 20, about the middle of the east side, and is that number of houses on the right from *Cateaton-street*, or from *Milk-street*, *Cheapside*.

**AXE-YARD**, *Southwark*, is in *Blackman-street*, near the church.

**AXE-YARD**, *Cripplegate*, is in *Milton-street*, formerly *Grub-street*, the second turning on the left from *Fore-street*.

**AYLESBURY-ST.**, *Clerkenwell*, is opposite No. 191, *St. John's-street*, about one-third of a mile from *Smithfield*, and leads to *Clerkenwell-green*.

**AYLESBURY-CT.**, *Clerkenwell*, is a turning in the above street.

**AYLIFFE**, or **AYLOFFE-ST.**, *Goodman's-fields*, is the first turning on the south, parallel to part of *Whitechapel High-street*, and extending from *Somerset-street* to *Red Lion-street*.

**AYLIFFE-ST.**, *Kent-road*, is northward of *Harper-street*, *County-terrace*, *New Kent-road*.

**AYLIFFE - ST.**, **LITTLE**, *Goodman's-fields*, is the continuation eastward of *Ayliffe-street*, and leads to *Goodman's-hill* and *Church-lane*; total length about a quarter of a mile.

**AYLIFFE-BLDS.**, turns off at No. 5, *Ayliffe-street*.

**AYLWYN'S LEGAL WAREHOUSE**, *Lower Thames-street*, is a sufferance wharf, where goods may be deposited without payment of duties, as specified in the *Warehousing Act*. No. 90, *Lower Thames-street*.—[See **LEGAL QUAYS**.]

**AYRE'S ALMS-HOUSES**, *White's-alley*, *Coleman-street*, was founded in 1544 by Mr. Christopher Ayre, merchant and leather-seller, of London, for six poor men and their wives. He left it in trust to the *Leather-sellers' Company*.

## B.

**BAALZEPHON-ST.**, *Southwark*, turns off at No. 139, *Long-lane*, *Bermondsey*.

**BABMAY'S MEWS**, *Well-street*, *St. James's*, is at the southern extremity of that street going from *Eagle-street*, at No. 212, *Piccadilly*.

**BAB'S-ALLEY**, *Southwark*, is a turning in *Mint-street*, *High-street*, *Borough*, and nearly opposite *St. George's church*.

**BACCHUS - WALK** and **GARDENS**, *Horton*, are at the back of the *Bacchus Coffee-house*, about one-third of a mile north from *Old-street-road*, between *Gloucester-street* and *Turner's-square*.

**BACHE'S - ROW**, *Hoxton*, is near the north side of Charles's-square and Champion's Vinegar-ground, and is the second turning on the right in Craven-buildings, City-road. The opposite side of the street is called Charles-place.

**BACK-CT.**, *Cloth-fair*, *West Smithfield*, is the first turning on the left, and a few houses on the right there is another court called by the same name.

**BACK-CT.**, or **YARD**, *Whitecross-street*, *Southwark*, is at the corner of that street and of Peter-street, Mint.

**BACK-CT.**, *Chancery-lane*, is near Symond's-inn.

**BACK-CT.**, *Bunhill-row*, is in Chequer-alley, the first turning on the left from Bunhill-row.

**BACK-CT.**, *Limehouse*, is the first turning on the right from Gun-lane, near the eastern end of the City canal.

**BACK-DITCH**, *Dockhead*, is a turning at No. 8, New-street, leading towards Rotherhithe.

**BACK-HILL**, *Leather-lane*, *Holborn*, is the north continuation of that thoroughfare on the right, and leads to Ray-street and Clerkenwell-green.

**BACK-LANE**, *St. Pancras*, is at the back of Church-terrace, and leading to Vernon-buildings and King's-cross, formerly Battle-bridge.

**BACK-LANE**, *Bethnal-green*, is the first turning eastward parallel to the green, and is the north continuation of Globe-lane. It leads to Blue Anchor-lane and Hackney-road.

**BACK-LANE**, *Clerkenwell*, is in Bowling-green-lane, the first turning westward of Rosamond-street.

**BACK-LANE**, *St. George's in the East*, is the east continuation of the New-road and Coble-street, it is also on the north, parallel to Ratcliffe Highway, and extends to King David's-lane and Sun Tavern-fields.

**BACK-LANE**, *Poplar*, is on the south side of the high road or street, extending from the Commercial-road by the West India Docks to nearly opposite North-street.

**BACK-ROAD**, *Islington*.—[See LIVERPOOL-ROAD.]

**BACK-ROLL-CT.**, *Long-alley*, *Moorfields*, is six houses on the left from Moorfields.

**BACK-ST.**, *Horseleydown*, is the east continuation of Tooley-street on the left hand, and leads into Broad-street.

**BACK-ST.**, *Poplar*, is the first turning north, and parallel to the high road or street. It extends from Wade's-place to Finch-yard, and is nearly opposite to Dolphin-lane, about one-third of a mile eastward of the Commercial-road.

**BACK-WALK**, *Lambeth*, is the first turning southward, and parallel to Narrow-wall, near Upper Ground-street and Broadwall, Stamford-street, Blackfriars'-road.

**BACK - YARD**.—1. *Angel-alley*, *Little Moorfields*.—2. *Shipwright-street*, *Rotherhithe*.—3. *Stamford-buildings*, *Old-street*.—4. *Turnmill-street*, *Cow-cross*.—5. *Wentworth-street*, *Spitalfields*.—6. *Queen-street*, *Southwark*.

**BACON'S FREE SCHOOL**, *Bermondsey*, situated in the Grange-road, is a charitable institution, founded by Mr. Josiah Bacon, who by his will charged his real and personal estates, with the raising such a sum of money as should be requisite for building a free school within the parish of Bermondsey, in which he was born, and also a dwelling house for the master, limiting the purchase to £700, and his trustees were to settle £150 a year for the maintenance of the school, and the payment of the master and ushers. The scholars are to be poor children of inhabitants, and they are taught English, writing, and arithmetic, to fit them for trades, or to keep merchants' books as clerks. There are always to be forty, and never more than sixty. The trustees are always to be six or eight of the principal inhabitants of the parish, who are nominated by the minister and churchwardens for the time being. The minister, churchwardens, and other chief officers of the parish for the time being, are governors of the school, and visit it as such from time to time.

This charity was, for some time after the school-house, &c. were erected, involved in a Chancery suit, but in 1732, Thomas Bacon, Esq. in pursuance of the decree granted to the trustees a clear annuity for ever, charged upon estates at Midloe and Little Paxton, in the county of Huntingdon. Further particulars of this school may be found in *Highmore's Pietas Londinensis*.

**BACON-ST., GREAT,** *Bethnal-green*, is the first turning on the south, and parallel to Church-street, near Shoreditch, extending from the middle of Club-row to Brick-lane.

**BACON-ST., LITTLE,** *Bethnal-green*, is north of and parallel to Great Bacon-street. It extends from No. 142, Brick-lane to Swan-street.

**BADDY'S-BRIDGE**, is at No. 70, Upper Ground-street, Great Surrey-street, Black-friars-road.

**BADEN-PL.,** *Southwark*, turns off at No. 8, Crosby-row, Snow's-fields, a turning at No. 108, Borough, High-street.

**BADGER'S-ALMS-HOUSES,** *Hoxton*, were founded by Mrs. Allen Badger, in the year 1698, for six women, who are also allowed twenty shillings a year.

**BADGER-CT.,** or **YARD,** *Shoreditch*, turns off at No. 43, Shoreditch, near Webb-square, and is about a quarter of a mile on the left from Shoreditch church towards Bishopsgate.

**BADGER-YARD,** *Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell*, is at No. 55, leading to the middle of St. John's-square.

**BAGNELL'S-RENTS,** *Soho*, is in Denmark-street, Seven Dials.

**BAGNIGGE - PL.,** *Pentonville*, is a few houses on the right hand between Bagnigge Wells and Penton-street.

**BAGNIGGE WELLS,** *Coldbath-fields*, is about half a mile north from Clerkenwell-green, on the left or western side of the road to Pentonville, and near a quarter of a mile north from the House of Correction. This once celebrated place of public entertainment, is said to have been the residence of Nell Gwynn, whose bust is still preserved. It was first opened to the public about the year 1767, in consequence of the discovery of two springs of mineral water, the one chalybeate, and the other cathartic. It is now used as a sort of tea gardens, and for evening concerts, and other exhibitions, as a minor Vauxhall.

**BAGNIGGE WELLS, NEW,** are on the right hand side of the road leading from Tyburn Turnpike to Bayswater.

**BAGNIO-CT.,** *Newgate-street*, is the second turning on the right, about eighteen houses from Cheapside. It received its name from its celebrated bagnio or baths, which were the first ever introduced into this country.

**BAILEY'S-CT.,** *Bell-yard, Temple Bar*, is the first turning on the left, at No. 34, Bell-yard, and about seventeen houses from No. 204, Fleet-street.

**BAILEY'S-CT.—1.** *Cock-hill, Shoreditch*, is the first turning on the left hand from Webb-square, going towards Anchor-street; the entrance to Webb-square is at No. 48, Shoreditch.—**2.** at No. 69, *Cable-street, Rosemary-lane*.—**3.** near *Bedford-street, Strand*.—**4.** *Fashion-street, Spital-fields*.

**BAILEY'S - PL.—1.** *Tower-hill*, is the south continuation of the Minories, by the New Mint, and leads from Little Tower-hill to Upper East Smithfield.—**2.** *Marlborough-road, King's-road, Brompton*.

**BAILEY-ST.,** *Whitechapel-road*, turns off at No. 75, going towards Mile End.

**BAINBRIDGE-ST.,** *Bloomsbury*, is facing the east end of Oxford-street, and extends from the south end of Tottenham-court-road to Dyott-street, St. Giles's.

**BAKER'S - ALLEY.—1.** *Gardiner's-lane, King-street, Westminster*.—**2.** No. 45, *Farmer-street, Shadwell*.—**3.** *Church-lane, Whitechapel*.—**4.** at No. 29, *Long-alley, Moorfields*.—**5.** *Stoney-lane, Tooley-street*, which is a turning to the north, parallel to that part of it which is between Nos. 81 and 95. It extends from Green-bank to Stoney-lane.

**BAKER'S ARMS-ALLEY,** *Minories*, is a turning by the Baker's Arms, in Rosemary-lane.

**BAKER'S-BLDS.,** *Old Bethlem*, is a neat paved street, about four houses on the left from No. 4, Broad-street-buildings.

**BAKER'S-BLDS.,** *Rotherhithe*, is a few houses on the right hand, below the King and Queen, under an archway, about half a mile eastward of Rotherhithe church.

**BAKER'S - CT.—1.** *Holborn Bars*, is nearly opposite Middle-row, and about a quarter of a mile on the right hand from Farringdon-street.—**2.** *East-street, Manchester-square*, is the first turning on the left hand from Blandford-street end, leading into Blandford-mews.—**3.** *Half Moon-street, Bishopsgate*, is the fifth turning on the left hand from Bishopsgate Without, and two houses from Rose and Crown-alley, Moorfields.—**4.** *Castle-street, Bethnal-green*, is six doors on the left hand from the end of Austin-street, the back of Shoreditch church.—**5.** *Rosemary-lane,*

is about the middle of the north side.—6. is on the Surrey side of Blackfriars'-bridge, and between Northumberland Wharf and the Falcon Wharf, on the east side of the bridge.—7. at No. 1, *Phipp-street, Curtain-road*.—8. at No. 16, *Petticoat-lane*.

**BAKERS'-HALL**, *Harp-lane, Gt. Tower-street*, is at No. 16, about six houses on the east, or right hand side from Lower Thames-street. It is a neat plain building, on the site of the ancient mansion of John Chichley, Esq., formerly Chamberlain of London. The hall or banquetting-room is large, and has a handsome carved wainscot screen, with four columns and two pilasters, with proper entablatures of the Corinthian order. It is embellished with several pictures, among which are one of St. Clement, the patron of the company; another of Justice; and a portrait of the late Sir John William Anderson, Bart., Lord Mayor of London in 1797, a member of and benefactor to the company. The hall was substantially repaired and beautified a few years since, under the superintendence of the Editor of this work.

**BAKER'S-LANE**, *Chelsea*, is near a place formerly called the Neat Houses, now Neat House-row, and is between Turpentine-lane and Willow-walk. It leads from the public house called the Monster, to the Thames.

**BAKER'S-MEWS**, *Baker-street, Portman-square*, is five doors on the right from the north-east corner of the square.

**BAKER'S-PL.**—1. *Duke's-row, Tavistock-square*, the first turning on the left from the New-road, near St. Pancras new Church.—2. at No. 15, *Baker's-row, Clerkenwell*, the second turning on the left from the Workhouse.—3. at No. 240, *High-street, Rotherhithe*.

**BAKER'S-ROW.**—1. is at No. 94, *White-chapel-road*, opposite Cannon-street, New-road, and leads to Mile End new town and Spitalfields.—2. is at *Prospect-row, Walworth*, and is part of the north side of the high street or road; about a quarter of a mile on the left hand from the Elephant and Castle. It extends from Prospect-row to Albion-place.—3. is at No. 36, *Coppice-row, Clerkenwell*, the second coach turning on the left from the Sessions'-house, going towards Pentonville, and extends from the north side of the Workhouse to Warner-street.

**BAKER-ST.**, *Bagnigge-wells-road*, is near the Pantheon gate.

**BAKER-ST.**, *Portman-square*, is the north continuation of Orchard-street from Oxford-street, and extends from the north-east corner of Portman-square to York-place. It leads to the New-road, and its total distance from Oxford-street is about half a mile.

**BAKER-ST.**, *UPPER, Mary-le-bone*, is the north continuation of York-place and Baker-street. It extends from Park-place to the New-road.

**BAKER-ST.**, *NORTH, New-road, Mary-le-bone*, is opposite to Upper Baker-street, near the turnpike, and leading from the New-road to Park-place and the Regent's-park.

**BAKER'S-ST.**, *Pentonville*, is near the New River.

**BALCHIN'S-CT.**, *Southwark*, is in Queen-street, about fourteen houses on the right from Union-street.

**BALDWIN-CT.**, *City-road*, turns off at No. 62, Baldwin-street, Peerless Pool.

**BALDWIN-PL.**, *City-road*, is at No. 29, as above.

**BALDWIN'S-CT.**, *Cloak-lane*, is the second turning on the left from Queen-street, Cheapside, and between Tower Royal and Dowgate-hill, under No. 19, Cloak-lane.

**BALDWIN'S-GARDENS**, *Leather-lane, Holborn*, are at No. 77, leading to 32, Gray's-inn-lane, about a furlong in length. In this place is the central station of the National Schools.—[See NATIONAL SCHOOLS.]

**BALDWIN'S-PL.**, *Baldwin's-gardens*, is about the middle of the north side, and leading, at No. 48, into Tash-street and Gray's-inn-lane.

**BALDWIN'S-ST.**, *City-road*, is a few doors west of the church, in Old-street, near Peerless Pool, and leads into Mitchell-street.

**BALE - PL.**, *St. George's-fields*, is the third turning on the right in the Westminster-bridge-road in going from the Obelisk.

**BALL-ALLEY.**—1, *Sherbourne-lane*, is nearly opposite the site of the old post-office yard. It is a dark passage leading into St. Swithin's-lane.—2. is in



*Long-alley, Moorfields*, the continuation of Rose and Crown-court from the north-east corner of Moorfields, and leading into Long-alley opposite Calendar-yard.—3. is in *Half-moon-alley, Bishopsgate-street*.—4. is in *Lime-street, Leadenhall-street*.—5. is in the *Kingsland-road*.—6. is also called *Bell-court*, and is in *Wheeler-street, Spital-fields*, opposite Webb-square. It leads into Farthing-street.—7. is in *Lombard-street*, nine doors on the right hand from Gracechurch-street, and leads into George-yard.

**BALL-CT., or YARD**,—1. is in *Golden-lane, St. Luke's*, about the middle of the west side, and continued by Great Arthur-street, and New-street, to Goswell-street.—2. is in *Giltspur-street, West Smithfield*, and is the second turning on the right hand from Newgate-street towards Smithfield.—3. is in *Sampson's-gardens, Wapping*, at the east end of Redmaid's-lane on the west side of the London-docks.—4. is in *Cornhill*, three doors east from Birchin-lane.—5. is in *Jewry-street*, near Crutched-friars, the fourth house on the right from Aldgate.—6. is in *Whitehorse-street, Ratcliffe*, the first turning on the left hand from Butcher-row.

**BALL'S-BLDS., or YARD, Commercial-road**, turns off at No. 3, Whitehorse-street, as aforesaid.

**BALL-YARD**, is at No. 127, *Golden-lane, Barbican*.

**BALTIC-CT., St. Luke's**, turns off between Nos. 19 and 20, Baltic-street, Golden-lane.

**BALTIC-PL.**, adjoins the above.

**BALTIC-ST., Golden-lane, St. Lukes**, is the first turning on the right at No. 99 in going from Old-street.

**BANBURY-CT., Long-acre**, is opposite Mercer-street, and twenty-six houses on the right hand from St. Martin's-lane. It leads into Hart-street, Covent-garden.

**BANCROFT'S ALMS HOUSES AND SCHOOL, Mile-end**, are on the north side of the Mile-end-road, a little to the eastward of the fine hospital belonging to the corporation of the Trinity-house.

These alms-houses and school were erected by the Drapers' Company, in the year 1735, pursuant to the will of Francis Bancroft, who, although the grandson of Archbishop Bancroft, became so reduced

in his circumstances, that he was engaged for many years as one of the Lord Mayor's officers. During which time he acquired a fortune of £28,000 in real and personal estates, which he bequeathed by his will to the Company of Drapers, in trust, for the purchase of a site of ground for erecting an alms-house with convenient apartments, for twenty-four alms men, poor old members of that company, a chapel and a school room for one hundred boys, with two dwelling houses for the masters of the school. He directed also for each almsman £8, with half a chaldron of coals, and a gown of balze every third year, and the school-boys to be clothed and taught to read, write, and account; for which the masters were to receive salaries of £30 each, in addition to their dwelling-house. Also £20 a year for coals and candles, for the use of the masters and the schools, besides books, paper, pens and ink; £5 for a dinner to a committee of the court of assistants of the Worshipful Company of Drapers at their annual visitation; £3 10s. for two half yearly sermons to be preached at the parish churches of St. Helen, Bishopsgate, and St. Michael, Cornhill, in commemoration of the founder, at which the alms-men are to be present, as well as the boys, who are to be catechized by the reader. When any of the boys are apprenticed £4 is to be given with them, but if they are only put to service they are to receive 50s. for clothing. In 1735, the company pursuant to their trust erected a school at Mile-end, which occupies three sides of an extensive quadrangle. On the east and west sides are the habitations of the pensioners, and in the centre of the north side is the chapel, which has a handsome stone portico, supported by columns of the Ionic order; the school and dwelling-house of the master adjoin the chapel.

The Drapers' Company have taken such praiseworthy care of the estate as to be enabled to increase the annual pensions of the alms-men to £18 each, and to admit an hundred boys on the foundation. They are taught reading, writing and accounts, accompanied by religious instruction, according to the Church of England; and are admitted, by the presentation of the members of the court of assistants, between the ages of seven and ten, and are allowed to remain till fifteen, when an apprentice fee of £4 is paid with them if bound by the company, or of £2 10s. to fit them for service. The whole management and direction is in the Drapers' Company, and

the necessary information may be acquired at their hall in Throgmorton-street.

A few words relative to the founder may not be uninteresting to the reader. He was, as before-mentioned, one of the Lord Mayor's officers, and having, in a course of years, amassed a very large sum of money, by the most mercenary and oppressive practices in his office, left it for the foundation of this splendid charity, and the anniversary sermons to his memory. At his death, says Stow, he so incurred the hatred and ill-will of his fellow citizens, that the persons who attended his funeral, had great difficulty in preventing his corpse from being jostled off the shoulders of the bearers by the enraged populace, who seizing the public church bells, rang them for very joy at his unlamented death. He left also a sum to keep his monument in the church of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, which he erected in his life-time, in good repair. In this monument his body lies embowelled, embalmed, and in a chest or box, made with a lid and hinges, without any fastening, and a square piece of glass in the lid just over his face. It is a plain cubical monument, with a door for the sexton, who has forty shillings a year for the service, to go in and clear it from dust and cobwebs, but the keys of the iron rails about the monument and of the vault door are kept by the clerk of the Drapers' Company.

**BANGOR-CT.**, *Shoe-lane*, is at the back of St. Andrew's Church, Holborn-hill, and on the west side of the north end of Shoe-lane. It derives its name from having been formerly the residence of the Bishops of Bangor. It was sold in 1647, by the trustees for the sale of bishops' lands to Sir John Barkstead, who was exempted from the penalties of the act for restraining new buildings in London. The last bishop, who appears to have resided here, was Bishop Dolben, who, having been formerly Vicar of Hackney, contributed to the repairs of the highway from Clapton through Hackney to Shoreditch, and dated his letter from Bangor-house in Shoe-lane, the 11th November, 1633.

**BANGOR-CT.**, *Southwark*, is in Vine-street, near the end of New-court, by St. George's Church.

**BANK-BLDGS.**, is facing the south front of the Bank of England, and extends from Mansion-house-street to Bank-street.

**BANK OF ENGLAND, THE**, is the large stone building on the north side of the Royal Exchange, Cornhill, bounded by Princes-street on the west, Lothbury on the north, Bartholomew-lane on the east, and Threadneedle-street, Bank-buildings, Bank-street and the Royal Exchange on the south. It is a spacious and splendid pile of buildings, erected at various periods, began originally by Mr. George Sampson, an architect of much knowledge, then added to by Sir Robert Taylor, and finally enlarged, many parts rebuilt, and brought to its present unity of design by John Soane, Esq., R.A., and Professor of Architecture in the Royal Academy. It is most substantially built of brick and Portland stone, and has a most appropriate treasury looking appearance. The various elevations are of the Corinthian order, selected and adapted from the Temple of the Sybil at Tivoli. The interior courts, particularly the Lothbury court, and the various halls, offices and apartments, are designed with an originality and beauty almost unequalled in modern architecture.

For the history of this great, opulent and influential association, the reader is referred to works more diffuse than the present. It is at present under the management of Samuel Drew, Esq., *Governor*; John Horsley Palmer, Esq., *Deputy Governor*; twenty-four *Directors*; John Knight, Esq., *Secretary*; a *Deputy and Assistant Secretary*, a *Standing Counsel*, a *Counsel in Chancery*, three *Solicitors*, an *Architect*, a *Chief Accountant* (William Dawes, Esq.) to whom all its notes are made payable: a *Deputy and Assistant Accountants*, eighteen *Cashiers*, five *Super-numerary Cashiers*, and an immense number of *Clerks*, of various denominations.

**BANK-CT.**, *Blue Anchor-alley*, *St. Luke's*, is about an equal distance on the south side from No. 109, Bunhill-row, and No. 99, Whitecross-street.

**BANK END**, *Southwark*, is the east end of Bankside.

**BANKRUPT OFFICE, THE**, is on the west side of *Basinghall-street*, at the back of the Law Courts, in Guildhall-yard, where the fourteen lists of Commissioners sit from time to time on the business of bankrupts and their creditors. The court is a plain useful building, erected in 1820, after the designs of Mr. Fowler, on the site of a part of ancient Blackwell Hall.

**BARLOW-MEWS**, *Bruton-street, Berkeley-square*, is the first turning on the left, at No. 4, from No. 152, New Bond-street.

**BARLOW-ROW**, *Bermondsey*, is part of the south side of Long-lane, nearly opposite to Richardson-street.

**BARLOW-ST., GREAT**, *Mary-le-bone*, turns off at No. 17, Paradise-street, in High-street, in Mary-le-bone.

**BARLOW-ST., LITTLE**, *Mary-le-bone*, is the first turning in High-street, on the left from Charles-street, at No. 110.

**BARNARD'S**, or **BERNARD'S-INN**, *Holborn*, is situated on the south side of Holborn, westward of Fetter-lane, and near Dyer's-buildings. It was anciently called *Mackworth's-inn*, having been the residence of Dr. John Mackworth, who was dean of Lincoln in the reign of Henry VI.; but being afterwards in possession of a gentleman of the name of Barnard, it received his name. It was given to the society by Dr. Mackworth's executors in 1454. This is one of the inns of the court of Chancery, and consists of a principal and three ancients, besides other members, who are compelled to be in common a fortnight in two terms, and ten days in the other two.

**BARNES-ALLEY**, *Booth-street, Spital-fields*, is the first turning on the right from Brick-lane.

**BARNES**, or **BARN'S-BLDS.**—1. *Whitechapel*, is the first turning on the left in Castle-lane, going from Whitechapel. It leads into Preston's-buildings and Wentworth-street.—2. *Limehouse*, is at the east end of Chiver's-court, Nightingale-lane, Fore-street, a continuation of Nar-row-street.—3. is in *Wilmot-street, Bethnal-green*—4. is at No. 8, *Gravel-lane*, opposite Fire-ball-court, Houndsditch.

**BARNES-PL.**, *Mile-end-road*, is part of the south side of the road, and adjoining the east side of the turnpike. It extends from Epping-place to Harlow-place.

**BARNES-PL.**, *Waltham Common*, is situate on the left going from the south corner of Surrey-square, opposite to Westmoreland-row by Providence-street.

**BARNES-PL.**, *Lambeth Lower Marsh*, is on the north side, at nearly equal distances from Blackfriars-road and Westminster-bridge-road. It extends from Pear Tree-row to James-street.

**BARNES-TEAR.**, *Whitechapel*, turns off at No. 27, James-street, in Lambeth-street, Whitechapel.

**BARNET-YARD**, *Russel-square*, is the second turning on the right, in Little Guilford-street, going from Bernard-street.

**BARNSBURY-PARK**, *Islington*, is a district of respectable houses, turning off on the left at the top of White Lion-street, and extends to Liverpool-street, formerly the lower road.

**BARNSBURY-PL.**, *Islington*, is on the left hand side of the aforesaid Liverpool-road, and eastward of Barnsbury-park.

**BARNSBURY-ROW**, *Islington*, is a turning out of Chapel-street, near the above.

**BARNSBURY-ST.**, *Islington*, is a turning on the left, towards Barnsbury-park, at the south-west corner of Barnsbury-place.

**BARON**, or **BARRON-ST.**, *Pentonville*, is about a furlong to the westward of the Angel, at Islington, and the first turning on the right from Somers-town. It leads into White Lion-street.

**BARON'S-BLDS.**, *Blackfriars-road*, is the third turning on the left in Webber-street, which is the last turning on the right before coming to the Obelisk.

**BARON'S-PL.**, *Blackfriars-road*, is the second turning on the left in Webber-street, going from the Magdalen-hospital, towards Lambeth-marsh.

**BARON'S-PL., LITTLE**, *Baron's-buildings*, is the first turning on the right from Webber-street.

**BAROSSA-PL.**, *Queen's Elms*, is on the right hand side of the road leading from the turnpike towards Little Chelsea.

**BAROSSA-TEAR.**—1. *Hackney-road*, is a part of Cambridge-heath, on the high road from Shoreditch through Hackney to Clapton.—2. is in the *Bethnal-green-road*, between Cambridge-heath turnpike and the green.

**BARRACKS, THE FOOT-GUARDS**, *Knightsbridge*, are about a furlong on the left of Hyde-park-corner, in the high road from Piccadilly to Kensington.

**BARRACKS, THE LIFE-GUARDS**, *Knightsbridge*, are at the large buildings beyond the Brompton-road, about half a mile on the right hand from the new entrance into Hyde-park.

**BARRACKS, THE**, *St. James's-park*, are on the south-east side of Buckingham-gate, near to Buckingham palace.

**BARRACK-OFFICE, THE**, is in Pall Mall, and at the Tower of London.

**BARRETT'S - CT.**—1. *Cavendish-square*, is the continuation of *Jess-court*, from No. 163, *Oxford-street*; it is nearly a mile on the right from St. Giles's, and extends from No. 2, *Henrietta-street* to No. 27, *Wigmore-street*.—2. is a turning at No. 27, *Henrietta-street*, *Cavendish-square*.—3. is in *Fair-street*, *Horsleydown*.

**BARRETT'S - RENTS.**—1. *Rosemary-lane*, at White's-yard, the third turning on the left from No. 58, *Rosemary-lane*.—2. is in *Stepney Causeway*, a short distance from the Commercial-road.

**BARTHOLOMEW CHAPEL**, *Little Bartholomew-close*, was a Protestant Dissenter's Chapel of some standing, held on a portion of the ancient Convent of St. Bartholomew; to it was also attached a Protestant Dissenters' Charity School, founded by voluntary subscription, in October 1717, for the education of the Children of Protestant Dissenters of all denominations, and was maintained by interest of stock, annual subscriptions and donations, and occasional collections at sermons. This stock, according to the reports of the parliamentary commissioners, consisted of £1,917. 5s. 5d., in the Navy 5 per Cents, and was applied towards the education of eighty boys and forty girls, and the clothing of sixty boys and all the girls. Both the chapel and schools were destroyed by fire in the spring of 1830.

**ST. BARTHOLOMEW, BY THE EXCHANGE**, the church of, is situated at the south east corner of *Bartholomew-lane* and *Threadneedle-street*, near the north-east angle of the Bank of England. It was destroyed by the fire in 1666, all but the tower, which was cased and newly topped at the time of rebuilding the body of the church. This church is of very ancient foundation, for in the year 1331 John de Tyerne was presented to it, on the death of John de Aldeburgh, the rector, and it was then so entirely decayed that it was necessary to rebuild it. The living being at the time of the Reformation in the gift of the Abbey of St. Mary de Grace, it fell on the dissolution of the religious houses into the hands of the Crown, in whom the advowson, which is a rectory, has continued to the present time. The present rector is the Rev. George Shephard, D.D., preacher of *Gray's-inn*, who was instituted by the Lord Chancellor in 1807.

**BARTHOLOMEW-CLOSE**, *West Smithfield*, a small square, so named from being the site of the ancient cloisters of St. Bartholomew, is entered from *Little Britain*, nearly opposite the Hospital gates, from No. 56, *West Smithfield*, and from *Aldersgate-street* by *Westmoreland-buildings*.

**BARTHOLOMEW - CLOSE, LITTLE**, adjoins the preceding northward, and is near to *King-street*, *Cloth Fair*, and *Long-lane*.

**ST. BARTHOLOMEW THE GREAT**, the church of, is situated on the north-east side of *Smithfield*, and at the north end of *Duke-street*. It escaped the fire in 1666, and is a large plain church of Saxon and Norman architecture one hundred and thirty-two feet long, fifty-seven broad, and forty-seven high, with a square tower crowned with an angle turret. It was originally a parish church adjoining that of the priory of St. Bartholomew; but when the latter was pulled down as far as the choir, that portion was annexed by the king's order for the enlargement of the old church. It thus continued till Queen Mary gave it, with the residue of the priory church to the Blackfriars, who used it as their conventual church till the first year of Queen Elizabeth, when the friars were ejected, and the church restored by act of parliament to the parish.

The present church is in nearly the same state as it stood in the reign of Edward VI.; but the recent fire in May, 1830, has opened to view many of the beautiful and curious architectural antiquities which had been concealed by mean buildings.

On the north side of the chancel is an elegant monument of *Rahere*, the founder of the splendid adjacent hospital, with his effigies painted in proper colours, and his hands joined over his breast as if in prayer, recumbent beneath an arch, with an angel at his feet, and a friar on each side of him in the attitudes of prayer. This monument was repaired and beautified by William Bolton, the last prior of this convent. The patronage of this church, which, in all probability, was anciently in the prior and canons of St. Bartholomew is now in private hands. This parish claims an exemption from the necessity of being free of the city to carry on retail trades within its boundaries. The present rector is the Rev. John Abbiss, who was instituted by the late William Phillips, Esq., of *Cavendish-square*, its patron, in 1819.

**St. BARTHOLOMEW THE LESS,** the church of, is situated within the principal gate of Bartholomew's Hospital, on the south-east side of West Smithfield. It was originally a chapel to the hospital, and was founded in the year 1102; but at the dissolution of the priory, it was converted into a parish church for the inhabitants of the precinct of the hospital. It is a vicarage, in the gift of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City, as governors of the hospital. The church is an old fabric, but was tastefully and substantially repaired, and the interior rebuilt in 1823, by Philip Hardwick, Esq., the surveyor to the hospital. The present vicar is the Rev. Samuel Wix, who was instituted by the governors in 1808.

**St. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL,** is a splendid charitable institution, that has been traced from the \*earliest documents and records to the benevolence of *Raherus*, or *Rahere*, in the year 1102. He is said to have been minstrel to Henry I., who repenting and quitting his gay disorderly life, founded near this spot a priory of black canons, which he dedicated to St. Bartholomew, and became the first prior. He obtained from the king the grant of a piece of waste ground, upon which he built an hospital, for a master, brethren and sisters, sick persons and pregnant women.† He endowed his priory with the sum of £553 a year, and the estates which he settled on this hospital were then valued at £305 a year.‡ This eminent benefactor to the poor and afflicted of his fellow-creatures, whose charitable memory is not likely to be forgotten while the English language shall endure, was buried, as before-mentioned in a former article, in his church of St. Bartholomew the Great, where his tomb, still in perfect repair, affords a curious specimen of ancient monumental sculpture.

Both the priory and the hospital were surrendered to Henry VIII., who in the latter year of his reign re-founded the hospital, and endowed it with an annual revenue of 500 marks, on condition that the City of London should pay an equal sum. This proposal being acceded to, the new foundation was incorporated by the title of "*The Hospital of the Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of London, Governors for the Poor, called Little St. Bartholomew's, near West Smithfield.*"

Since that time the hospital has received considerable benefactions from charitable persons, by which means the benefits of the charity have been much increased.

The government of this and the four other royal hospitals within this city having been found inconvenient, and these five royal foundations having increased in utility and prosperity, and as many wealthy and charitable commoners had contributed very largely towards their permanent establishment, the particular privileges of each, and the power of the corporation, who were governors by virtue of their office, were much involved in doubt. It therefore became necessary that they should be correctly and distinctly ascertained, as a dispute had subsisted for some years between the court of Common Council and the acting governors of these five royal hospitals relative to the right of the latter to participate in the government. At length an amicable compromise took place by written agreement, and an act of parliament, the 22 Geo. III., c. 77, was passed, by which the Common Council were empowered to appoint twelve of their own number to be governors of each of these foundations (Bethlem and Bridewell being considered as one) respectively, who were to continue so while they continued members of that court. The title of this hospital was then settled to be thus:— "*The Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the city of London, as Governors of the House of the Poor, commonly called St. Bartholomew's Hospital, near West Smithfield, London, of the foundation of King Henry VIII.*"

In Mr. Highmore's work on the law of Mortmain and Charitable Uses\* may be found this agreement and the act of parliament in full, to which the reader is referred, as their great length prevents their insertion in this work. The reader will there find the mode of electing governors, the style and title of each hospital, the manner in which the corporation is represented at the general courts of these five hospitals, and the mode of sealing deeds particularly detailed. It may be sufficient in this place to state, that the Common Council at their first corporation court after their annual election on St. Thomas's day, or at any subsequent court, nominate forty-eight of their members, of whom the names of twelve are sent to each hospital, Bethlem and Bridewell being

\* Highmore's *Pietas Londinensis*.

† Gough's *Camden*.

‡ Highmore's *Pietas Londinensis*.

from their union considered as one, who thereby become governors, and act as such in all matters for so long, and so many successive years, as they shall continue to be members of the Common Council, or be re-elected as such members, and all vacancies are to be filled by the Common Council.

The annual court for all these hospitals is held at Christ's Hospital, on St. Matthew's-day, where the corporation is represented by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and the above mentioned twelve members of the Common Council for each hospital. Notwithstanding the whole of the buildings of this ancient hospital-escaped the great fire in 1666, yet a considerable part of the houses which constituted its chief revenue were destroyed. The hospital was repaired 1691, and by the liberality of the corporation and citizens its houses were rebuilt and its income restored. The progress of the institution was carried on uninterruptedly till 1729, when on a general survey, under the superintendence of Gibbs, the architect of St. Martin's in the Fields, the buildings of the hospital were found by their antiquity to have become ruinous and dangerous. A subscription was therefore entered into by many of the governors and other charitable persons, among whom was Dr. Ratcliffe, to defray the expense. The latter, in addition to his munificent donation, bequeathed a perpetual annuity of £500. a year for the improvement of the diet, and £100. a year to buy linen.

The plan was prepared by Gibbs, their architect, and the first stone was laid on the 9th of June 1730, by Sir George Broome, then Lord Mayor, and President of the Hospital. The principal entrance next Smithfield, is of earlier date, having been erected in 1702, as notified by an inscription beneath the statue of Henry VIII., its second founder, which says that it was in the first year of Queen Anne, Alderman Sir William Pritchard being President.

The building forms a spacious quadrangle, each side being detached from the other, and joined only by stone screens and gateways. Each building is of Bath stone, with moulded dressings to the windows, and a cornice and balustrade at the top. Over the entrance next Smithfield is a statue of Henry VIII., the second founder, over whom the corporation should place that of the benevolent *Rahere*, who endowed it so liberally from his own funds. Under this statue is inscribed, "ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, FOUNDED

BY RAHERE, A. D. 1102, REFOUNDED BY HENRY VIII., 1546." Over the pediment are two reclining figures, representing *lame*ness and *sickness*, in humble imitation of Cibber's fine recumbent statues of *melancholy* and *raving madness*, at Bethlehem.

The interior of this hospital is conveniently arranged, and cleanliness, returning health and comfort pervade all its apartments. The grand staircase was painted gratuitously by Hogarth, for which he was made a governor for life. The subjects are, *the good Samaritan*; *the pool of Bethesda*; *Rahere, the founder, laying the foundation stone*; and *a sick man carried on a bier, attended by monks*. In the great hall is a whole length portrait of Henry VIII., and another of Dr. Ratcliffe, who deserves to stand second only to Rahere; also a picture of St. Bartholomew, holding a knife as a symbol of his martyrdom, and a fine portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds, of Percival Pott, Esq., many years surgeon to the hospital. In one of the windows is a painting on glass of Henry VIII., delivering the charter of incorporation to the Lord Mayor.

The management of this hospital has been so pure and free from reproach, and its revenues so faithfully applied, that its beneficial effects have been more extended than even its greatest benefactors could possibly have foreseen. Patients are received without limitation, and necessity is the only recommendation. Applications for admission are greatly facilitated by the readiness with which all information is given to the poor and their friends at the Steward's Office, which is in the north side of the quadrangle nearest to Smithfield, and where the necessary petition is given gratis. In this paper the name of the disease under which the patient labours is to be inserted, and some housekeeper is to undersign an undertaking to receive the patient when discharged, or to bury the corpse if the person should die in the hospital.

The present officers of the hospital are Sir James Shaw, Bart., Alderman, *President*; William Helps, Esq., *Treasurer*; the Rev. Samuel Wix, M.A., F.R.S., *Vicar and Hospitalier*; Edward Roberts, M.D., Clement Hue, M.D., and P. M. Latham, M.D., *Physicians*; John P. Vincent, William Lawrence, and Henry Earle, Esqs., *Surgeons*; Edward Stanley, J. Eusebius, A. Lloyd, and Frederick C. Skey, Esqs., *Assistant Surgeons*; C. W.

**BARTHOLOMEW-LANE**, *Royal Exchange*, is on the east side of the Bank of England, and extends from the Royal Exchange to Throgmorton-street.

**BARTHOLOMEW-PL.**, *Bartholomew-street*, is at No. 28, and near New-street.

**BARTHOLOMEW-SA.**, *Old-street*, turns off at No. 4, *Henry-street*, the second turning westward of St. Luke's Hospital.

**BAXFORD-STREET**, *in Holborn*, is a street in the north side of Holborn, between St. Andrew and Foster-lane, nearly opposite St. Andrew's Church, and leads to the Strand through St. Andrew's Church-yard.

**BAXFORD-STREET**, *in Holborn*, is a street in the north side of Holborn, between St. Andrew and Foster-lane, nearly opposite St. Andrew's Church, and leads to the Strand through St. Andrew's Church-yard.

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**BASING-PL.**, known in the parish of St. Dunstons, is about a farthing from the church.

**BASING-LA.**, turning on Cheapside, a Bread-street.

**BASING-PL.**, turning on the street, by the from Shoreditch.

**BASINGHALL-TERCE**, on the east side of the Strand, having formerly been a church.

**BASKET-ALLEY**, *Golden-lane, St. Luke's*, is the first turning on the left hand a few doors from Old-street, and is continued by White's-yard to No. 155, Whitecross-street.

**BATCHELOR-PL.**, *Pentonville*, is on the north side of the road, between the turn-pikes, and extends from Pleasant-place to Maiden-lane, King's-cross, formerly Battle-bridge.

**BATCHELOR-PL.**, *Borough-road, St. George's Fields*, forms part of the south side of the said road, and is the first row on the left from the King's Bench towards the Obelisk, by the Surrey-theatre.

**BATEMAN'S-BLDS.**, *Soho-square*, is on the south side of the square, and leads into Queen-street, between Frith-street and Greek-street.

**BATEMAN'S-BLDS.**, *Bunhill-row*, is the first turning on the right in Blue Anchor-alley, from No. 108, Bunhill-row, towards Whitecross-street.

**BATEMAN'S-BLDS.**, *Shoreditch*, leads to the Curtain-road, about the middle of the east side.

**BATES'S-CT.**, *Westminster*, is in King-street, which reaches from Whitehall to the Abbey.

**BATES-ROW**, *Lisson-green, Paddington*, a few small houses by the side of the nursery, at the north end of Little James-street, and forms the north parallel to Fincham-street, and about a furlong distant from it.

**BATH-BLDS.**—1. *Kingsland-road*, is at the extremity of Bath-gardens from Kingsland-road, on the right, leading to the walk, Hoxton, and nearly opposite frommongers' Alms Houses, about one-third of a mile from Shoreditch church.—2. *on the west side of*—3. *is in*—4. *on the*—5. *on the*

*on the*  
*on the*

**B-GARDE**  
entrance  
Reput  
Alm  
on the

**B-GRO**  
the east side  
side of the Canal

**BATH-PL.**—1. *Lambeth*, is in Brook-street, Walcot-place, and forms part of the east side of that street at the end next West-square.—2. *Fitzroy-square*, is a part of the north side of the New-road, extending from the Hampstead-road to Quickset-row.—3. *London-road, St. George's-fields*, is the second turning on the left from the Obelisk toward the Elephant and Castle.—4. *Finsbury*, is in Bath-court, aforesaid.

**BATH-ROW.**—1. *Coldbath-fields*, is at Coldbath-square, and leads into Baker's-row by Clerkenwell-workhouse.—2. *Fitzroy-square*, is the first turning in the New-road, west of the Hampstead-road.

**BATH-SQ.**, *Finsbury*, is at No. 17, Tabernacle-square, Old-street-road.

**BATH-ST.**, *Bethnal Green*, is the first turning on the right from the Salmon and Ball towards Belvidere-place in the new Cambridge road, formerly called the Dog Road.

**BATH-ST.**, *Kent Road*, is in Somerset-place, Albany Road, which goes from the New Kent Road to the Wesleyan meeting-house at Camberwell.

**BATH-ST.**, *GREAT, Coldbath-fields*, is the north continuation of Eyre-street and Leather-lane, Holborn, extending from Great Warner-street to Coppice-row, by Clerkenwell-workhouse.

**BATH-ST.**, *Camberwell New-road*, is about mid way between Kennington-common and Camberwell-green.

**BATH-ST.**, *LITTLE, Coldbath-fields*, is the end of Great Bath-street aforesaid, and connects it with Eyre-street, which is a continuation northward of Leather-lane.

**BATH-ST.**, *Finsbury*, turns off at No. 17, Tabernacle-square, Old-street-road.

**BATH-ST.**, *Hackney-road*, is about half a mile on the right hand from Shoreditch church, and the first turning north beyond Alport's nursery, at No. 23, Coleharbour-street, Hackney-road.

**BATH-ST.**, *St. Luke's*, is the north continuation from Old-street, of St. Luke's Hospital, the City-road.

*St. Luke's in the East*, the New-road street turning—2. side of one,



Wheeler, *Apothecary*; John Wood, *Clerk* and William Wix, *Steward*. The twelve members of the Common Council, who at present represent that body as governors, are T. Cartwright, Esq., Deputy, for the *Ward of Bridge*; Mr. Robert Smith, for that of the *Tower*; John Pullen, Esq., Deputy for *Cripplegate Without*; John Blacket, Esq., Deputy, *Farringdon Without*; Mr. George Ledger, *Cheap*; John Forster, Esq., Deputy, *Dowgate*; Mr. Benjamin Stubbing, *Langbourn*; Mr. Perrot Fenton, jun., *Castle Baynard*; Mr. Robert Carter, *Portoken*; Mr. William Stevens, *Bishopsgate*; Mr. Thomas Corney, *Broad-street*; and Mr. Samuel Bradley, *Candlewick*. For accounts of the other five royal hospitals within or appertaining to the city, see BETHLEM, BRIDEWELL, CHRIST'S, OR THE BLUECOAT SCHOOL, AND ST. THOMAS'S.

**BARTHOLOMEW-LANE**, *Royal Exchange*, is on the east side of the Bank of England, and extends from the Royal Exchange to Throgmorton-street.

**BARTHOLOMEW - PL.**, *Bartholomew-close*, is at No. 38, and near New-street.

**BARTHOLOMEW-Sq.**, *Old-street*, turns off at No. 6, Henry-street, the second turning westward of St. Luke's Hospital.

**BARTLET'S-BLDS.**—1. *Holborn-hill*, is a turning on the south side of Holborn, between Shoe-lane and Fetter-lane, nearly opposite Hatton Garden, and leads to Fetter-lane through Bartlet's-place or passage.—2. *Richmond-street*, *St. Luke's*, is the first turning on the right a few doors from Pest-house-row, by St. Luke's Hospital.—3. *Nightingale-lane*, is the first turning on the right from Upper East Smithfield.—4. is at No. 3, *John-street*, *Curtain-road*.—5. at No. 11, *Earl-street*, *Wilson-street*, *Finsbury*.

**BARTLET'S-CT.**, *Holborn Hill*, turns off between Nos. 52 and 53, Holborn Hill, and is nearly opposite Hatton Garden.

**BARTLET'S-GARDENS**, *Curtain Road*, is a turning in John-street, the first on the right hand from the west end of William-street, and enters at No. 136, Shoreditch.

**BARTLET'S-PASSAGE**, or **PL.**, *Fetter-lane*, is a turning on the east side of that lane, and leads to Bartlet's-buildings and Holborn-hill.

**BARTON-CT.**, *Hare-walk*, *Hoxton*, is about a third of a mile from Old-street-road on the right hand in Hoxton High-street or road, and near to the Hare public-house.

**BARTON-ST.**, *Westminster*, is the second turning on the left in College-street from No. 18, Abingdon-street, near the Abbey, leading into Cowley-street and Wood-street.

**BARTRUM'S-RENTS**, *Chelsea*, is in White Lion-street, the first turning on the left from Lower Sloane-street.

**BASHAW-RENTS**, *Bankside*, is in Love-lane in Willow-street, the first turning on the right from Holland-street, Blackfriars-road.

**BASING-HOUSE**, *Kingsland-road*, a well-known inn for country stages, is nearly opposite Union-street, Kingsland-road, and about a furlong on the left from Shoreditch church.

**BASING-LANE**, *Bread-street*, is the second turning on the left hand from No. 47, Cheapside, and extends from Bow-lane to Bread-street-hill.

**BASING-PL.**, *Kingsland-road*, is the first turning on the left northward of Union-street, by the turnpike, about a furlong from Shoreditch church.

**BASINGHALL-ST.**, *Cateaton-street*, extends on the east and north sides of the site of the late Blackwell-hall, anciently Basing-hall. It receives its name from having formerly belonged to the family of the Basings. It is westward of and parallel to

**BASINGHALL-ST.**, **NEW**, the north continuation of the preceding, going from London-wall to Fore-street, Cripplegate. These streets and ancient hall give name to the ward of Bassishaw, a corruption of Basinghall, formerly the principal mansion in the ward. It is bounded on the north by Cripplegate-ward, on the west by part of Cripplegate and Cheap wards, and on the south by Coleman-street wards. This ward is very small, consisting chiefly of Basinghall-street. Its principal buildings are St. Michael's church, called also Bassishaw church. The Bankrupt office is on the site of the ancient Blackwell-hall, and the halls of the Coopers', Masons' and Weavers' companies. Bassishaw ward is governed by an alderman (Sir Claudius Stephen Hunter, Bart.), four common-councilmen, and other officers.

**BASKET-ALLEY**, *Golden-lane, St. Luke's*, is the first turning on the left hand a few doors from Old-street, and is continued by White's-yard to No. 155, Whitecross-street.

**BATCHELOR-PL.**, *Pentonville*, is on the north side of the road, between the turn-pikes, and extends from Pleasant-place to Maiden-lane, King's-cross, formerly Battle-bridge.

**BATCHELOR - PL.**, *Borough-road, St. George's Fields*, forms part of the south side of the said road, and is the first row on the left from the King's Bench towards the Obelisk, by the Surrey-theatre.

**BATEMAN'S-BLDGS.**, *Soho-square*, is on the south side of the square, and leads into Queen-street, between Frith-street and Greek-street.

**BATEMAN'S-BLDGS.**, *Bunhill-row*, is the first turning on the right in Blue Anchor-alley, from No. 108, Bunhill-row, towards Whitecross-street.

**BATEMAN'S-ROW**, *Shoreditch*, leads to the Curtain-road, about the middle of the east side.

**BATES'S-CT.**, *Westminster*, is in King-street, which reaches from Whitehall to the Abbey.

**BATE'S-ROW**, *Lisson-green, Paddington*, is a few small houses by the side of the Nursery, at the north end of Little James-street, and forms the north parallel to Mitcham-street, and about a furlong distant from it.

**BATH-BLDGS.**—1. *Kingsland-road*, is at the extremity of Bath-gardens from Kingsland-road, on the right, leading to the Hare-walk, Hoxton, and nearly opposite the Ironmongers' Alms Houses, about one-third of a mile from Shoreditch church.—2. is under No. 5, on the west side of *Salisbury-court, Fleet-street*.—3. is in *Coldbath-square, Coldbath Fields*, on the south-east side of the square, near the House of Correction, and leads into Great Warner-street, at No. 26.

**BATH-GARDENS**, *Kingsland-road*, has its entrance by a narrow passage leading from Reputation-row, opposite Ironmongers' Alms Houses, about one-third of a mile on the left from Shoreditch church.

**BATH-GROVE**, *Stone's End, Borough*, is on the east side of Horsemonger-lane, by the side of the County Gaol.

**BATH-PL.**—1. *Lambeth*, is in Brook-street, Walcot-place, and forms part of the east side of that street at the end next West-square.—2. *Fitsroy-square*, is a part of the north side of the New-road, extending from the Hampstead-road to Quickset-row.—3. *London-road, St. George's-fields*, is the second turning on the left from the Obelisk toward the Elephant and Castle.—4. *Finsbury*, is in Bath-court, aforesaid.

**BATH-ROW.**—1. *Coldbath-fields*, is at Coldbath-square, and leads into Baker's-row by Clerkenwell-workhouse.—2. *Fitsroy-square*, is the first turning in the New-road, west of the Hampstead-road.

**BATH-Sq.**, *Finsbury*, is at No. 17, Tabernacle-square, Old-street-road.

**BATH-ST.**, *Bethnal Green*, is the first turning on the right from the Salmon and Ball towards Belvidere-place in the new Cambridge road, formerly called the Dog Road.

**BATH-ST.**, *Kent Road*, is in Somerset-place, Albany Road, which goes from the New Kent Road to the Wesleyan meeting-house at Camberwell.

**BATH-ST.**, **GREAT**, *Coldbath-fields*, is the north-continuation of Eyre-street and Leather-lane, Holborn, extending from Great Warner-street to Coppice-row, by Clerkenwell-workhouse.

**BATH-ST.**, *Camberwell New-road*, is about mid way between Kennington-common and Camberwell-green.

**BATH-ST.**, **LITTLE**, *Coldbath-fields*, is the end of Great Bath-street aforesaid, and connects it with Eyre-street, which is a continuation northward of Leather-lane.

**BATH-ST.**, *Finsbury*, turns off at No. 17, Tabernacle-square, Old-street-road.

**BATH-ST.**, *Hackney-road*, is about half a mile on the right hand from Shoreditch church, and the first turning north beyond Alport's nursery, at No. 23, Coleharbour-street, Hackney-road.

**BATH-ST.**, *St. Luke's*, is the north continuation of Pest-house-row from Old-street, by the west end of St. Luke's Hospital, and leads towards the City-road.

**BATH-TERR.**—1. *St. George's in the East*, is part of the north side of the New-road or Back-lane, near Cannon-street turn-pike, at the corner of Anthony-street.—2. *Horsemonger-lane*, is on the east side of the Surrey County Gaol, in that lane,

which is nearly opposite the east end of the King's Bench Prison.—3. *Shadwell*, is in Back-lane, St. George's in the East.—4. is in *Camberwell New-road*, between Camberwell-green and Kennington-common.

**BATSON'S-ROW**, *King's Cross*, is near the spot formerly called Battle-bridge.

**BATSON'S-ST.**, *Limehouse*, is at No. 84, Three Colt-street, on the east side of the Church.

**BATTLE-BRIDGE**, *St. Pancras*, is at the north end of Gray's-inn-lane, nearly a mile from Holborn, and west end of Pentonville, nearly three-quarters of a mile from the Angel, Islington. It is now called King's Cross, after a new edifice so called, which is now erecting at the intersection of the roads. It is said to have received its former name, as having been the site of a sanguinary battle between Alfred and the Danes. Near this place is the Small-Pox Hospital, which consists of two establishments, one for inoculation, and the other for the casual disease. These useful institutions were founded in 1746, and were held in various places till the erection of the present appropriate and handsome building, which was designed by the late Mr. Johnson, of Berner's-street, who built the Barracks in Hyde Park, and other parts of the kingdom. The first stone was laid by the Duke of Leeds, then president, on the 2d of May 1793, and it was finished fit for the reception of patients, in June 1794. It is a plain, neat and spacious edifice, consisting of a main body, and two wings. In the centre is a cupola upon an octagonal turrett, and the whole is surrounded by a large piece of ground, well laid out, and planted with trees. A very copious and interesting account of this charity may be found in Mr. Highmore's *Pietas Londinensis*. Its present officers are, the King, *Patron*; — *President*; the Duke of Bedford, the Earl of Macclesfield, Richard Clarke, Samuel Thornton, and James Barrett, Esqs., *Vice Presidents*; Isaac Solly, Esq., *Treasurer*, whose office is No. 15, St. Mary-Axe; George Gregory, M.D., *Physician*; James Cleft, Esq., of No. 23, Red Lion-square, *Secretary*; William L. Wheeler, *Apothecary and Steward*; and Elizabeth Deeble, *Matron*.

**BATTLE-BRIDGE**, *Tooley-street*, is near Mill-lane, the first open lane on the left, at No. 56 in that street. It derives its name from Battle Abbey, as it stands over

a water course that formerly belonged to that abbey. This bridge, according to Stow, was built and repaired by the abbots of that house.

**BATTLE-BRIDGE-STAIRS**, *Mill-lane*, *Tooley-street* are about one-sixth of a mile below London-bridge, near the preceding.

**BATTLE-PL.**, *Southwark*, is 'in Vineyard, Tooley-street, a turning at No. 100, Tooley-street, on the left going from London-bridge.

**BATTY'S - CT.**, *Commercial-road*, is in Batty's-street, the first turning on the left from the road, and is a part of Queen's-court, that leads into King-street.

**BATTY'S-GARDENS**, *Whitechapel*, is the first turning on the left in Back Church-lane, Whitechapel, in going from the Commercial-road toward Wellclose-square, and leading to No. 9, Berner-street.

**BATTY'S-ST.**, *Commercial-road*, is the second turning on the right, eastward of Church-lane, and is between No. 11, King's-place, Commercial-road, and Berner-street, Whitechapel, and nearly opposite to Greenfield-street.

**BAXTER'S-CT.**, *Hackney*, is in Church-street aforesaid.

**BAYHAM-ST.**, *Camden-town*, is a small new street near the Southampton Arms.

**BAYLE'S-CT.**, *Strand*, is at No. 411, and nearly opposite to Adam-street, Adelphi. It leads to Maiden-lane, Covent-garden.

**BAYLE'S-CT.**, *Goodman's-fields*, is in Cable-street, at No. 60, three doors from west of Church-lane, and nearly opposite to Wellclose-square.

**BAYLEY'S-WAYS**, *Rotherhithe*, are at Bermondsey-wall, a few yards on the left, eastward of St. Saviour's Dock, Dock-head, and nearly a mile east from London-bridge.

**BAYNE'S-CT.**, *Coldbath-fields*, is in Coldbath-square, on the south-west side leading into Great Warner-street at No. 14.

**BAYNE'S-ROW**, *Coldbath-fields*, is on the south-east side of the House of Correction, about a quarter of a mile northward of Clerkenwell-green on the left, and extends from Coppice-row to No. 13, Great Warner-street, Clerkenwell.

**BAYNE'S-ROW, LITTLE,** *Coldbath-fields*, is behind the houses numbered from 1 to 4, on the south-west side of Coldbath-square, extending from Bayne's-court to Bath-court.

**BEAK-ST.,** *Piccadilly*, is about the middle of the east side of Swallow-street, and is continued by Silver-street, Golden-square, to Little Windmill-street, Haymarket. It derives its name from Colonel Beak, the first proprietor of the houses.

**BEAN-ST.,** *Blackfriars-road*, is in Friars'-street, Clifford-street, or Higler's-lane. It is the fifth turning on the right hand from Blackfriars-road, and the third on the left from Great Suffolk-street in the opposite direction.

**BEAR-ALLEY,** *Farringdon-street*, is about the middle of the east side, leading to Sea Coal-lane, Skinner-street, Snow-hill.

**BEAR-ALLEY, BLACK,** is the first turning on the right, in the above, and a few doors from No. 27, Farringdon-street.

**BEAR-COURT.**—1. is in *Bear-lane, Christ Church, Surrey*, and is about the middle of the east side of it, opposite Union-place.—2. is in *Butcher's-row, Ratcliffe-cross*. 3. is at No. 44, *London-wall*.—4. is at *Knightsbridge*, in Nag's Head-court, about half a mile on the right from Hyde Park Corner, three doors before coming to the Life Guards' Barracks.

**BEAR-GARDENS,** *Bankside, Southwark*, is about half a mile westward of London-bridge, and leading into Maid-lane, the first turning east from Thames-street. It derives its name from the ancient bear garden, "wherein," says Stow, "were kept bears, bulls and other beasts to be bayted, as also mastiffs in several kennels, nourished to bayt them. These bears and other beasts are there kept in plots of ground, scaffolded about for the beholders to stand safe." The safety of this scaffold was by no means so certain, for in 1582, one of them fell suddenly, and many persons were killed, and many more lamed and wounded.

**BEAR-GARDEN-STAIRS,** *Bankside*, are opposite the Bear-garden, and lead down to the Thames.

**BEAR-LANE,** *Christ Church, Surrey*, is the second turning eastward, and parallel to part of the Blackfriars-road. It extends from George-street to near Church-street, and is also the continuation of Green-walk, from Holland-street, by the bridge.

**BEAR-QUAY.**—[See *MARY-LANE*.

**BEAR AND HARROW-YARD,** *Lincoln's Inn Fields*, is in Old Boswell-court, the first turning on the right from Clement's-lane, Strand.

**BEAR AND RAGGED STAFF - CT.,** *Whitecross-street, St. Luke's*, is about a furlong northward, on the left from Chiswell-street.

**BEAR AND RAGGED STAFF-MEWS,** *Park-lane*, is in Curzon-street, May Fair, on the west side of the chapel.

**BEAR-ST.,** *Leicester-square*, is at the north-east corner of the square, leading into Castle-street.

**BEAR-YARD.**—1. is in *Lincoln's Inn Fields*, at the south-west corner leading to Vere-street and to Clare-market.—2. is in *Lambeth*, the fifth turning on the right from the Church, and leading into Fore-street and High-street.—3. is in *Long-walk, Bermondsey*, about three doors on the left from Bermondsey-square towards Rotherhithe.

**BEARBINDER-LANE,** *Mansion House*, is at the bottom of George-street, Lombard-street, on the east side of the Mansion House, leading into St. Swithin's-lane, from the south end of George-street.

**BEARD'S-PL.,** *Stepney*, is in Eastfield-street, opposite the church.

**BEARDMAN'S ROOMS,** *Hoxton Town*, are about a furlong on the right hand northward of Old-street-road.

**BEAST OR BULL-LANE,** *Stepney*, is on the west side of the church, and leads towards Whitechapel.

**BEAUCHAMP-ST.,** *Leather-lane, Holborn*, turns off at No. 90, in that lane, and forms the south side of Brook's-market. It is the second turning north, and parallel to part of Holborn, extending from Leather-lane to Brook's-street.

**BEAUFORT-BLDS.,** *Strand*, is a turning nearly opposite Southampton-street, Covent Garden.

**BEAUFORT-PL.,** *Chelsea*, is opposite to Battersea Bridge.

**BEAUFORT-ROW,** *Chelsea*, is the continuation of Lindsay-row, near the preceding.

**BEAUMONT'S-BLDS.,** *Tower-hill*, is a turning in Blue Anchor-yard, the third on the left from Rosemary-lane.

**BEAUMONT'S-BLDGS.**, *Commercial-road*, is part of the east side of Cannon-street-road, commencing at Lower Chapman-street, and extending towards the Commercial-road.

**BEAUMONT'S - MEWS**, *Weymouth-street, Mary-le-bone*, is at No. 22, at the west end of that street, opposite Little Mary-le-bone-street, a few yards from High-street.

**BEAUMONT-PL. or ROW**, *Tottenham-court-road*, turns off at No. 15, and is parallel eastward, to a part of it. \*It extends from Tottenham-place to the New-road, near the Turnpike.

**BEAUMONT-ST.**, *Mary-le-bone*, turns out of Weymouth-street, at No. 16, and leads to No. 63, High-street, near the New-road. The easiest way to it from Oxford-street, is to continue northward from Vere-street.

**BECK'S-RENTS**, *Tower-hill*, is the second turning on the right in Rosemary-lane, from No. 19, Trinity-square.

**BECKFORD-ROW**, *Bethnal-green-road*, turns off at No. 2, Charles-street, and is the first turning on the right from the road, nearly opposite Wilmot-square, and about three quarters of a mile from No. 65, Shoreditch.

**BECKFORD'S - BLDGS. and ROW**, *Walworth*, form part of the south-west side of the High-street or road, near half a mile on the left from the Elephant and Castle. It extends from East-lane towards King's-row.

**BECKFORD-PL. or ROW**, *Kennington Common*, is on the west side of the high road, and nearly opposite the new church of St. Mark, Lambeth, the corner of the Clapham-road and the Camberwell New-road.

**BEDFORD AVENUE, THE**, *Covent Garden*, is a turning by the southern side of the Theatre in Bow-street, Covent Garden, leading into the north-east corner of the Piazza.

**BEDFORDBURY**, *Covent Garden*, is near St. Martin's-lane, Charing-cross, leading from No. 53, Chandos-street, to No. 10, New-street, Covent Garden, parallel to and eastward of St. Martin's-lane.

**BEDFORD-Ct.**—1. is in *Bedford-street, Covent Garden*, nearly opposite Henrietta-street, and leading to Chandos-street.—2.

is in *Angel-court, Strand*, and is the first turning on the right from No. 335, Strand, nearly opposite Somerset-place.—3. is in *New North-street, Red Lion-square*, nine houses on the left hand from Theobald's-road.—4. is in *Russel-street, Rotherhithe*, the first turning on the left from Greenland dock, opposite Randall and Brent's dock-yard.—5. is at No. 2, *Bedford-street, Liguorpond-street*.—6. is at No. 16, *Bedford-street, Strand*.—7. is in *Bedford-street, Walworth*, the first turning on the left from Nelson's-place, Lock's-fields.

**BEDFORD-HEAD-YARD**, *Upper King-street, Bloomsbury*, the second turning on the right from No. 120, High Holborn.

**BEDFORD MEWS**, *Russell-square*, are behind the north-west corner of that square.

**BEDFORD - PASSAGE**, *Charlotte-street, Rathbone-place*, is facing North-street, at the back of the unoccupied building formerly Whitfield's Tabernacle, Tottenham-court-road.

**BEDFORD - PL.**—1. is in *Bloomsbury-square*, and extends from the middle of the north side, opposite Westmacott's statue of Charles James Fox, to the side of No. 51, Russell-square, opposite the same artist's statue of Francis, Duke of Bedford.—2. is in *Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square*, extends from No. 16, to Tavistock-square, and is opposite the last.—3. is in *Rotherhithe*, and is on the east side of the Lower-road, Deptford, commencing near the east end of Paradise-row.—4. is in the *Kent-road*, at No. 17, Thomas-street, the first turning on the right from Poplar-row.—5. is in *Well-street, Hackney*.—6. is in the *Vauxhall-bridge-road, Pimlico*.—7. is in the *Commercial-road*, near Philpot-street, Cannon-street-road.

**BEDFORD-ROW.**—1. is in *Holborn*, the north continuation of Brownlow-street, from No. 50, High Holborn, in an oblique direction to the westward. It is also the first street to the east, parallel to part of Red Lion-street, and extends from Bedford-street, Gray's-inn, to the King's-road.—2. is in *Mapes-street, Winchester-street, Waterloo Town*.—3. is at No. 80, *Great Guildford-street, Southwark*.—4. is in *East lane, Walworth*.

**BEDFORD-Sq.**, *Tottenham-court-road*, is a spacious well built square of houses, with a circular enclosed plantation in the centre. It stands in the parish of St. Giles's in the

Fields, except a part of the east side, which is in that of St. George, Bloomsbury. This square is erected on a portion of the Duke of Bedford's estate, on a wretched district, formerly called St. Giles's ruins. It is about a quarter of a mile westward of the north corner of Bloomsbury-square, and near the east end of Oxford-street, communicating with Tottenham-court-road, by Tavistock-street and Bedford-street. The houses that form the quadrangle have a handsome appearance, resulting from size, and are built in a style of uniformity that adds much to the beauty of the square. The centre houses are embellished with attached porticoes of Ionic pilasters and pediments; those on the east and west sides have four pilasters, and those on the north and south have five; one directly in the centre under the apex of the pediment!

**BEDFORD-Sq., Commercial-road,** is a square of neat third-rate houses, with a plantation in the centre, on the north side of the Commercial-road. It is approached from the road by Bedford-street, which is nearly opposite Dock-street, the fourth turning on the right, going from Cannon-street-road towards Limehouse.

**BEDFORD-ST., Blackwall,** turns off at No. 10, Brunswick-street, Blackwall-causway, at the corner of Poplar High-street.

**BEDFORD-ST., Commercial-road,** is a continuation of the last.

**BEDFORD-ST., Gray's-inn-lane,** turns off at No. 19, Liquorpond-street.

**BEDFORD-ST., Tottenham-court-road, or Bedford-square,** is near Oxford-street, and leads from Tottenham-court-road into Bedford-square, at the north-west corner.

**BEDFORD-ST., Strand,** turns off at No. 428, nearly opposite the Adelphi, and leads into King-street, on the west side of Covent Garden Market.

**BEDFORD-ST., Holborn,** is the first turning on the right in Red-lion-street, from No. 71, High-Holborn, and extends to Bedford-row.

**BEDFORD-ST., Leather-lane, Holborn,** is the north continuation of it, bearing to the left, and leading to Vine-street, Clerkewell.

**BEDFORD-ST., Walworth,** is the second street parallel to Richmond-place, East-lane, at No. 5, Nelson-place, Walworth

New Town, formerly Lock's-fields. It extends from Camden-street to Nelson's-place by Salisbury-place.

**BEDLAM.** [See BETHLEM.

**BEE-HIVE-CT., Little St. Thomas Apostle,** is five houses from No. 68, Queen-street, Cheapside.

**BEE-HIVE-PASSAGE, Leadenhall-street,** turns off at No. 14, Lime-street.

**BEECH-ST., Barbican,** is the east continuation of that ancient thoroughfare from No. 77, Aldersgate-street, and the west continuation of Chiswell-street from Finsbury-square, at the north end of Redcross-street from Wood-street, Cheapside.

**BEECH-LANE, Beech-street, Barbican,** is about the middle of the south side of that street, at No. 13, and leads into Whitecross-street, between Nos. 3 and 4.

**BEER-LANE, Great Tower-street,** is the first turning on the left from Tower-hill opposite Seething-lane, and leading to No. 53, Lower Thames-street, opposite to the Custom-house.

**BELGRAVE-BLDES., Pimlico,** is at the back of No. 6, Lower Belgrave-place.

**BELGRAVE-PL., Walworth,** is on the east side of Little Richmond-place, East-lane.

**BELGRAVE-PL., LOWER, Pimlico,** is part of the right hand side about one-third of a mile from Buckingham-gate.

**BELGRAVE-PL., UPPER,** is the continuation of the above.

**BELGRAVE-TERR.,** is the continuation of the last towards Chelsea.

**BELGRAVE-ST., Pimlico,** is the fifth turning on the right from Buckingham-gate.

**BELGRAVE-Sq., Pimlico,** is a handsome new square now building on the estate of the Earl of Grosvenor, and named after his lordship's second title. It will consist of a quadrangle of four symmetrical rows of mansions, designed by George Basevi, Esq., and at the spacious angles will be four large suburban villas, one of which is nearly completed, from the designs of H. E. Kendall, Esq., for Thomas Read Kemp, Esq., M.P., of Kemp Town, Brighton.

**BELL-ALLEY, 1.** is in Goswell-street, at No. 13, and leads into Turk's-head-court, Golden-lane.—**2.** is at No. 1, Golden-lane,

and turns up on the left hand from Barbican.—3. is in *Fenchurch-street*.—4. is in the *Kingsland-road*.—5. is in *Turnmill-street*, *Cow-cross*.

**BELL-ALLEY, GREAT**, *Coleman-street*, is at No. 56, the fourth turning on the right from Lothbury.

**BELL-ALLEY, LITTLE**, *London-wall*, turns off at Leathersellers'-buildings, opposite Finsbury-circus.

**BELL'S-BLDGS.**, *Salisbury-square*, is the second turning on the left from Fleet-street, turning off at the north-east or upper corner of Dorset-street.

**BELL-Ct.**—1. is in *Gray's-inn-lane*, a turning at No. 22, the third on the right hand from Holborn.—2. is in *Little Bell-court*, and is the first turning on the right in the last from Gray's-inn-lane.—3. is in *Golden-lane*, *Barbican*, and the first turning on the right in Bell-alley, from Golden-lane.—4. is in *Grub-street*, *Cripplegate*, at No. 80, the seventh turning on the right from Fore-street.—5. is in *Foster-lane*, *Cheapside*, at No. 20, opposite to Maiden-lane, Wood-street.—6. is in *Bell-yard*, *Doctors' Commons*, the first turning on the left from Great Carter-lane.—7. is in *Walbrook*, three houses on the right from the Mansion-house.—8. is in *Long-alley*, *Moorfields*, five houses on the right from Crown-street towards Moorfields.—9. is in *Wheeler-street*, *Spital-fields*, at No. 43, opposite Webb-square.—10. is in *Fenchurch-street*, at No. 163, the second turning on the left from Gracechurch-street.—11. is in *Mincing-lane*, at No. 26, seven houses from No. 82, Tower-street.—12. is in *Bermondsey-street*, the fourth turning north of the church.—13. is in *Bell-lane*, *Spitalfields*, at No. 14.—14. is in *Gracechurch-street*.—15. is in *Drury-lane*, at No. 178.—16. is in *Little Moorfields*, *Fore-street*, *Cripplegate*.—17. is in *Whitechapel*, at No. 20, *Princes-street*.

**BELL INN, THE OLD**, *Holborn*, nearly opposite Fetter-lane. From this old established inn, coaches go and come to and from Brighton, Cambridge, Hereford and other places.

**BELL AND CROWN**, *Holborn*, is about one-sixth of a mile on the right from Farringdon-street. From this inn the Devonport, Louth, Poole, Southampton and Winchester mails and other coaches depart daily.

**BELL-FIELDS**, *Paddington*, is at the south end of Steven's-buildings, in Bell-street, *Paddington*.

**BELL INN**, *Friday-street*, is eight houses on the right from Cheapside, and from which many country stage coaches, waggons and vans, depart and arrive daily.

**BELL-LANE**, *Spitalfields*, is the first turning eastward of Petticoat-lane, from Wentworth-street to Raven-row.

**BELL'S MESSENGER NEWSPAPER OFFICE**, is on the south side of Fleet-street, at the north-east corner of Bouverie-street.

**BELL-PL.**—1. *Limehouse*.—[See FIVE BELL-PLACE.]—2. is opposite No. 18, *Bell-street*, *Vincent-square*, *Westminster*.—3. is at No. 15, *Bell-alley*, *Goswell-street*.—4. is in *Whitechapel*, and is the first turning on the left in Princes-street, from Baker's-row, at No. 94, *Whitechapel-road*.

**BELL'S-RENTS**, *Bermondsey*, is in Tatle-court, the second turning on the left, at No. 12, *John-street*, *Bermondsey-street*.

**BELLE SAUVAGE INN**, *Ludgate-hill*, is the first turning on the left from Farringdon-street, and is a very large establishment for coaches to almost every part of England; it is a coffee-house, tavern and hotel.

**BELL-Sq.**, *Finsbury*, is a turning at No. 7, *Blomfield-street*, *Moorfields*.

**BELL-ST.**, *Paddington*, is the first turning north between Lisson-place and Chapel-street, extending from Lisson-green to No. 134, *Edgware-road*.

**BELL-ST.**, *Westminster*, is in Vincent-square, at No. 61, *Regent-street*, *Vauxhall-bridge-road*.

**BELL-WHARF-STAIRS**, *Ratcliffe*, a public landing place, by Bell Wharf, the east end of Shadwell High-street, and west end of Cock-hill.

**BELL-YARD.**—1. is in *Fleet-street*, the second turning on the east from Temple-bar, leading northward into Carey-street.—2. is in the *Haymarket*.—[See BELL-COURT.]—3. is in *Drury-lane*, opposite Short's-gardens, and sixteen houses on the left from Holborn.—4. is in *York-street*, *Westminster*, six houses on the left from Queen-square.—5. is at No. 108, *Oxford-street*, nearly opposite Argyle-street.—6. is on *Addle-hill*, *Doctors' Commons*, the first turning on the right from No. 4, *Great*

Carter-lane, and leads to No. 15, Great Knight Rider-street.—7. is at No. 42, *Little Britain*.—8. is in *Bermondsey-street*.—9. is in *Little St. Martin's-lane*. 10. is in *Mount-street, Grosvenor-square*, at No. 58, the west end, about half a dozen houses from Park-street, leading into Reeves's-mews.—11. is in *White Horse-street, Radcliffe*.—12. is in *Church-street, Hackney*.—13. is in *Gracechurch-street*, the third turning on the right from Cornhill, leading to Castle-court and Birchin-lane.—14. is on *Fish-street-hill*, opposite the Monument, near London-bridge, but about to be taken down for the new approaches to London-bridge.

**BELMONT-PL.**, *Vauxhall*, is a row of houses on the right hand side of the road, about one-sixth of a mile south from the Turnpike, nearly opposite the three mile stone from Vauxhall.

**BELMONT-PL., UPPER**, is in the *Wandsworth-road*, a short distance beyond the above.

**BELMONT-ROW**, *Vauxhall*, is the first turning on the right in Belmont-place, south from the Turnpike, leading towards Nine Elms and Battersea-fields.

**BELMONT-ROW**, *Bethnal Green*, is nearly opposite Patriot-square, the first turning on the right going from the Green towards Hackney.

**BELTON-ST., NEW**, *Long Acre*, is the north continuation of Old Belton-street, and leads through Bow-yard to Broad-street, St. Giles's.

**BELTON-ST., OLD**, *Long Acre*, is the north continuation of Hanover-street from Long Acre, and extends from Castle-street to New Belton-street aforesaid.

**BELVEDERE - BLDGS.**, *St. George's Fields*, is nearly opposite the King's Bench Prison, and leads to King-street.

**BELVEDERE-PL.**, *St. George's Fields*, is situated on the west side of the King's Bench Prison, and extends from the Borough-road to Great Suffolk-street. It is about the eighth part of a mile in length.

**BELVEDERE-PL.**, *Bethnal Green*, is in the New Cambridge-road, formerly the Dog-row, Bethnal-green-road.

**BELVEDERE-ROAD**, *Lambeth*, is the new name for Narrow-wall, and reaches from Westminster to Waterloo Bridges.

**BELVEDERE-ROW**, *St. George's Fields*, is at the north end of Belvedere-place aforesaid, by Great Suffolk-street, and is continued by Higler's-lane or street to the Blackfriars'-road.

**BELVEDERE - ROW**, *Commercial-road, Waterloo-bridge-road*, is near Pedlar's-acre or Narrow-wall, Lambeth, and forms part of the east or land side of Belvedere-road, and is nearly one-third of a mile on the right hand from Westminster-bridge, by College-street.

**BEMBER'S OR BENBOW'S - RENTS**, *Golden-lane, St. Luke's*, is the second turning on the right, a few houses from Old-street, and is continued by French-alley to Goswell-street.

**BENCHER'S-WALK**, *King's Bench-walk, St. George's Fields*, is a part of the east side of that walk, a few doors on the right from Higler's-lane.

**BENCROFT'S ALMS HOUSES**, *Mile End-road*.—[See **BANCROFT'S ALMS HOUSES**.

**BENCROFT'S OR BANCROFT'S-PL.**, *Mile End-road*, is opposite the aforesaid Alms Houses, and leads towards Stepney.

**BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, THE**, for the sole purpose of delivering Poor Married Women at their own habitations, is held in *Castle-court, Strand*. This charity was established in January 1780, by several respectable inhabitants of London and Westminster, who, actuated by generous principles of humanity, entered on this laudable undertaking. It has met with the patronage and support of the public in a degree commensurate with its utility, which cannot be too much commended. Its design is to afford poor married women, at their own habitations, the assistance of midwives regularly instructed in their business, and all necessary medicines during the time of their lying-in; and in all cases of difficulty and danger, the advice and assistance of a physician and man-midwife. Since the commencement of this charity upwards of forty thousand poor married women have been so relieved. Its limits are, Lambeth, Chelsea, Brompton, Knightsbridge, Kensington, Mary-le-bone, Paddington, Tottenham-court, Gray's-inn-lane end, Islington, City-road, Shoreditch, Bethnal Green and Whitechapel Turnpikes, Ratcliffe Cross, Dock-head, Grange-road, Kent-street and Kennington Turnpikes, and the road



from Blackman-street to Westminster-bridge. The officers are a *President*, seven *Vice Presidents*, a *Treasurer*, Sir Richard Birnie; a *Secretary*, James Abbott; a *Physician*, and *fifty Midwives*.

**BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF BLUES**, is, as its name imports, a charitable association of persons educated at the Bluecoat School, or Christ's Hospital, for the relief of their distressed school-fellows, their widows and orphans. The society is held at No. 11, Basinghall-street. Henry Woodthorpe, Esq., LL.D., the Town-clerk of London, is the President.

**BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF ST. PATRICK**, *Stamford-street, Blackfriars-road*. This society was established, and is supported by the voluntary subscriptions of noblemen and gentlemen, who are either natives of Ireland, descendants of natives, connected by property, ties of blood, the high offices they have filled, or alliances with families of that kingdom, for the relief of the poor and distressed Irish residing in and about London, and that of their children, without any regard to the tenets or mode of worship of the objects. It being a fundamental maxim and unalterable rule of this charity, that no religious distinction whatever is to prevail in its execution.\*

In the year 1704, the Irish Charitable Society was established, and continued its operation till the year 1756, when it ceased to meet. From that time to the institution of the present society, the poor and distressed Irish had no public charity in the British metropolis. The consideration that the capital must be the resort of poor people from all parts of the kingdom, induced several classes of his Majesty's subjects resident in London, the Scotch and Welch in particular, to institute under chartered authorities, public charities for the relief of the distressed natives of their respective countries. Influenced by such motives, a considerable number of the before-mentioned classes of Irish Society, met on the 17th of March, St. Patrick's Day, 1784, and formed themselves into a body, under the name of "THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF ST. PATRICK," and immediately opened a subscription for the purpose of carrying their charitable intentions into execution.

The plan having been presented to the

King (George III.), by the Marquess of Buckingham, as President of the Society, it met with his Majesty's entire approbation, and permission that H. R. H. the Duke of Kent should be Patron. In March, 1809, the leading members of this society effected a junction with the before-mentioned "Irish Charitable Society," which had an unemployed capital of nearly eleven hundred pounds South Sea Annuities, and the funds and benevolent duties of both societies were united. The anniversary dinner of the Society takes place on the 17th of March, and I am happy to say, from my own knowledge, that by the prudent management and exalted patronage which it obtains, there is not a more useful and more flourishing institution in the metropolis. For many other interesting particulars of this benevolent society, which are too long and too much in detail for this work, my readers are referred to Mr. Highmore's *Pietas Londinensis*. The building is on the south side of Stamford-street, Blackfriars-road, and consists of a central edifice which contains the committee-room, office, residence of the master and mistress, and other necessary apartments; and two wings, one of which, the nearest to Waterloo-bridge, is the school-room for boys, and the other, the nearest to Blackfriars'-bridge, is the school-room for girls. The entrance is in the centre under a portico of the Grecian Doric order, on the acroterium of which are the royal arms. It was erected from the designs, and under the superintendence of James Mountague, Esq., of Guildhall, one of the Surveyors of the City of London.

Its present officers are the King, *Patron*; —, *President*; the Marquesses of Lansdowne and Downshire, the Earl of Glengall, Lord Downes, Lord Arthur Hill, M.P., Sir John Doyle, Bart., Sir Henry Parnell, Bart., M.P., and Charles Brownlow, Esq., M.P., *Vice Presidents*; Edward T. Bainbridge, Esq., *Treasurer*; and James Charles Mitchell, Esq., 18, Queen-square, Bloomsbury, *Secretary*.

**BENEGE-ST.**, *Commercial-road*, is in the East India Dock-road, at the east end of the road beyond Poplar.

**BENGAL-PL.**, is in the *New Kent-road*, near to the Grange-road.

**BENGAL-TERR.**, 1. is in the *New Kent-road*, near the above.—2. is in the *East India Dock-road*, *Poplar*, between the turnpike and the dock gates.

\* Highmore's *Pietas Londinensis*, p. 844.

**BENJAMIN-ST.**, *Clerkenwell*, is the first turning on the right in Turnmill-street from Cow-cross, West Smithfield, and is continued by George-court, to St John's-lane.

**BENNET'S ALMS HOUSES**, *St. Peter's-hill, Upper Thames-street*, are a few doors on the left hand from Thames-street.

**ST. BENNET'S, GRASS-CHURCH**, or **GRACECHURCH**, the church of, is situated at the south-west corner of Fenchurch-street and Gracechurch-street, nearly opposite Lombard-street. It derives its name from its dedication to St. Benedict, or Bennet, and its vicinity to the Grass-market, which was anciently held before its western door. The old church was destroyed by the great fire in 1666, and rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren. It is a handsome church, and of the harmonious proportions of a double cube, being sixty feet in length, thirty in breadth, and thirty-two in height, the two feet in height being allowed by our great master to compensate for optical defect. It is richly ornamented after the fashion of the day, has handsome moulded wainscot pews, carved pulpit and altar, and a richly carved font. It was finished for divine service in 1685. The exterior is finished by a handsome cornice, a lofty blocking course, and light balustrade. The tower begins from the ground, like all of Wren's, and the tower above it is lofty and obeliscal, beginning from five small porticoes, and finishing with a ball and vane.

The Church of St. Leonard, Eastcheap, was also destroyed at the same time, and the present church is now the parochial church of the two united parishes. It is a rectory, the patronage of which appears to have remained in the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's; but as the patronage of the rectory of St. Leonard was anciently in the Priors and Convent of Canterbury, and since the Reformation, in the Dean and Chapter of that see, of which it is one of the thirteen peculiars within the City, the presentation is alternately with St. Paul's and Canterbury. The present rector is the Rev. George Gaskin, D.D. a prebendary of Ely, who was instituted by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's in 1791.

**ST. BENNET'S**, *Paul's Wharf, Upper Thames-street*, the Church of, is situated at the south-west corner of St. Bennet's-hill, Doctors'-commons, and Upper Thames-street. Its name is derived from being

dedicated to the same saint as the last, and from its vicinity to Paul's wharf. This church is of very ancient foundation, and appears from the registry of Diceto, Dean of St. Paul's, under the year 1181. Its distinguishing epithet has been frequently changed, having been called, at various times, St. Bennet Huda, and St. Bennet, Wood-wharf, as well as by its present appellation.

The ancient church on this site having been destroyed by the fire of London in 1666, the present building was erected in its stead by Sir Christopher Wren, who finished it in 1683. It is a plain brick structure, with stone architraves to the windows, and festoons over them. The tower is at the corner, and is surmounted by a small cupola and spire, the finial of which is 118 feet from the ground. The interior is nearly square, being fifty-four feet long, and fifty broad, by thirty-six in height.

Since the fire, the church is also parochial for the parish of St. Peter, Paul's Wharf, anciently denominated St. Peter's Parva, from the smallness of its dimensions, and to which it is united, the church of which was also destroyed at the same time. It is a rectory, and as the patronage of both parishes appear to have been always in the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, it still remains in that body. The present rector is the Rev. Henry Ducane, who was instituted by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's in 1824.

**ST. BENNET or ST. BENEDICT FINK**, the Church of, is situated on the south side of Threadneedle-street, and derives its name and addition from having been dedicated to St. Benedict, an Italian saint, who was founder of the order of Benedictine monks, and from having been rebuilt by one Robert *Fink* or Finch, whose name is also borne by a neighbouring lane. It is of ancient origin, and though at present only a curacy, was formerly a rectory, John de Brakentree being rector thereof before the year 1333. The old church, having been destroyed by the great fire in 1666, the present edifice was erected by Sir Christopher Wren, in its stead. The church, although a fine specimen of its author's genius, is scarcely so well known to the public as the celebrated vender of biscuits and fancy bread next door. It is built of stone, in an elliptical form, sixty-three feet in length, and forty-eight in width. It is covered by an elliptical cupola, surmounted by a glazed lantern

light, and supported by six columns of the Composite order, between each of which, under a spacious arch, is a large window. The interior is wainscotted seven feet high, with fine Dutch wainscot, is well pewed after the manner of English churches, and has a handsome carved pulpit, and desks, of the same description of wood. The altar-piece is in a handsome bold style, and well carved. The tower is square, built of Portland stone, and covered with a cupola and turret.

The patronage of this church was formerly in the noble family of the Nevils; but falling to the crown in the reign of Edward IV., that king gave it to the Dean and Chapter of Windsor. The impropriation is still in the said dean and chapter, who generally supply it with one of their own canons, who is licensed by the Bishop of London. The present curate is the Rev. C. R. Ashfield, who was instituted by the Dean and Chapter in 1818.

**ST. BENNETT'S, SHEREHOG**, the church-yard of, is opposite to *Size* (formerly *St. Sythe's lane*), on the south side of *Pancras-lane*, *Bucklersbury*. In the year 1323, it went by the name of *St. Osyth's*, subsequently corrupted to *Sythes*, and next to *Size*, from its being dedicated to a queen and martyr of that name. But she was divested of the tutelage of this church by Benedict Shorne, a fishmonger of London, who rebuilt and otherwise benefited it. He dedicated it to the saint whose name he bore, and his surname, being corrupted into *Shrog*, became, subsequently, *Sherehog*. The ancient church shared the fate of its neighbours in 1666, and not being rebuilt, was united by act of parliament to the parish of *Stephen's, Walbrook*.—[See *ST. STEPHEN'S, WALBROOK*.

**BENNETT'S-BLDS.**—1. is in *Lower Kennington-lane*, the second turning on the right hand, about a furlong from *Newington*, on the west side of *Ebenezer-place*.—2. is a turning at No. 20, *Mansion-house-street, Kennington-road*.—3. is in the *Blackfriars'-road*.

**BENNETT'S-CT., Drury-lane.**—1. is a turning at No. 111, opposite *Russell-court*.—2. is in *George-street, Bathnal-green*, two doors south from *Spicer-street, Brick-lane*.—3. is in *White-street, Borough*, the first turning on the right hand from *St. George's church* towards *Long-lane*.—4. is in *Ma-*

*rigold-court*, the first turning on the left from No. 370, in the *Strand*.—5. is at *Limehouse Causeway*.—6. is in *Spicer-street, Spitalfields*.

**ST. BENNETT'S-HILL**, *Upper Thames-street*, is the second turning on the left hand from *Earl-street, Blackfriars*, and leads into *Godliman-street, Doctors' Commons*, and *St. Paul's church-yard*. It receives its name from the church of *St. Bennet's, Paul's-wharf*, which stands at its south-west corner. The college of *Doctors' Commons* has an entrance from this hill, and the ancient college of *Heralds* is on its eastern side.—[See *DOCTORS' COMMONS, COLLEGE OF, AND HERALDS' COLLEGE*.

**BENNETT'S-PL.**—1. is in the *Bethnal-green-road*, being the first turning to the east, parallel to *Pollard's-row*, at the north end of *Pollard-street*, about half a mile on the left hand from *Shoreditch*.—2. is in *Bennet's-yard, Westminster*, behind No. 42, *Tufton-street*.—3. is in *Bennett-street, Blackfriars'-road*.—4. is at No. 30, *Brown's-lane, Spitalfields*.

**BENNETT'S-ROW.**—1. is on the east side of *Blackfriars'-road*, the second turning on the left from *Surrey Chapel* towards the *Obelisk*, leading into *Gravel-lane*.—2. is in *Paris-place, Chapel-street, Lisson-green*, the last turning on the left from No. 23.

**BENNET-ST., St. James's**, is the first turning on the right in *St. James's-street* going from *Piccadilly*, and leads into *Arlington-street*.

**BENNET-ST., Charlotte-street, Rathbone-place**, is the first turning on the left hand going from *Windmill-street, Tottenham-court-road*; it leads into *Upper Rathbone-place*.

**BENNETT-ST., Christ-church, Surrey**, is the first turning north and south in *Stamford-street, Blackfriars-road*, and is parallel westward to part of that road. It extends from *Upper Ground-street* by the bridge foot to *Christ-church-yard*.

**BENNETT-ST., Westminster**, is in *Princes-street*, the first turning on the left from *Tothill-street*.

**BENNETT'S-YARD**, 1. is in *Tufton-street, Westminster*, at No. 41, and leads to No. 13, *Marcham-street*, near to *St. John's church*.—2. is in *Bennett-street, Princes-street*, in *Tothill-street*, aforesaid.

**BENSON'S-ALLEY**, *Shoreditch*, is at the upper end near the church.

**BENSON'S WHARF**, *Shad- Thames*, is nearly opposite to King-street, Horsley-down, about two-thirds of a mile eastward of London-bridge.

**BENTINCK-CHAPEL**, *Paddington*, is an episcopal chapel in Lisson-street, Lisson-green, at the corner of Chapel-street; named after the surname of the Dukes of Portland.

**BENTINCK - CHAPEL**, *Mary-le-bone*, another similar chapel in Bentinck-street, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square.

**BENTINCK-MEWS**, *Mary-le-bone*, are about a quarter of a mile on the right hand in Mary-le-bone-lane going from Oxford-street.

**BENTINCK-ST.**, *Vauxhall*, is in Vauxhall-road, near the gardens.

**BENTINCK-ST.**, *Mary-le-bone*, goes from Welbeck-street at No. 55, and leads into Mary-le-bone-lane, nearly a quarter of a mile from Oxford-street. It is continued by Hinde-street into Manchester-square.

**BENTINCK-ST.**, *Berwick-street, Oxford-street*, is about the middle of the west side, six houses north of Broad-street.

**BENTLEY'S-BLDGS.**, *Southwark*, is at the north end of Great Guildford-street, Blackman-street, near Maid-lane.

**BENTON-PL.**, *Dock-head*, is a few doors on the left in New-street, going from Russell-street towards Fair-street and Tooley-street.

**BERKELEY-CHAPEL**, *Berkeley-square*, is an episcopal chapel in Charles-street, Berkeley-square.

**BERKELEY-CT.**, *Berkeley-street, Clerk-enwell*, is the second turning on the left hand going from No. 18, St. John's-lane, and about four houses on the right from Red Lion-street, in the opposite direction.

**BERKELEY - MEWS**, *Berkeley - street, Portman-square*, are five houses westward of Portman-square, and leads to No. 5, Upper Seymour-street.

**BERKELEY-SQ.**, is a spacious square of irregular houses, situated at the west end of Bruton-street from New Bond-street, to the south end of Davies-street from Oxford-street, and at the north end of Berkeley-street going from Piccadilly. It forms

a large parallelogram, upon a declivity from north to south; at the bottom or south side of which is Lansdowne-house, the town mansion of the noble marquess of that name. It stands in a large well planted garden, and was originally built by the Adamsons, for the Earl of Bute, the favourite minister of George III. In the centre of the plantation in the square is an equestrian statue of that King, by Wilton.

**BERKELEY-ST.**, *Piccadilly*, is situated about the middle of the north side, and opposite the Green-park, and leads into Berkeley-square. It receives its name from being built on the site of the mansion of the Lords Berkeley of Stratton. At the west corner of this street in Piccadilly is Devonshire-house, the town mansion of the Duke of Devonshire, built from the designs of Kent.

**BERKELEY-ST.**, *Portman-square*, is the north-east corner of that square, and leads into Manchester-square at No. 15.

**BERKELEY-ST.**, *UPPER, Portman-square* is at the north-west corner of that square, and leads to No. 29, Edgeware-road. It is the third on the right from Tyburn-turnpike.

**BERKELEY-ST.**, *West Smithfield*, is at No. 18, in St. John's-lane, St. John's-street, and extends to No. 49, Red Lion-street.

**BERKELEY-ST.**, *Lambeth-walk*, turns off at No. 20, Mill-street, and is parallel northward to Eleazer-place.

**BERKELEY-ST.**, *WEST, Edgeware-road*, turns off at No. 16, Connaught-terrace, nearly opposite to Upper Berkeley-street aforesaid.

**BERMONDSEY - BLDGS.**, *Bermondsey New-road*, is the second turning on the right from the Bricklayers' Arms, Kent-road, going towards Bermondsey Church.

**BERMONDSEY-CHURCH-YARD**, is on the south side of the church, about two-thirds of a mile from London-bridge down Tooley-street and Bermondsey-street.—[See ST. MARY MAGDALEN BERMONDSEY, the church of.]

**BERMONDSEY-GROVE**, *Long-lane*, is nearly opposite the Coach and Horses, about a furlong on the right from St. George's Church.

**BERMONDSEY-NEW-ROAD**, is the south continuation of Bermondsey-street, commencing at the Grange-road near the church, and leading to the Kent-road by the Bricklayers' Arms. It is about a quarter of a mile in length.

**BERMONDSEY-Sq.**, *Bermondsey Church-yard*, is on the south side of it, about two-thirds of a mile from St. George's Church, down Long-lane.

**BERMONDSEY-ST.**, *Southwark*. commences at Tooley-street opposite No. 63, where the numbers begin and end. It extends by the church to Long-lane, and is about half a mile in length.

**BERMONDSEY-TERR.**, is in the Neckinger-road near the turnpike, by the Grange-road.

**BERMONDSEY-WALL**, runs parallel to the Thames, from the eastern side of St. Saviour's Dock, at Mill-street, Bermondsey, to West-street, Rotherhithe.

**BERMONDSEY-WORKHOUSE**, is in *Russell-street*, *Bermondsey*, a few doors on the right hand from Bermondsey-street.

**BERNARD-ST.**, *Russell-square*, is the first turning on the north, parallel to part of Guildford-street, and extends from Brunswick-square to Russell-square.

**BERNER'S-MEWS**, *Berner's-street*, *Oxford-street*, are behind the eastern side of the street, and parallel to it. They extend from No. 6, Castle-street, to the back of No. 49, Newman-street.

**BERNER'S-ST.**, *Oxford-street*, is about a quarter of a mile on the right from the eastern end at St. Giles's, where the numbers begin and end. It extends to Charles-street opposite the Middlesex Hospital, and is about one-sixth of a mile in length.

**BERNER'S-ST.**, *Commercial-road*, *St. George's in the East*, is the first turning on the right hand, past Church-lane, Whitechapel, eastward of the first mile stone from the Royal Exchange, opposite Plumber's-row.

**BERNER'S-ST.**, *LOWER*, *St. George's in the East*, turns off at No. 2, Ellen-street, Christian-street, St. George's in the East.

**BERRY-CT.**, *Love-lane*, *Wood-street*, *Cheapside*, is at No. 6, and at the back of No. 66, Aldermanbury.

**BERRY-ST.**, *Clerkenwell*, is the second street parallel on the west to part of Goswell-street, and extends from No. 24, Allen-street, to Little Sutton-street.

**BERWICK-PL.**, *Grange-road*, *Bermondsey*, is the western continuation of Fort-place, and extends from the Philanthropic Reform towards the Horns.

**BERWICK-ST.**, *Oxford-street*, is the fifth turning, or about a quarter of a mile on the left hand from Crown-street, St. Giles's, and extends from Oxford-street to Peter-street.

**BETHEL UNION, THE RIVERMAN'S**, or British and Foreign Seamen's and Soldiers' Friend Society, or Mariners' Church. This society has a floating chapel near Wapping. It was founded in 1820. Captain Allen, R.N., is *Treasurer*, and E. Phillips, Esq., *Secretary*.

**BETHEL UNION AND PORT OF LONDON SOCIETY**, was established in 1818, and hold their meetings at No. 18, Aldermanbury. R. H. Martin, Esq., is the *Treasurer*, and G. S. Clarke, Esq., *Secretary*.

**BETHLEM HOSPITAL**, *Lambeth*. This royal hospital for lunatics, is one of the five royal hospitals mentioned in the account of St. Bartholomew. It is situated in St. George's-Fields, Lambeth, on a spot formerly celebrated as the Dog and Duck Tea Gardens, whence it was removed from Moorfields about fourteen years ago, having in ancient times stood on the spot now called Old Bethlem, in Bishopegate-street.

The original building was formerly a priory founded in the year 1247, by Simon Fitzroy, of London, or, according to Stow, Simon Fitz-Mary, Sheriff of London in the year 1247, the thirty-first year of Henry III., on the east side of the Moor, near Finsbury, from which it was divided by a large and deep ditch. This priory he endowed by deed of gift, with lands not far from it, on which the street now called Old Bethlem stands. A copy of this deed may be found in the second volume of Maitland's History of London, page 796. He received from Edward III., in the fourteenth year of his reign, the grant of his licence, and protection for the brethren "*Militia beate Mariae de Bethlem*," within the City of London. They were of the order of Bethlehem, or the Star, and were distinguished by a star upon their mantles. They were subject to the visitation of the

Bishop of Bethlehem, who was to be entertained with his suite whenever he came to London. It does not appear whether the society was ever very numerous, but Camden says, in his third volume (Gough's Edition), page 22, that in the year 1403, it was reduced to the master only.

At the suppression of monasteries by Henry VIII., Sir John Gresham, Lord Mayor of London, petitioned for it with success; for in 1547 the king granted its lands and revenues to the corporation of London, for the reception and maintenance of lunatics. In 1549 he followed it up by granting letters patent to John Whitehead, proctor of the hospital, to solicit and receive donations within the counties of Lincoln and Cambridge, the city of London and the Isle of Ely; and at a court of aldermen in the reign of Edward VI. it was ordered, that the precinct of Bethlehem should be thenceforth united to the parish of St. Botolph without Bishopsgate.

The number of its unfortunate patients having increased, and the ancient buildings of the priory having become much dilapidated, it was found necessary to remove it to a more spacious site, and to enlarge its accommodations. This necessary work was begun in April 1644, and the corporation of London allotted a large piece of ground on the south side of Moorfields, on the north side of London-wall, for this purpose. The building was begun and completed by voluntary contributions in 1676, at an expense of £17,000. The design is said to have been copied from the palace of the Tuilleries at Paris, and that Louis XIV. was so much offended by it, that he ordered a copy of our king's palace of St. James's to be taken for offices of a very humble kind. In 1708 Queen Anne granted the corporation a license to purchase and hold in fee, or for lives, or years, or otherwise, in trust for this hospital, any lands, &c. to the value of £2,000 a year. The increase of application, as there was no limitation, from all parts of the kingdom, rendered a farther enlargement necessary, therefore in 1733 two wings were added, which enabled the governors to maintain one hundred incurable patients. When these buildings were finished, the length of the hospital was 540 feet, and its breadth 40 feet.

This hospital being united by the charter of Edward VI. to that of Bridewell, as mentioned in the account of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, it is conducted by the same governors, being members of the corpora-

tion, and others who become so by benefactions, as will be more particularly stated in the account of Bridewell, which see. The management is confided to a committee of forty-two governors, seven of whom, with the treasurer, physician, and other officers, attend every Saturday in monthly rotation for the admission of patients and other business of the hospital; and these meetings are open for the attendance of any other governor.

By the agreement and act of parliament of 1782, alluded to in the account of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, the style of this hospital was settled to be "The Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of London, as Masters, Guardians and Governors of the House and Hospital called Bethlem, situate without and near to Bishopsgate, of the said City of London." This style is of course altered, so far as concerns its situation.

The antiquity and consequent decay of the old building in Moorfields, rendered an expensive repair, or total re-building necessary. The corporation, after due deliberation, finally determined to build a new hospital in a more proper situation; and as the leases of the Bridge-house estates in St. George's-fields and Lambeth-marsh fell in at Lady-day 1810, the governors agreed with the Bridge-house committee for a ground plot of nearly twelve acres, fronting the high road leading from Newington to Westminster-bridge, on part of which were the house and gardens of the notoriously infamous Dog and Duck. On a portion of this ground they have erected the new hospital, from the designs and under the superintendence of the late Mr. Lewis, their architect. Of these twelve acres, eight are occupied by the hospital, its airing grounds and kitchen garden. The other four are turned to profit other ways, as the act of parliament restrains the governors to the use of eight.

This new building is of great extent and magnificence, and much more like a palace than that which is said to have excited the jealousy of *Louis le Grand*. It was begun in 1812, and the patients removed into it and the old hospital pulled down in 1814. The new hospital is really a magnificent structure, consisting of a centre and two wings extending along the principal front to the length of 580 feet. The centre, which projects from the main body, has a hexastyle portico of the Ionic order, which supports a handsome pediment. The wings also project, and are in harmonious accord-

ance with the rest of the design, and the centre is decorated by an attic surmounted by a cupola. In the great hall under the portico are preserved the two celebrated statues of raving and melancholy madness, by Caius Cibber, that were formerly on the gate piers of the late hospital in Moorfields. The buildings and inclosures are said to have cost nearly £100,000, and are capable of accommodating some hundreds of patients. Its annual income is about £18,000. For further accounts of this useful institution, forms of petition for admission, &c., the reader is referred to Highmore's *Pietas Londinensis*, a work often quoted in the present, and to Bowen's Historical Account of Bethlem Hospital.

The present officers of the united royal hospitals of Bethlem and Bridewell are Sir Richard Carr Glyn, Bart., Alderman, *President* of both; Richard Clark, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, *Treasurer*; the Rev. Henry Budd, M.A., *Chaplain*; Sir G. L. Tuthill, M.D. and Edward T. Monro, M.D., *Physicians*; William Lawrence, Esq., *Surgeon*; John Poynder, Esq., *Clerk and Solicitor*; Mr. Thomas Hudson, *Receiver*; Edward Wright, M.D., *Apothecary and Superintendent of Bethlem*; N. Nicholls, *Steward to Bethlem*; Elizabeth Forbes, *Matron to Bethlem*; Edward Osborne, *Superintendent to Bethlem*; Mary Bolland, *Matron to Bridewell*. The present governors, from the court of Common-Council, are, Mr. Samuel Dixon, for the ward of *Tower*; Thomas Farrance, Esq. Deputy, for *Castle Baynard*; Mr. Robert Elliot, for *Langbourne*; Mr. John Dyster, for *Lime-street*; Mr. William Peppercorne, for *Broad-street*; John Hamman, Esq. Deputy, for *Cordwainers*; Mr. John Platt, for *Candlewick*; Samuel Weddell, Esq. Deputy, for *Aldgate*; William Kerl, Esq. Deputy, for *Cripplegate Within*; Adam Oldham, Esq. Deputy, for *Farringdon Within*; Mr. Robert Obbard, for *Farringdon Without*; and Mr. Thomas Jarvis, for *Queenhithe*.

**BETHLEM, OLD,** *Bishopsgate - street Without*, is the street mentioned in the last article as having been the original site of the ancient Priory and Hospital of Bethlem. Its name is now abandoned and changed into that of Liverpool-street, which see.

**BETHLEM - YARD,** *Liverpool - street, Bishopsgate Without*, is a turning at the upper end of Baker's-buildings, from No. 19, Liverpool-street.

**BETHNAL-GREEN**, is a village, or large green, situated about a mile to the eastward of Shoreditch, and about half a mile northward of the Turnpike at Mile End, up the Cambridge New-road, formerly called the Dog-row. Bethnal-green was formerly one of the hamlets of the large parish of Stepney, from which it was separated by act of parliament of the 13th George II. The old Roman way from London led through the hamlet, where joining the military way from the west, it passed with it to Lea Ferry, at Old Ford. In this place, Bonner, the infamous Bishop of London, had his palace, and a row of houses, altered from it, is still called Bonner's-hall. The Corporation of the Trinity-house have an extensive hospital for decayed seamen in the parish.—[See TRINITY HOSPITAL.

The church built according to the provisions of that act, stands on the east side of Church-row, which extends north and south from Bethnal-green-road to Hare-street, Spitalfields, and another church built very recently by Mr. Soane, is at the south end of the green, in front of the Cambridge New-road, opposite the Dog-row.—[See ST. MATTHEW, BETHNAL-GREEN.

The ancient mansion at the south-east corner of the Green, called Bethnal-green House, and used as an asylum for insane persons, is traditionally reported to have been the residence of the Blind Beggar and his Daughter, whose histories are so pathetically described in the old English ballad so named, and preserved in Bishop Percy's *Reliques of Ancient English Poetry*. It was however built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by a citizen of London, named Kirby, and is called in the writings belonging to it, Kirby Castle.

**BETHNAL-GREEN-ROAD**, is the east continuation of Church-street, going from No. 65, Shoreditch; it commences at the Turnpike, and extends to the Green, about half a mile in length.

**BETHNAL-GREEN ALMS HOUSES AND SCHOOLS.** Mr. Thomas Parmiter, says my excellent authority, Mr. Highmore, in his *Pietas Londinensis*, in the year 1722, left estates in Suffolk, which were let in 1814, at £52. a year, for the purpose of building and endowing a free school and alms houses for the benefit of the hamlet of Bethnal Green; and Wil-

liam Lee,\* by will, dated September 17, 1720, gave to his nephew, John Ham, and the trustees of the said Thomas Parmiter's school, the yearly sum of £10, to be paid by the wardens of the Dyers' Company; and by indenture, dated December 13, 1733, Elizabeth Carter, in consideration that the said John Ham should erect upon the piece of land therein mentioned, the alms houses and school, demised to them a piece of ground at the lower end of St. John-street, in the hamlet of Bethnal, for 600 years, at the rent of a peppercorn. The trustees, with some savings, made an advantageous purchase of a piece of ground, called Cambridge Heath, in the parish, near the Hackney-road, let it on building leases for ninety-five years, at a ground rent of £43 a year; and have also a stock of £550 South Sea Annuities. With these funds they educate and partly clothe fifty boys. The schoolmaster has £50 a year and coals; the six alms men, £5 a year each, and coals. A subscription school has been likewise established in the same parish, to which various benefactions have been given to the amount of £1,200, as appears from the tables in the church. The funds are further augmented by an annual subscription and occasional charity sermons; thirty boys and thirty girls are clothed, educated, and put out apprentice. Lyson, Midx. vol. ii. p. 30.

**BETHNAL GREEN WORKHOUSE** is at the east end of *Hare-street, Spitalfields*, about a quarter of a mile on the right from No. 10, Brick-lane.

**BETT'S-PL.**, *Bett-street, Ratcliffe Highway*, is four houses on the left from No. 161, Ratcliffe Highway, towards the New-road, or Back-lane.

**BETT'S-ST.**, *Ratcliffe-highway*, turns off at No. 164, on the east side of Princes-square, and extends to No. 35, New-road, or Back-lane, about a furlong in length.

**BEVIS MARKS**, *St. Mary-Axe, Leadenhall-street*, is at No. 30, and leads to Duke-street: it is the first street parallel to and eastward of part of Houndsditch, and the east continuation of Camomile-street, from nearly opposite Bishopsgate Church. In this place was formerly a very large house, with several courts and gardens, which, belonging to the abbot of Bury, in Suffolk,

was called Burys (corruptly Bevis) Marks. This house being demolished, the ground has many houses built upon its site, and amongst the rest a Synagogue of Jews.

**BEVIS MARK'S SCHOOL**. Bevis Marks, aforesaid, was founded in the year 1731, by Isaac da Costa Villa Real, a Portuguese Jew, who also endowed it with the sum of £80 a year for clothing and educating 20 Jewish girls of his nation.

**BEVIS**, or **BEVOIS-CT.**, *Basinghall-street*, is at No. 23, opposite the church, and is that number of houses on the right from No. 29, Cateaton-street.

**BIBLE SOCIETIES, VARIOUS**. There are many of these institutions in the metropolis, all of which will be found under this head. The first in chronological order is the venerable parent of the whole, the ancient and orthodox "SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE" that was established in 1698, by members of the Church of England, for erecting charity schools, and the distribution of religious tracts at home and abroad. This society takes an especial interest in the parochial charity schools of the metropolis, and, in their circular letters, recommend, that with their other instructions, they should add all proper methods of *inuring the children to labour and industry*; a recommendation that it would be wise to follow in every such instance.

The office of this institution is at No. 67, on the west side of Lincoln's-inn-fields, near the entrance of Great Queen-street. Its present officers are the Archbishop of Canterbury, *President*; the Venerable Archdeacon Cambridge is *Treasurer* for the society in general; Joseph Watson, Esq., for annual subscriptions; Henry H. Hoare, Esq., for the Protestant Mission in the East Indies; the Rev. W. Parker, M.A. and the Rev. Archibald Campbell, M.A., *Joint Secretaries*; Messrs. Peacock, Gatehouse and Bryant, *Clerks*; H. Stretton, *Collector*; and Messrs. C. and J. Rivington, *Booksellers*. 2.—Is "THE BOOK SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE AMONG THE POOR," established in 1750. It meets monthly at the Bank Coffee-house, in Cornhill. Ebenezer Maitland, Esq., *Treasurer*; James Norton, Esq., *Secretary*; Mr. John Cooper, *Collector*. Its depositary for books is at No. 19, Paternoster-row. 3.—"THE NAVAL AND MILITARY BIBLE SOCIETY," at No. 32, Sackville-

\* Report of the Parliamentary Commissioners on the Endowed Charities of London.



street, Piccadilly, was established in 1780, for the purpose of distributing Bibles among the sailors and soldiers of his Majesty's navy and army. H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, is *Patron*; Prince Leopold and the Duke of Wellington, *Vice Patrons*; the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, *Presidents*; thirty-four noblemen, bishops, baronets and officers of the royal navy and army, *Vice Presidents*; John Stephenson, Esq., *Treasurer*; J. Nisbet, Esq., *Sub Treasurer*; Captain J. W. Bazalgette, R. N. and Major J. M. Close, *Secretaries*; W. D. Skinner, *Assistant Secretary*; and J. Winter, *Accountant and Collector*. 4.—"THE RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY," established in 1779; Joseph Reyner, Esq., 50, Mark-lane, *Treasurer*; the Rev. J. Hughes, M.A. and the Rev. C. T. A. Steinkopf, M.A., *Secretaries*. 5.—"THE RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY," 56, Paternoster-row, established in 1799, of which J. B. Wilson, Esq. is *Treasurer*; the Rev. W. Sibthorpe, B.B. and the Rev. C. Scholl are *Secretaries*. 6.—"THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY, for the Diffusion of Religious Truth, by the translating, printing and publishing the Scriptures in Foreign Languages," Earl-street, Blackfriars. It was instituted in 1801, and has established correspondents in many parts of Europe, Asia, and America. Its officers are Lord Teignmouth, *President*; the Archbishop of Tuam, the Duke of Bedford, and thirty-six other prelates, nobles and members of parliament, *Vice Presidents*; John Thornton, Esq., *Treasurer*; T. P. Platt Esq., *Honorary Librarian*; the Rev. A. Brandram, M.A., and the Rev. Joseph Hughes, M.A., *Secretaries*; Mr. Joseph Tarn, *Accountant and Assistant Secretary*; Mr. John Jackson, *Assistant Foreign Secretary*; Anthony Wagner, *Collector*. 7.—"THE CITY OF LONDON AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY," established in 1812; R. C. Dillon, J. Clayton, and T. M. Coombs, *Secretaries*. 8.—"THE NORTH-EAST LONDON BIBLE SOCIETY," established in 1812; S. Hoare, Esq., *Treasurer*. 9.—"THE NORTH-WEST LONDON AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY," 37, Wigmore street, Cavendish-square; the Rev. Basil Wood, Rev. J. Slatten, and C. J. Thrupp, Esq., *Secretaries*. 10.—"THE PRAYER-BOOK AND HOMILY SOCIETY," 34, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, established 1813, J. Wilson, Esq., *Treasurer*; the Rev. C. R. Pritchett,

*Secretary*. 11.—"THE MERCHANT SEAMAN'S AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY," Winchester-house, Broad-street, Royal Exchange, established in 1818; J. Deacon, Esq., *Treasurer*; E. Suter and J. Truman, Esq., *Secretaries*.

**BICKLEY-ROW**, *Rotherhithe*, is at the east end of Trinity-street, and leads from Russel-street towards the Surrey canal.

**BICKNEL'S-RENTS**, *Southwark*, is at No. 76, in Kent-street, about the middle of the north side and near one third of a mile on the left from St. George's church.

**BIDBOROUGH-PL.**, *Burton Crescent*, is in Bidborough-street, which see.

**BIDBOROUGH-ST.**, *Burton Crescent*, is at the back of and parallel to Tonbridge-place in the New-road.

**BILLINGSGATE WHARF AND MARKET**, *Lower Thames-street*, is a large square on the south side of Thames-street, between Darkhouse-lane and the new Custom House. It is a large fish market, public wharf and landing place. The earliest notice of this market or water gate is in Dr. Howel's History of the World (vol. iii. part 4, chap. 2) under the date of A. D. 979, about which time Ethelred made laws at Wantage for the regulation of the customs on ships and merchandize, to be paid at Blynesgate or Billingsgate in the Port of London, then the only quay. This little haven was for a great length of time the most important place in the metropolis, for the landing of almost every article of commerce after Queenhithe was forsaken.—(See QUEENHITHE.) But it did not become celebrated as a fish-market till the year 1699, when an act of parliament was passed, making it a free port and market for the sale of fish, six days in every week, with permission to sell macquerell on Sundays, before and after divine service; and for permitting the resale of the fish purchased there in every part of the city or elsewhere by retail, but no fishmonger or other person, is to engross or buy more than shall be for his own sale or use, under the penalty of £20. Many scandalous abuses that had existed in this market have been recently remedied, and it is now excellently managed, under the superintendence of the Committee of City Lands, and the active yeoman or clerk of the market, Mr. Goldham, who, although the accomplished master of the ceremonies at the Lady Mayoress's balls, is an equally efficient officer among the ladies of Bil-

lingsgate, whom he subdues by suavity and firmness, when he would not by endeavouring to equal their peculiar vocabulary.

Billingsgate market gives its name to the ward, which is bounded on the south by the Thames, on the east by Tower ward, on the north by Langbourn ward, and on the west by Bridge ward. Its principal streets are part of Thames-street, Botolph-lane, St. Mary's-hill, Rood-lane and Pudding-lane; and its chief public buildings are the churches of St. Mary-at-hill, St. Margaret Pattens, and St. George, Botolph-lane; and Butchers'-hall.—[See those buildings.]—It is divided into twelve precincts, and is governed by an alderman (Anthony Brown, Esq.), a deputy, and nine other common-councilmen.

**BILLITER-LANE** or **ST.**, *Fenchurch-street*, is opposite Mark-lane, and leads into Leadenhall-street, at No. 42.

**BILLITER-Sq.**, *Fenchurch-street*, turns off at No. 12, on the west side of Billiter-lane, and leads into Fenchurch-street. It was anciently called Belzeter's-lane, from its first builder, but it has become corrupted to its present arbitrary name. In this square is the office of the West India Dock Company.—[See WEST INDIA DOCKS.]

**BING-ST.**, *Mile End-road*, is on the west side of Grove-road, opposite Saville place.

**BIRCHIN-LANE**, *Cornhill*, turns off on the south side of Cornhill, at No. 36, nearly opposite the east end of the Royal Exchange, and leads into Lombard-street.

**BIRD'S-BLDS.**—1. is in *Bennet's-row*, *St. George's-Fields*, about twelve houses on the south side near the east end, and on the right from Blackfriars'-road.—2. is in *High-street*, *Borough*, at No. 172, leading to Red Cross-street by the Mint.—3. is in *Hoxton Old-town*.—4. is in *Lower-street*, *Islington*, near the Green.—5. is in *Hoxton Town*, about a furlong on the right from Old-street-road.

**BIRD-CAGE-CT.**, is in the *Strand*, near Southampton-street, Covent Garden.

**BIRD-CAGE-WALK**, *Bethnal-green*, is the continuation of Crab-tree-row, near Shoreditch church, and leads to the Nag's Head in the Hackney-road.

**BIRD-CAGE-WALK**, *St. James's-park*, is on the south side, and extends from Buckingham-gate to Great George-street, by Storey's-gate, Westminster.

**BIRD'S-CT.**, 1. is in *Mary-le-bone-lane*, about one third of a mile on the right hand from No. 158, Oxford-street, five houses beyond High-street.—2. is in *Philip-lane*, *Addle-street*, *Wood-street*, *Cheapside*, on the west side, about the middle or ten houses from No. 9, London-wall.

**BIRD-IN-HAND-CT.**, *Cheapside*, is opposite the Old Jewry.

**BIRD'S-ROW**, *Blus Anchor-road*, *Bermundsey*, is about a quarter of a mile on the right from Foot-place, Grange-road, in going towards Rotherhithe.

**BIRD-ST.**, *Oxford-street*, turns off at Nos. 167 and 238, on both sides of the way about three quarters of a mile from St. Giles's, and leads into Henrietta-street, Manchester-square, on the north, and to No. 31, Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, on the south. The upper or northern part is generally called Bird-street, Manchester-square, and the lower, Bird-street, Grosvenor-square.

**BIRD-ST.**, *St. George's in the East*, is the north continuation of Church-street from Wapping Church, extending to Tench-street by the London Docks.

**BIRD-ST.**, *Lambeth*, is the continuation of South-street, West-square, commencing at the east end of Broad-street, Moor-place, and leading by a foot path to Walcot-place.

**BISHOP OF LONDON'S OFFICE**, *Godliman-street*; hours of attendance from 9 to 8.

**BISHOP OF LONDON'S REGISTER**, *Knight Rider-street*.

**BISHOP OF WINCHESTER'S OFFICE**, No. 10, *Knight Rider-street*.

**BISHOP'S-CT.**—1. is in *Chancery-lane*, and turns off at No. 78. It leads into Star-court and Carey-street.—2. is in *Aylesbury-street*, *Clerkenwell*, the first turning on the left from No. 1, St. John's-street.—3. is in *Old-street*, *St. Luke's*, and is near the middle of the south side between Bunhill-row and Whitecross-street.—4. is in *Coleman-street*, the second turning on the right hand, a few yards from London Wall.—5. is in the *Old Bailey*, the second turning on the right from Snow-hill opposite Newgate. It leads into Seacoal-lane and Farringdon-street.—6. is in *King's Head court*, *Long-alley*, *Moorfields*, the first turning on the

right in it from Long-alley, and a few doors south from Skinner-street, Bishopsgate Without.

**BISHOPSGATE-BLDGS.**, turns off at No. 161, Bishopsgate-street Without.

**BISHOPSGATE-CHURCH-YARD**, extends from the south side of the church, at No. 202, Bishopsgate-street opposite Houndsditch, to No. 4, New Broad-street.

**BISHOPSGATE-ST.-WITHIN**, is the north continuation of Gracechurch-street. It commences at Cornhill, and extends to Wormwood-street, near the church, about one fifth of a mile in length. The numbers begin and end at the southern extremity by Threadneedle-street.

**BISHOPSGATE-ST.-WITHOUT**, is the north continuation of the last; it extends from Camomile-street and Wormwood-street to Norton Falgate. Its total length is about half a mile. This street gives its name to the ward in which it is situated, and derives its own from the ancient gate that formerly stood across the street, a little northward of Wormwood-street and Camomile-street. Its site is still marked by a sculptured mitre against the house. Strype, the historian, imagines that *Bishopsgate* was erected by Erkenwald, Bishop of London, about the year 675, a conjecture founded only on the effigies of two bishops, sculptured on the ancient gate. Stow, however, could find no mention of this gate earlier than 1210, when William Blound, one of the Sheriffs of London, sold his land and gardens without Bishopsgate to the wardens of London-bridge.

As Bishopsgate-street escaped the ravages of the great fire in 1666, there are several remains of the ancient domestic architecture of England; particularly Crosby-hall, in Crosby-square (which see), a house once Sir Paul Pindar's, at the corner of Half Moon-alley, and some others. The celebrated White Hart Tavern, near the church, has been recently pulled down, and a handsome modern brick structure erected in its stead. The south end of the street was destroyed by fire in 1765, and the present houses from Cornhill to the church, by Threadneedle-street, erected. Among them is the celebrated London Tavern, the exterior of which does by no means correspond with the elegance and comfort of the interior; but the proprietor, perhaps,

assures himself, with the proverb, that "good wine needs no bush."

Bishopsgate Ward, as well as the street, takes its name from its ancient gate. It is bounded on the south by the Ward of Langbourn, on the west by that of Broad-street, on the east by those of Aldgate and Portsoken, and part of the liberty of the Tower, and on the north by the parish of Shoreditch, being itself the most northern of the city wards. The principal buildings in this ward, are the parish churches of St. Botolph Without Bishopsgate, St. Ethelburga, and Great St. Helens; Leathersellers' Hall, the Excise Office, and the London Workhouse. [See *all these several places*.] The ward is governed by an alderman (Thomas Copeland, Esq.), and two deputies, one for the part without, and the other for the part within the gate; and twelve other common-councilmen, nine for the part within, and three for the part without.

**BISHOPSGATE PAROCHIAL CHARITY SCHOOLS** for the parish of St. BOTOLPH, are in Bishopsgate-street Without. They have existed ever since 1702, and are supported by voluntary subscriptions, collections at sermons, the dividends of £4,600, navy five per cents, purchases from legacies left for the support of the school, and savings of income; a ground rent of £10 a year from two houses in Artillery-lane, and the rent of five acres of land near the town of Selsoe, in Bedfordshire. There are now 50 boys and 50 girls clothed and educated in these schools on the National System. For other particulars the reader is referred to the parliamentary reports on the endowed charities of the city of London, from which authentic documents this and other similar portions of my work are taken.

**BISHOPSGATE-PL.** is a turning in Rose-alley, Bishopsgate-street Without.

**BISHOPSGATE - POORHOUSE**, *Rose-Alley*, is a few yards on the left from No. 34, Bishopsgate Without, near New-street.

**BISHOPSGATE-WORKHOUSE**, *Dun-ning's-alley*, Bishopsgate Without, is a few yards on the left from No. 151, near Sun-street.

**BISHOP'S-HEAD-CT.**, *Gray's-inn-Lane*, is about half a dozen houses on the left from Holborn.

**BISHOP'S-WALK**, *Lambeth*, is a foot-path by the side of the Thames, under the walls of the Archbishop of Canterbury's palace. It extends from Lambeth church to near Westminster-bridge, about half a mile in length.

**BISHOP'S-YARD**, *Charles-street, Grosvenor-square*, is a few yards on the left from the south-east corner of the square in going towards Mount-street.

**BITT-ALLEY**, *Turnmill-street, Clerkenwell*, is the first turning on the left from Clerkenwell-green towards Smithfield.

**BLACK BIRD-ALLEY**.—1. is in *St. John's-street, Bethnal-green*, and is the second turning on the right from Brick-lane, leading to Spicer-street, Spitalfields. 2. is in Spicer-street, Brick-lane, aforesaid.

**BLACK BEAR-CT.**, *Piccadilly*, turns off at No. 13, the east end leading to No. 21, Titchborne-street.

**BLACK BOY-ALLEY**, or **LANE**, 1. is at No. 206, *High-street, Poplar*, about half a mile on the left from the Commercial-road, opposite the Harrow public-house; it leads to England-row and Meeting-house-place.—2. is in *Blackman-street, Southwark*.—3. is in *Fore-street, Lambeth*, near the church.—4. is in *Lower West street*, formerly *Chick-lane, Smithfield*, the last turning on the right before coming to Field-lane.

**BLACK BULL-ALLEY**, *Whitechapel*, is about a furlong on the right up Middlesex-street, formerly *Petticoat-lane*, from No. 41, Aldgate High-street; or from Whitechapel, about ten houses south from Wentworth-street, and leads into Goulston-street.

**BLACKBURN-MEWS**, *Grosvenor-square*, are at No. 53, Upper Brook-street, the first turning on the left from Grosvenor-square.

**BLACK COAT ALMS HOUSES**, *Little Chapel-street, Westminster*, also called *Farmer's Alms Houses*, after the name of the founder, adjoins the western side of St. Margaret's burial ground, about a quarter of a mile from Buckingham-gate.

**BLACK CROW-ALLEY**, *Whitecross-street, St. Luke's*, is at the corner of Banner-street, Cripplegate.

**BLACK DOG-ALLEY**, *College-street, Westminster*, is the third turning on the left from No. 13, Abingdon-street, the corner of Bowling-street.

**BLACK DOG-ALLEY**, *Shoreditch*; is a few houses to the northward of Worship-street, or Hog-lane.

**BLACK EAGLE-ST.**, *Spitalfields*, is opposite No. 65, Brick-lane, by Hanbury's brewery. It leads to Gray Eagle-street.

**BLACK'S-CT.**, *Phoenix-street, Spitalfields*, is the first turning on the right, and about six doors from No. 39, Wheeler-street, leading into Quaker-street.

**BLACK'S-FIELDS**, *Horsleydown*, is between Fair-street and Shad Thames.

**BLACKFRIARS**, the district so called, is situated between Ludgate-hill and the River Thames. It was formerly a monastery of Dominicans, called the Convent of the Black Friars, or Friar preachers, founded about the year 1276, by Robert Kilwarby, Archbishop of Canterbury, by licence from Edward I. It was built with the stones taken from the Tower of Mount Fitchet, and from a part of the city wall, that was pulled down to make way for the new building. This produced an order from the king to the citizens of London, to build a new wall with a tower at the head of it for his reception. This wall ran from Ludgate westward, behind the houses on Ludgate-hill to the Fleet-ditch, and thence southward to the river Thames; for the completion of which works his majesty granted the city a duty on certain merchandize.

Edward I. and his Queen Eleanor were great benefactors to the new convent, and by their aid the archbishop erected the monastery, a fine mansion and a large church. He kept his charters and records here, and in his time the precinct was crowded with habitations of the nobility. The priory church was very large, and in it were held several parliaments and other great meetings. In 1529 the Cardinals Campeius and Wolsey sat here to annul the marriage of Henry VIII. with Catharine of Arragon; and in the month of October in the same year, the parliament which condemned Wolsey in a *præmunire* assembled here. This precinct was very extensive, and was surrounded by a wall with four gates, and contained a great number of shops, the occupiers of which were allowed to carry on their trades, although not free of the city. These privileges were maintained, even after the dissolution of the monasteries, for when the Lord Mayor interfered in behalf of his freemen, Henry VIII. sent him word, that he was as well

able to keep the liberties of the precinct as the Friars were; and in the reign of Queen Mary the citizens again made a fruitless application to parliament, to grant them jurisdiction over the Blackfriars precinct.

In the fourth year of his reign Edward VI. granted the whole monastery, with all its lands and tenements, to Sir Thomas Cawarden. After this time the inhabitants fitted up a portion of the church for their parochial use, with various alterations, till it was completely destroyed by the great fire in 1666, when the present church was erected in its stead.—[See ST. ANNE'S, BLACKFRIARS, the church of.]—Within this ancient precinct also stands, on the east side of Water-lane, the hall, warehouses, and offices of the Apothecaries' Company.—[See APOTHECARIES' HALL.]

In consequence of the inhabitants of this precinct claiming, in the year 1735, a privilege of exemption from the jurisdiction of the City of London, in right of the ancient monastery being dissolved there by Henry VIII., the Lord Mayor and Aldermen determined to ascertain their right thereto, which they did by a trial in the Court of King's Bench, on the 10th July, of that year. John Bosworth, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, was plaintiff, and Daniel Watson, shalloon and druggist seller, defendant. The action was brought against the latter, for opening a shop in Blackfriars, and retailing his goods there, without being a freeman of the city. The counsel for the plaintiff alleged that Blackfriars actually belonged to the City of London, when it was a monastery, and before trades were ever used there. To prove this allegation they produced several ancient records, namely, a charter of King Edward I.,\* and a record of the 2nd of Richard II., calling it "the Friary of London;" and another of the 21st of Henry VIII., dated November 3, 1530, mentioning a parliament held at the Friars, preachers of the City of London, and other records of a similar nature. They likewise cited a parallel case to this in the 15th Charles I., when an action was brought against one Philpot, a shoemaker of Blackfriars, for opening a shop and vending shoes there, without being free of the City. The result was, that after a fair trial, by an equal and indifferent jury, taken from the county of Herts, a verdict was given for the plaintiff, with five shillings damages. In con-

sequence of this decision, Blackfriars became one of the precincts of the ward of Farringdon Within, and sends two members as its representatives in the court of common-council.—[See FARRINGTON WITHIN, THE WARD OF.]

**BLACKFRIARS' ALMSHOUSES,** *Blackfriars*, are a few doors on the left in Church Entry, Shoemaker's-row, the second turning on the left westward of Creed-lane.

**BLACKFRIARS'-BRIDGE**, unites the two shores of the City of London in Middlesex, and in Surrey, from the south end of New Bridge-street, at Chatham-place, to a corresponding square on the Surrey side, called Albion-place (see those two places). The first proposition for building a bridge over this part of the Thames, was made in the court of common-council in the year 1753, when there were only two bridges over the Thames in the metropolis; namely, those called Westminster and London.

The corporation therefore procured an act of parliament in 1756, by which they were empowered to build this bridge, and to perform all other necessary acts for its accomplishment. They proposed a competition, and selected the design of Robert Mylne, Esq., a young architect, who was then pursuing his studies in Rome.

This bridge is erected on piles, the first of which was driven under one of the centre piers, on the 7th of June 1760, by the Lord Mayor, Sir Thomas Chitty, who deposited, as is usual on such occasions, a series of coins and a plate, on which was engraved a Latin inscription commemorative of the circumstance, and of the public virtues of William Pitt, the first Earl of Chatham, after whom the bridge was named Pitt-bridge, and the quadrangle at its northern foot, Chatham-place. This inscription called forth a critical squib, entitled "City Latin; or Critical and Political Remarks on the Latin Inscription on laying the First Stone of the intended New Bridge, at Blackfriars," which went through several editions. It was answered by "Plain English, in answer to City Latin, &c., by a Deputy." Both the pamphlets are in the library of the Corporation at Guildhall.

Blackfriars'-bridge was opened to the public in 1770, with a series of tolls, but the toll-houses were burnt by the rioters in 1780. It consists of nine elliptical arches, the piers of which are decorated by Ionic columns, of various heights, and the upper part by a cornice and palustrade. The

\* See Norton's Commentaries, Art. Charters of the City of London.

bridge is in a very dilapidated state, and must shortly undergo a very expensive repair. The custody of the bridge is at present in the committee for general purposes, under whom James Montague, Esq. is the *Surveyor*. For further information on this subject, the reader is referred to Britton and Pugin's *Public Buildings of the Metropolis*, my work of London in the 19th century, the various modern histories of London, &c.

**BLACKFRIARS'-GATEWAY**, *Ludgate-street*, is a turning nearly opposite St. Martin's church, and leads through *Pilgrim-street* to the *Broadway*.

**BLACKFRIARS'-ROAD**, commences at the south end of *Blackfriars'-bridge*, and extends to the *Obelisk* by the *Surrey Theatre*. It is about two thirds of a mile in length.

**BLACKFRIARS' SCHOOL**, is a charitable institution, founded by Peter Joy, Esq., in the year 1716, who also endowed it with £160 17s. 3d. a year for clothing and instructing 40 boys and 30 girls in reading, writing, and arithmetic. He left it under the trusteeship of the Governors of *Sion College*. This gentleman also by will, dated June 24, 1718, left two freehold houses in *Ram-alley*, *Fleet-street*, for the use of the poor of St. Anne's, *Blackfriars*, the full particulars of which are in the *Parliamentary Reports on the Endowed Charities of the City of London*.

**BLACK-HORSE-Ct.**—1. is in *Fleet-street*, four doors on the right hand from *Farringdon-street*, at No. 109, and leads by an angular turning into the said street, between Nos. 90 and 91. St. Bride's parish watch-house and committee-room are up this place on the right, going from *Fleet-street*.—2. is at No. 179, in the *Kent-road*.—3. is at No. 140, *Aldersgate-street*.—4. is at No. 6, *George-street-Wentworth-street*, *Spitalfields*.—5. is in the *Haymarket*.

**BLACK-HORSE-PASSAGE**, is in the *Kingland-road*, near the *Black Horse* public-house.

**BLACK-HORSE-Sq.**—1. is in the *Deptford Lower-road*, the first turning on the left beyond the three mile stone from *London-bridge*.—2. is at No. 34, *Aldgate High-street*.

**BLACK-HORSE-YARD**.—1. is in the *Haymarket*, the second turning on the right from *Piccadilly*.—2. is in the *Broad-*

*way*, or *Chapel-street*, *Westminster*, two doors on the left from the west end of *Tothill-street*.—3. is in *Tottenham-court-road*, at No. 19, on the left near *Oxford-street*, leading into *Gresse-street* and *Rathbone-place*.—4. is in *Rathbone-place*, six houses on the right hand from *Oxford-street*, and near to St. Giles's. —5. is in *Newton-street*, St. Giles's, the first turning on the left from the end of *Holborn*.—6. is in *Goswell-street*, a few doors north from *Long-lane*.—7. is in *Aldgate High-street*, about one sixth of a mile on the left from *Leadenhall-street*, a few doors west; it leads into *Middlesex-street*, formerly *Petticoat lane*.—8. is in *George-yard*, *Whitechapel*, the first turning on the left from *Whitechapel*, near the church. —9. is in *Kent-street*, *Borough*, about one third of a mile on the right from St. George's Church. —10. is in *Union-buildings*, *Leather-lane*, *Holborn*, a few yards from opposite No. 36, *Leather-lane*.—11. is in *Dean-street*, *Soho*, the first turning on the left from No. 400, *Oxford-street*.—12. is at No. 52, *Gray's-inn-lane*, on the right hand from *Holborn*.—13. is in *Bartholomew-close*, the second turning on the left from No. 56, *West Smithfield*.

**BLACKLAND'S KING'S-ROAD**, *Chelsea*, is opposite *Whiteland's*, at the back of the nursery ground, the second coach turning on the right from *Sloane-square* towards *Fulham*.

**BLACKLAND'S-LANE**, *Chelsea*, is the continuation of the last to *Brompton*, by the *Marlborough* tavern.

**BLACKLAND'S-PL.**, *Chelsea*, is nearly opposite *Symond's-street*, going from the north-west corner of *Sloane-square*.

**BLACK-LION-Ct.**—1. is in *Tooley-street*, and turns off at No. 81, on the east side of *Morgan's-lane*, about a quarter of a mile on the left hand, going from *London-bridge*. It leads into *Green-bank*, *Southwark*.—2. is at No. 3, *Berwick-street*, *Soho*, the last turning on the left from No. 373, *Oxford-street*.

**BLACK-LION-YARD**, *Whitechapel-road*, is the second turning on the left hand, a few doors below the church, leading into *Old Montague-street*.

**BLACKMAN'S-ALLEY**, *Rotherhithe*, is in *Rotherhithe-wall*, near the *Thames*.

**BLACKMAN'S-Ct.**, *Westminster*, is in *Great Peter-street*, near the *gas-works*.

**BLACKMAN'S-MEWS**, *Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square*, turns off at No. 54, and leads to No. 5, *Upper Grosvenor-street*.

**BLACKMAN-ST.**, *Southwark*, is the south continuation of the *Borough High-street*, extending from *St. George's church* to the *Stones'-end, Newington-causeway*, by the *King's Bench prison*. It is about a quarter of a mile in length.

**BLACKMORE-ST.**, *Clare-market*, is the continuation westward of *Clare-street* from the market, and extends from *Stanhope-street* to No. 100, *Drury-lane*.

**BLACK-PRINCE-Ct.**, *Walworth*, turns off at No. 3, *Black Prince-row*.—[See next article.

**BLACK-PRINCE-ROW**, *Walworth*, is a part of the high street, or road, a few houses on the left hand southward of the *Elephant and Castle*.

**BLACK-RAVEN-Ct.**—1. is in *Seething-lane, Tower-street*, the first turning on the right from *Tower-street*.—2. is in *Leadenhall-street*, about three houses on the left hand going from *Aldgate*.

**BLACKSMITHS'-ARMS'-Pl.**, is in *Back Church-lane, Whitechapel*, the second turning on the left from *Cable-street*.

**BLACKSMITHS'-ARMS'-Ct.**, is the first turning on the left in *Blacksmiths'-arms'-place*, from *Church-lane, Whitechapel*.

**BLACKSMITHS'-HALL**, *Lambeth-hill, Doctors' Commons*. The site of this ancient structure is on the west side of the above named hill, but having gone to decay, it is let by the company as a warehouse. The worshipful Company of *Blacksmiths*, and a more useful craft is hardly known, was very anciently a guild or fraternity by prescription, in which state it continued till the reign of *Queen Elizabeth*, in the year 1571, when they obtained a charter of incorporation, by the name of "The Keepers or Wardens and Society of the Art and Mystery de les *Blacksmiths* of London," which was confirmed by *James I.* This company is governed by a master, three wardens, and twenty-one assistants. It is the fortieth on the city list. Since the company has relinquished the use of its hall on *Lambeth-hill*, the business is conducted at *Cutler's-hall*.

**BLACK-SWAN-ALLEY**.—1. is in *Market-street, St. James's*, four houses on the right hand from No. 117, *Jermyn-street*.—2. is in *London-wall*, about a dozen houses eastward of *Coleman-street*.

**BLACK-SWAN-Ct.**—1. is in *Golden-lane, St. Luke's*, about the middle of the east side, and opposite *Ball-yard*.—2. is in *St. Paul's Church-yard*, at No. 21, on the south side; it leads to No. 7, *Little Carter-lane, Doctors' Commons*.—3. is in *Great Tower-street*, six houses on the left, eastward of *Mark-lane*.

**BLACK-SWAN-YARD**.—1. is in *Bermondsey*, about the middle of the east side of *Bermondsey-street*, about twenty houses on the left below *Crucifix-lane*.—2. is in *Cross-street, Newington*, and is the first turning on the right from the church towards *Walworth*.

**BLACKWALL**, is a hamlet in the parish of *All Saints, Poplar*, is situated at the eastern extremity of that parish, and is remarkable for the number and excellence of its taverns, particularly that recently built by *Mr. S. Lovegrove*, and called the *West India Dock Tavern*. Also as being the eastern extremity of the *West India Docks*, and of the *City Canal*, as well as having the valuable property of the *East India Docks* within its limits. Its original name is said to have been *Bleak-wall*, from its exposed situation on the artificial bank or wall of the *Thames*.—[See *CITY CANAL, EAST INDIA DOCKS, AND WEST INDIA DOCKS*.

**BLACKWALL-BASIN**, is at the eastern end of the *West India Docks*, and connects them with the *River Thames*.

**BLACKWALL-CAUSEWAY**, commences at the east end of *Poplar* by *Naval-row*, and extends to the river *Thames*.

**BLACK-AND-WHITE-Ct.**, *Old Bailey*, is about the middle of the west side, but is more generally called *New-court*.

**BLACKWELL-HALL-Ct.**, is a turning in *London-wall*, near *Carpenter's-hall*.

**BLACKWOOD-ALLEY**, *Spitalfields*, is in *Fleet-street*, the first street parallel to *St. John-street, Brick-lane*, from *George-street* to *Fleet-street-hill*.

**BLAKE'S ALMS-HOUSES**, *Vauxhall*, are on the south side, a few yards on the right on the *Wandsworth-road*.

**BLAKE'S-CT.**—1. is in *Catherine-street, Strand*, about six houses on the left hand from No. 343, Strand.—2. is in *Old Gravel-lane*, near the middle of the west side.

**BLAND'S-BLDGS.**, *Bell-alley, Goswell-street*, is the first turning on the left from No. 12, Goswell-street, leading to French-alley.

**BLAND'S-CT.**, *Great Wild-street, Lincoln's-inn-Fields*, is the second turning on the right, and about fourteen houses from Great Queen-street, opposite Wild-court.

**BLAND'S-TERR.**, is in the Great Dover-road, near the Bricklayers'-arms.

**BLANDFORD-MEWS**, *Blandford-street, Mary-le-bone*, are in Manchester square, four doors eastward of Baker-street, leading to Dorset-street.

**BLANDFORD-PL.**, *Pall-Mall*, turns off at No. 83, near Marlborough-house, now occupied by Prince Leopold. It derives its name from one of the titles of the Duke of Marlborough.

**BLANDFORD-PL.**, *Regent's-park*, turns out of the New-road into Dorset-square.

**BLANDFORD-ST.**, *Manchester-square*, turns off at No. 47, Manchester-street, and leads into Baker-street, Portman-square.

**BLEEDING-HEART-YARD**, *Charles-street, Hatton-garden*, turns off at No. 20, at the north end of Union-court from No. 95, Holborn-hill.

**BLENHEIM-MEWS**, *Blenheim-street, Oxford-street*, is the first turning on either the right or left from No. 351, Oxford-street.

**BLENHEIM-ST.**, *Oxford-street*, is about a quarter of a mile on the left hand, going from St. Giles's and leading into Great Marlborough-street.

**BLENHEIM-ST.**, *New Bond-street*, is seven houses from No. 307, Oxford-street, and leads into Woodstock-street.

**BLEWET'S-BLDGS.**, *Fetter-lane*, are about fifteen houses on the left, going from Holborn-hill towards Fleet-street.

**BLIND, INSTITUTION FOR THE RELIEF OF INDIGENT JEWS.**—[See JEWS' CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.]

**BLIND, SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT**, is in *St. George's Fields*, on the south side of the Obelisk by the Surrey Theatre, and occupying the end of the London and Westminster-bridge roads. Of institutions like this, Dr. Lettsom observed, that "he who enables a blind person, without excess of labour, to earn his own livelihood, does him more real service than if he had pensioned him to a greater amount."

This excellent charitable institution was established in 1799, by Thomas Beddington, Samuel Bosanquet, jun., James Ware and William Houlston, Esqs. They commenced their laudable work in the house and rooms that were formerly the Dog and Duck tea-gardens, and when that site was required for the New Bethlem Hospital, they agreed for an allotment of about two acres on the present site. The front elevation occupies about sixty feet in front next the road, and runs behind the wall of the Philanthropic Institution in the London-road, on the one side, and the houses on the other.

The object of this institution is to instruct blind persons of either sex in such trades, as they may be able to provide, either wholly or partly, for their own subsistence. The articles manufactured by these unfortunate persons, are, shoe-makers' thread, fine and coarse thread for other purposes, sash and clothes' lines, of a peculiar construction and made with machines, adapted to the use of blind persons, by the females; and sash and clothes' lines, hampers and wicker baskets, rough and white bear mats and fine mats by the males. Some of them also do bookbinding and other handicrafts.

The pupils are only kept in the school till they have attained a sufficient knowledge and practice in their trade, which is, on an average, about three years. They are then discharged to make room for others, with a portion of their earnings by way of encouragement, and a set of tools. The manner of applying for admission and other interesting particulars relative to this charity may be found in *Highmore's Pietas Londinensis*, p. 614; and proper forms, &c., may be had of the secretary.

The present officers are, the Archbishop of Canterbury, *President*; the Marquess of Stafford, Earl Spencer, the Bishop of London and eight other distinguished personages, are the *Vice-Presidents*; Samuel Bosanquet, Esq., *Treasurer*; the Rev. Isaac Jackman, M.A., *Chaplain*; Charles Dodd, Esq., No. 5, Billiter-street, *Secre-*



*tary*; William Back, M.D., *Physician*; Martin Ware, Esq., *Consulting Surgeon*; Henry J. Sterry, Esq., *Surgeon and Apothecary*; Mr. Robert Sharp, *Superintendent of the School*; Mrs. Cox, *Housekeeper*; Messrs. William Davis, *Canterbury-place*, and J. Ruddock, *Brighton, Collectors*.

**BLINKFORD'S-BLDES**, *Shoreditch*, is in King John's-court, the first turning on the right from No. 13, Holywell-lane.

**BLISSETT-ST.**, *Bethnal-green-road*, turns off at No. 6, Punderson's-place, on the north side, near the Green.

**BLOCK'S-CT.**, *Spitalfields*, is in Phoenix-street, six houses on the right from No. 38, Wheeler-street.

**BLOMFIELD-ST.**, *Finsbury*, named after the present Lord Blomfield, turns off at No. 28, London-wall, into Finsbury-circus.

**BLOMBERG-ST.**, named after the Rev. D. Blomberg, one of George the Fourth's domestic chaplains, is in the Vauxhall-bridge-road, Pimlico.

**BLOOMSBURY**. The district so called on the north of Holborn, was anciently a village named Lomsbury, of which its present name is evidently a corruption. The royal stables were situated within its precincts till they were destroyed by fire in 1354.

**BLOOMSBURY AND ST. GILES'S CHARITY SCHOOLS**, are the parochial schools belonging to the above named united parishes. The school house is in Museum-street, the corner of Hart-street, at the back of the church.

**BLOOMSBURY CHURCH**.—[See ST. GEORGE'S, BLOOMSBURY.]

**BLOOMSBURY-CT.**, *High Holborn*, leads from No. 135, on the north side, into Bloomsbury-market.

**BLOOMSBURY DISPENSARY**, *Great Russell-street*, is situated on the south side of that street, at No. 62, nearly opposite the British Museum. This institution was formed in 1801, for the relief of the sick poor, and for vaccination, in the populous district of Bloomsbury. Patients are received, as usual in dispensaries, by recommendatory letters from governors; and indigent persons requiring vaccination, and all casualties, are received without such letters. The limits of this dispensary extend, eastward, as far as Gray's-inn-lane; southward, from Middle-row, Holborn, by

way of Lincoln's-inn-fields to Great Queen-street and Long Acre; westward, from Newport-market, in a line from the bottom of Dean-street, Soho, to Newman-street, Cleveland-street, and Fitzroy-square; and northward, along the New-road, by Somers-town, to the end of Gray's-inn lane.

Its present officers are, the Duke of Bedford, *Patron*; the Marquis of Huntley, *President*; the Marquis of Tavistock, Viscount Sidmouth, Lord John Russell, and nine other noblemen and gentlemen, *Vice Presidents*; Stephen Hough and Thos. Taylor, Esqs., *Treasurers*; George Pinckard, M. D., *Physician*; Samuel Cooper, Esq., *Surgeon*; Mr. William Miller, *Apothecary*; and J. Pasmore, Esq., *Secretary*.

**BLOOMSBURY-MARKET**, is at the north end of *Lyon-street, Holborn*, five doors up from No. 143, High Holborn.

**BLOOMSBURY-PL.**, *Bloomsbury-square*, extends from the north-east corner of the square to Upper King-street, Holborn.

**BLOOMSBURY-SQ.**, is situated at the north end of Southampton-street, High Holborn, and the east end of Great Russell-street from Tottenham-court-road and Oxford-street. It was formerly called Southampton-square, and contains some good houses, a handsome plantation in the centre, and a bronze statue of Charles Fox, by Westmacott. The whole of the north side, and Bedford-row, as far northward as Russell-square, was formerly occupied by Bedford-house, the magnificent town mansion of the Duke of Bedford, built by Inigo Jones.

**BLOSSOM'S-PL.**, *Spitalfields*, turns off at No. 26, Blossom's-street.

**BLOSSOM'S-ST.**, *Spitalfields*, is the first turning on the left hand in White Lion-street, from No. 13, Norton Falgate.

**BLOSSOM'S-TERR.**, *Spitalfields*, turns off at No. 13, Blossom's-street, above mentioned.

**BLUE-ANCHOR-ALLEY**.—1. is in *Brook-street, Ratcliffe*, at No. 106, nearly opposite Stepney Causeway.—2. is in *Maid-lane, Southwark*, the fifth turning on the left from No. 59, New Park-street, by the Borough-market, and nearly opposite Horse Shoe-alley, Bankside.—3. is in *Bunhill-row, St. Luke's*, about one-seventh of a mile on the left from Chiswell-street, leading to Whitecross-street.—4. is in

*Middlesex-street*, formerly *Petticoat-lane*, *Whitechapel*.—5. is in *York-street*, *Westminster*.—6. is in *Tooley-street*.

**BLUE-ANCHOR-Ct.**—1. is in *Maid-lane*, *Borough*, the first turning westward from *Blue-anchor-alley*, by *Castle-lane*.—2. is in *Great Peter-street*, *Westminster*, at the west end, the second turning on the right from *Strutton-ground*, near the *Horseferry-road*.—3. Is in *Blue-anchor-alley*, *Bunhill-row*, about the middle of the north side.—4. Is in *Brook-street*, *Ratcliffe*, the continuation of the before-mentioned *Blue-anchor-alley*.

**BLUE-ANCHOR-LANE**, *Bermondsey*, is a turning that leads from the *Blue Anchor* public-house to the *Gregorian Arms*, on the east side of the *Spa*, and near *Jamaica-row*, *Mill-pond-bridge*, *Rotherhithe*. It is about a third of a mile in length.

**BLUE-ANCHOR-LANE**, *Bethnal-green*, commences near the north-east corner of the *Green*, and leads to the *Hackney-road*.

**BLUE-ANCHOR-ROAD**, *Bermondsey*, is the east continuation of the *Grange-road*, commencing at the turnpike, by *Fort-place*, and leading, by the *Blue Anchor* and *Jamaica-level*, to *Mill-pond-bridge*, *Rotherhithe*.

**BLUE-ANCHOR-YARD**—1. is in *Gardiner's-lane*, *Westminster*, the middle of the east side, about twelve houses from the middle of *York-street*.—2. is in *Coleman-street*, near *London-wall*.—3. is in *Rosemary-lane*, on the south side, about a furlong on the right from *Tower-hill*, and leads towards *Upper East Smithfield*.

**BLUE-BALL-Ct.**—1. is in *Lant-street*, *Southwark*, at the west end, nearly opposite *King-street*, in the *Mint*.—2. is in *Tottenham-court-road*, by *Goode-street*, about a quarter of a mile on the left from *St. Giles's*.

**BLUE-BALL-YARD**, *St. James's-street*, is on the right from 163, *Piccadilly*.

**BLUE-COAT-SCHOOL**, *Newgate-street*.—[See **CHRIST'S HOSPITAL**.

**BLUE-BOAR-INN**, *Aldgate*, is a few doors on the left from *Leadenhall-street*.

**BLUE-BOAR-YARD**.—1. is in *High Holborn*, the first turning westward of *Red Lion-street*, and leads into *Eagle-street*.—2. is at No. 81, *Red Cross-street*, *Southwark*.

**BLUE-COAT-SCHOOL**, *Westminster*, is situated at the east end of *James-street*, and at the west end of *Little Chapel-street*, *Buckingham-gate*. In the large and populous parish of *St. Margaret's*, *Westminster*, there are, besides the usual parochial charity schools, three establishments for the support and education of poor children, by distinct charters and endowments, namely, the *Blue-Coat*, the *Green-Coat*, and the *Grey-Coat Hospitals*.—[See **GREEN-COAT HOSPITAL** and **GREY-COAT HOSPITAL**.

The *Blue-Coat Hospital* was instituted in the year 1688, and claims to be the first in point of precedence in date after the decisive revolution of that year, and the expulsion of Popery and intolerance. In 1714, a school for girls was added, and in 1814, according to *Mr. Highmore*, there were 52 boys and 34 girls upon the foundation. The boys are taught reading, writing and arithmetic, and the girls the same, with knitting, needle-work and household work, so as to render them useful as domestic servants. They are clothed and supplied with every necessary, and when they are of a fit age they are bound apprentice. The chief qualification for admittance into the school is, that they must, at the time of admission, be resident within the parish of *St. Margaret*; for which purpose application must be made to the rector and churchwardens of the parish, to the trustees of the school, or to the master at the school-house.

**BLUE-COAT-Bldgs.**, *Butcher-hall-lane*, is the continuation of that lane, entering at No. 82, *Newgate-street*, and extending from the corner of *Bull* and *Mouth-street* under the archway into *Little Britain*. It derives its name from its contiguity to the *Blue-Coat School* or *Christ's Hospital*.

**BLUE-Ct.**, *Great Saffron-hill*, is a few houses on the left in *Red Lion-court*, from No. 11, *Great Saffron-hill*.

**BLUE-CROSS-ST.**, *Whitcomb-street*, is opposite *James-street*, from No. 17, *Haymarket*, the second turning on the right from *Charing-cross*, leading to *Orange-street* and *Hemming's-row*.

**BLUE-GATE-Ct.**, *Ratcliffe Highway*, is at the north end of *Blue-Gate-fields*.

**BLUE-GATE-FIELDS**, *Ratcliffe Highway*, are the first turning on the left east of *St. George's church*, and leads into *Back-lane*.

**BLUE-HART-CT.**, *Little Bell-alley*, is the second turning on the right from Leather-sellers'-buildings, London-wall.

**BLUE-HOUSES**, *Lambeth-marsh*.—1. are at the second turning on the left in the New Cut from Surrey Chapel towards the Coburg Theatre.—2. are a few houses opposite the last, being the second turning on the right from Surrey Chapel towards Westminster-bridge, between the Horn Brewery and the Patent Shot manufactory.

**BLUE-LAST-CT.**, *Limehouse*, turns off at No. 31, Three Colt-street, on the east side of Limehouse church.

**BLUE-LION-CT.**, *Aldersgate-street*, is six doors on the right hand northward of Falcon-square.

**BLUE POSTS' COACH-OFFICE**, *Tottenham-court-road*, is at the corner of Hanway-yard, about twelve houses on the left from Oxford-street.

**BLUE POSTS' COACH-OFFICE**, *Holborn-bars*, is six houses eastward of Middle-row, on the right, or about a quarter of a mile on the left from Farringdon-street in the opposite direction.

**BLUNDEN'S-CT.**, *Southwark*, turns off at No. 298 in Kent-street, the end of Unicorn-court.

**BLUNDERBUSS-CT.**, *Kingsland-road*, is a few doors on the left hand beyond Shore-ditch church, at the back of the Spread Eagle.

**BLYTH'S-BLDGS.**, or **CT.**, *Bishopsgate*, is in Lamb-alley, near Sun-street, Bishopsgate-street Without.

**BOARD OF CONTROL FOR THE AFFAIRS OF INDIA**, is at the large building on the south side of Cannon-row, Westminster, originally built for the Ordnance Office, by William Atkinson, Esq. The Ionic portico of this chaste and fine building is one of the best proportioned and best applied in the metropolis.

The business of this board is explained by its name. Its present officers are, Lord Ellenborough, *President*; the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., the Rt. Hon. Sir George Murray, the Rt. Hon. Henry Goulburn, Lord Ashley, M.P., the Rt. Hon. Thomas Courtnay, M.P., Marquis Graham, Rt. Hon. John Sullivan and George Bankes, Esqs., M.P., *Commissioners*; the Rt. Hon. John Stuart Wortley, M.P., *Secretary*; Benjamin J. Jones,

Esq., *Assistant Secretary*; five *Senior Clerks*, six *Assistant Clerks*, twelve *Junior Clerks*; William Leach, Esq., *Senior Clerk in the Department of Accounts*; William Groom, Esq., *Solicitor*; the Hon. Henry S. Law, *Private Secretary to the President*; Henry Jadis, Esq., *Clerk of the Home Department*; Henry Robinson, Esq., *Librarian and Keeper of the Papers*; Mr. John Moore, *Assistant Do.*; a *House-keeper*, a *Chamber-keeper*, three *Messengers*, and a *Porter*.

**BOARD OF GREEN CLOTH**, *St. James's Palace*, is a court of justice which is supposed to be continually sitting in the King's house. It is under the control of the Lord Steward of the King's household, and is composed of the treasurer of the household, the cofferer, the master of the household, two clerks of the Green Cloth, and two clerks comptrollers. Its name is derived from a green cloth spread over the table at which the members sit. This court has power to determine treasons, felonies, and other crimes committed within the verge of the court. It pays the wages of the King's servants above and below stairs, and the bills for the provisions, the expenses of the department of the master of the horse, and other similar duties.

Its present officers are, the Earl of Jersey, *Lord Steward of the Household*; the Rt. Hon. Sir William Freemantle, *Treasurer*; Lord George Thomas Beresford, *Comptroller*; Sir Frederick B. Watson, *Master of the Household*; — *Deputy Comptroller*; three clerks, messengers, a porter, and other menials.

**BOARD OF COUNCIL FOR TRADE AND FOREIGN PLANTATIONS.** The office of this important board is held in the new buildings by Mr. Soane, at Whitehall, of which a full description is given in my work of London in the nineteenth century. The duties of this office are conducted by a board or council of commissioners, whose business is to examine into the state of the import and export trade of the country, in order to advise the government as to their proper regulations. Also to encourage our plantations and colonies, and they sit also as a court of justice, and appeals relative to all cases connected with the trade and colonies of the country. The Right Hon. John Charles Herries, M.P., is Chief Commissioner and *President* of the Board; the Right Hon. Thomas Percegrine Courtnay, M.P., *Vice-President*; the Lord Chan-

cellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the First Lord of the Treasury, the principal Secretaries of State, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, the Paymaster of the Forces, the Treasurer of the Navy, the Master of the Mint, and officers of state in Ireland, being Privy Councillors, are *Commissioners ex officio*; and Sir John Nicholl, and the Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot, *Commissioners non official*; James Buller and Charles C. F. Greville, Esqrs., *Secretaries*.

**BOARD OF WORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS, HIS MAJESTY'S.** This board has the management of all the public works and buildings belonging to the government. It is under the management of Benjamin Charles Stephenson, Esq., *Surveyor-General*; Henry Hake Seward, Esq., *Assistant Surveyor-General and Cashier*; John William Hiert, *Chief Examiner*; John Phipps, *Drawing and Measuring Clerk*; two assistant examiners and drawing clerks, two engrossing and copying clerks, and a clerk for the supply of furniture. John Nash, John Soane, R.A., and Robert Smirke, R.A., Esqrs., *Attached Architects*; five clerks of the works, nine labourers in trust, and two messengers.

For other public boards, see their respective heads, as **WOODS AND FORESTS, &c.**, **LAND REVENUE, CUSTOMS, EXCISE, &c.**

**BOARDED ENTRY.**—1. is at No. 16, *New Gravel-lane, St. George's in the East*, the second turning on the left from Wapping. It leads into Ship-street and Prussian Island.—2. is in *London-wall*.—3. is in *Surrey-street, Strand*.

**BOAR AND CASTLE INN, Oxford-street**, a well known coach and booking office for most parts of England, is six houses on the north or right hand side of the way, going from St. Giles's.

**BOAR'S-HEAD-Ct.**—1. is in *Fleet-street*, about the middle of the south or left hand side going toward Temple-bar, near the Boar's Head public-house, between the Bolt-in-Tun Inn and Water-lane.—2. is in *West Smithfield*, on the north side, by St. John's-street.—3. is in *Middlesex-street, Whitechapel*, formerly Petticoat-lane, the first turning on the right hand, a few doors from Aldgate High-street.—4. is in *Gracechurch-street*, by Leadenhall-market.—5. is in *High-street, South-*

*work.*—6. is in *King-street, Westminster*, about three houses from Great George-street. It leads into Delahoy-street.

**BODDY'S - BRIDGE, Upper Ground-street, Christ's Church, Surrey**, is the second turning on the left from Blackfriars'-road, by the bridge foot.

**BOHEMIA-PL., Hackney**, is in Church-street.

**BOLINGBROKE-ROW, Walworth**, is the first row on the eastern side of the Camberwell-road, beyond the Red Lion or the turnpike, going from Walworth.

**BOLT-Ct., Fleet-street**, is about a furlong on the right from Farringdon-street, and nearly opposite Water-lane. It leads into Gough-square, New-street-square, Pemberton-row and Fetter-lane. This court is celebrated for having been for many years the literary residence of Dr. Samuel Johnson, the great English moralist and lexicographer.

**BOLT-AND-TUN-INN, Fleet-street**, a considerable booking-office and stage coach inn, is about the middle of the south side between Salisbury-court and Water-lane.

**BOLTON-PL., Chelsea**, is in Church-lane, Queen's Elms.

**BOLTON-ROW, Piccadilly**, is at the north end of Bolton-street from Piccadilly, it leads into Curzon-street on the left, and by Lansdowne-passage into Berkeley-street on the right.

**BOLTON-ST., London-road**, turns off at No. 26, Alfred-place in that road, leading to Newington Causeway.

**BOLTON ST., Piccadilly**, is about the middle of the north side, opposite the Green-park, and nearly half a mile from the Haymarket.

**BOLTON-YARD, Piccadilly**, turns off at No. 10, Bolton-row, before mentioned.

**BOLTWRIGHT'S-Ct., Bethnal-green**, is the third turning on the left in Mount-street, going from Church-street by the Charity School.

**BOMBHOUSE-ALLEY, Lambeth**, is the first turning on the left in Princes-street, and nearly opposite Glasshouse-street, Vauxhall; it leads to Bombhouse or Gunhouse (now by corruption Gunner's,) stairs by the river side, near to Vauxhall-stairs.

**BOMBHOUSE-STAIRS**, as aforesaid, now called Gunner's-stairs.

**BOND'S - BLDES.,** *Fetter-lane*, are in Roll's-buildings, and in continuation of Bond's-yard to Symond's-inn.

**BOND-Ct.**—1. is in *Walbrook*, the second turning on the left from the Mansion-house.—2. is in *Brunswick-row*, *Horse-ferry-road*, *Westminster*, and is the second turning on the right from Strutton-ground, towards Buckingham-gate, opposite the Grey-coat School.—3. is a turning at No. 7, *Bond-street*, *Commercial-road*, *Waterloo-bridge-road*.

**BOND-ST., NEW,** *Oxford-street*, turns off on the south side, opposite Vere-street, and reaches as far as Old Bond-street, at Clifford-street on the east, and Grafton-street on the west. New Bond-street was continued into Oxford-street over an open field, called Conduit-mead, about the year 1700.

**BOND-ST., OLD,** *Piccadilly*, turns off on the north side of that great thoroughfare, opposite St. James's-street, and is nearly a third of a mile on the right from the Hay-market; it is continued by New Bond-street into Oxford-street.

**BOND-ST., Southwark**, is in the Borough-road, St. George's-fields, the third turning on the right from the Obelisk, and nearly opposite Dover-street. It leads into Earl-street and St. George's-market. There are also four other Bond-streets.—1. is in the *Hackney-road*.—2. is at No. 20, *Nep-tune-street*, *Rotherhithe*.—3. is at No. 61, *Commercial-road*, *Lambeth*.—4. is at *Chelsea*, by the New Church of St. Luke.

**BONE-YARD,** *Goodman's-fields*, is a few yards behind No. 82, *Leman-street*, and nearly opposite Prescot-street.

**BONNER'S-HALL,** *Bethnal-green*, is a detached parcel of houses in Bonner's-fields, about a quarter of a mile to the north east of the green, and nearly half a mile to the eastward of Cambridge Heath Turnpike, Hackney-road. It is said to have been originally the palace of Bonner, Bishop of London.—[See BETHNAL-GREEN.]

**BONNER-ST.,** *Bethnal-green*, is in Green-street, Bonner's-fields, nearly the third of a mile on the left, eastward of the Green.

**BOODLE'S CLUB-HOUSE,** No. 28, *St. James's-street*, is a well known subscription house of many years' standing, and of the first respectability. Its number is limited to 500. J. Wheelwright, Esq. is *Secretary*.

**BOOKER'S - GARDENS,** *Leadenhall-street*, turns off at No. 93, seven houses westward of Cree-church-lane, and leads into Heneage-lane and Duke's-place.

**BOOK SOCIETY,** No. 19, *Paternoster-row*.—[See BIBLE SOCIETIES.]

**BOOKE'S-RENTS,** *Barbican*, is in Garter-court, and turns off at No. 3, nearly opposite Redcross-street, Cripplegate.

**BOOKING-OFFICE** of the Deanery of St. Paul's, is in Great Knight Ryder-street, Doctors'-commons.

**BOONE'S ALMS HOUSES,** *Lee*, near *Blackheath*, are in the village of Lee, at the corner of the road that leads up to the church. Over the door is sculptured the arms of the founder, which are also carved in the chapel, beneath which is a vault for his family.

These alms houses were founded in 1623, by Charles Boone, Esq., whose family seat is in the parish, and Mary, his wife; with a chapel adjoining, and a school-house for six poor persons, and a schoolmistress, endowing it with lands and rents, then producing £57 a year. They committed the care of this charity to the Merchant Tailors' Company, to whom they left £100 to defray the expenses of an annual visitation on the first Thursday in July. The Rector of Lee is to be Chaplain, or on his refusal, the Vicar of Lewisham, who with other officers have stated stipends, as detailed in Highmore's *Pietas Londinensis*.

**BOOT-ALLEY,** *Abchurch-lane*, is six houses on the left from Lombard-street, and leads into Nicholas-lane.

**BOOT-ST.,** *Horton-market*, is the first turning on the right in Pitfield-street, and parallel to part of Old-street-road. It reaches from Pitfield-street to Crown-street.

**BOOTH-Ct.**—1. is in *Wells-street*, *Oxford-street*, the third turning on the right from Oxford-street, and leading into Wells-mews.—2. is in *Twister's-alley*, *Bunhill-row*, the continuation from No. 102, *Bunhill-row*.—3. is in *Booth-street*, *Spitalfields*, and is the second turning on the right from Brick-lane.

**BOOTH-ST.,** *Spitalfields*, commences at No. 50, *Brick-lane*, about one-fifth of a mile on the right from Osborn-street, Whitechapel church, and leads to Wells-street and Church-street, Mile End New Town.

**BORER'S-BLDGS.**, *Houndsditch*, are at No. 31, Cutler-street, near the middle of the north side.

**BORER'S-PASSAGE**, *Houndsditch*, turns off at the above named No. 31, Cutler-street, and leads to No. 8, Devonshire-square.

**BOREHAM-ST.**, *Shoreditch*, turns off at No. 16, Peter-street, near Tyssen-street.

**BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK, THE**, is a considerable part of the British metropolis, which may be considered as consisting of the city of London, the city of Westminster, and the borough of Southwark, with their respective suburbs. Southwark, or, as it is more familiarly called, the Borough, lies entirely on the south side of the Thames, and in the county of Surrey. It consists of the parishes of St. Olave, St. Thomas, St. Saviour, St. George and St. John, and for its geographical extent, and for the number and respectability of its inhabitants, is inferior to few cities in England.

It is mentioned by some authors, that Southwark was known as a place of trade with the Romans, before London, which arose from it. The earliest known account of this borough is in the reign of Edward the Confessor, about the year 1053, when Earl Godwin arrived there without opposition, and passed London-bridge, in order to engage the royal navy, consisting of fifty ships of war, then lying off Westminster!

Southwark was governed by its own bailiff till 1327, when the mayor of London was constituted bailiff of Southwark, and empowered to govern it by his deputy. Some few years after this, the inhabitants recovered their ancient privileges; but in the fourth year of Edward VI. the crown made a second grant of it to the City for a valuable consideration, and it became a nominal ward under the title of Bridge Ward Without. That part of the Borough of Southwark which is subject to the city of London, is called the Borough Liberty, and is under the government of a high bailiff and other officers. [See **BOROUGH-COURT**.] The other division is called the Liberty of the Clink, and belongs to the Bishop of Winchester, who appoints a steward and bailiff to govern this district. The extent of this borough is from London-bridge, southward, to Newington; to the south-west, almost to Lambeth; to Rotherhithe in the east; and by the Thames on the north. Its principal streets are the

High-street, more commonly called the Borough, Blackman-street, Kent-street, Tooley, or St. Olave's-street, and Bermondsey-street.—[See **ST. OLAVE**, **ST. THOMAS**, **ST. SAVIOUR**, **ST. GEORGE**, and **ST. JOHN**, *Southwark*.]

**BOROUGH, COURT OF, SOUTHWARK**, *St. Margaret's-hill*, is a court of record by prescription, and is held every Monday by the Lord Mayor's steward, or justice, at the Town Hall, St. Margaret's-hill, where minor causes are tried. There are also three court-leets for the three liberties, or manors, in which all business is despatched, peculiar to such courts. The present officers of this court are John Holmes, Esq., *High Bailiff*; Newman Knowlys, Esq., *Steward*; Alderman Joshua Jonathan Smith, *Justice of the Bridge Ward and Sitting Magistrate*; Sir Richard Carr Glynn, Bart., *Alderman of Bridge Ward Without*; John Newman, Esq., *Prothonotary and Clerk to the Sitting Magistrate*; William Edwyn Burnaby and the Hon. Charles Ewan Law, *Counsel*; William Payne, Esq., *Coroner*; Richard Reeve, *Marshal's Man* for Southwark. There are four sessions held in every year, at which the Lord Mayor for each, and five members of the court of aldermen, by rotation, preside as justices. They are held in January, April, July and October.

**BOROUGH HAY-MARKET** is at No. 33, Bridge-house-row, Stones'-end.

**BOROUGH HIGH-ST.**—[See **HIGH-STREET**, *Southwark*.]

**BOROUGH HOP-MARKET** is at No. 14, *Weston-street*, *Southwark*.

**BOROUGH-MARKET**, a very considerable market for all sorts of provisions, but principally fruit and vegetables, is situated at the west end of York-street, going from High-street, about one-sixth of a mile from London-bridge, on the right. It communicates with Three Crown-square, Park-street and Union-street.

**BOROUGH-ROAD**, *St. George's Fields*, commences at the Stones'-end, by the King's Bench prison, and extends to the Obelisk, by the Surrey Theatre. It is about one-third of a mile in length.

**BOROUGH SKIN-MARKET** is in *Great Suffolk-street*, near the King's Bench prison, about the middle of the south side.

**BOSIERS-CT.**, *Oxford-street*, leads from the first turning on the right in *Oxford-street* from *St. Giles's*, into *Tottenham-court-road*, just below *Hanway-street*.

**BOSS-ALLEY**.—1. is in *Lower Thames-street*, at the corner of *St. Mary-at-Hill*, and opposite *Billingsgate*.—2. is in *Gainsford-street*, *Horsleydown*, at No. 7, the first turning on the left from *Horsleydown-lane*, leading to *Shad Thames*.

**BOSS-CT.**—1. is in *Boss-alley*, *Horsleydown*, aforesaid, the first turning on the left, and a few doors from *Gainsford-street*.—2. Is in *Upper Thames-street*, at No. 214, between *Lambeth-hill* and *Peter's-hill*, *Doctors' Commons*.

**BOSS-ST.**, *Shad Thames*, is near *Horsleydown-lane*.

**BOSTON-MEWS**, *New-road*, is in *Upper Gloucester-place*, *Dorset-square*.

**BOSTON-ST.**, *New-road*, is also in *Upper Gloucester-place*, aforesaid.

**BOSTOCK-ST.**, *Old Gravel-lane*, is at No. 154, the third turning on the right from *Ratcliffe-highway*.

**BOSTON-ROW**, *Brompton*, is part of *Queen's-buildings*, on the south-east side of the high street, or road, at the end of *Queen's-street*, opposite *Brompton-row*, and about a quarter of a mile on the left from *Knightsbridge*.

**BOSWELL-CT.**, *NEW*, *Red Lion-square*, is at No. 18, *North-street*, the north end of which leads into *Devonshire-street*, *Queen's-square*.

**BOSWELL-CT.**, *NEW*, *Carey-street*, *Chancery-lane*, is at No. 18, and leads into *Old Boswell-court* and the *Strand*.

**BOSWELL-CT.**, *OLD*, *Strand*, is a few doors on the right hand from *Temple-bar*, opposite *St. Clement's church*; it leads into *New Boswell-court*, *Carey-street*, *Lincoln's-inn-fields*.

**BOTANICAL GARDENS**, *Chelsea*, is about one-seventh of a mile south-west from the *Royal Hospital*, and opposite to No. 31, *Paradise-row*. This establishment belongs to the *Apothecaries' Company*, who commenced it in the year 1673. When *Sir Hans Sloane*, who had studied botany in these gardens, purchased the manor of *Chelsea* in 1721, he granted the freehold of the premises to the *Company*, on condition that they should present annually to the *Royal Society*, fifty specimens of different sorts of plants, well dried and

fit for a *hortus siccus*, of the growth of the garden, till the number of the specimens should amount to two thousand. In 1733 the *Company* erected a marble statue of their benefactor, by *Rysbrack*, in the centre of the garden. In the gardens are spacious conservatories and green-houses, a library of botanical books, and a museum of dried plants. On the south side are two cedars of *Libanus*, that were planted in 1685, being then three feet high. In 1793 the girth of the larger at three feet from the ground was nearly thirteen feet, and that of the smaller more than twelve feet. In January 1809, both these fine trees suffered very severely from a heavy fall of snow, which broke off several of their limbs, and otherwise much injured them. The exotics growing in these gardens are of the choicest description. [For the names of the superintendants of the gardens, see *APOTHECARIES' HALL*.]

**ST. BOTOLPH ALDGATE PAROCHIAL SCHOOL**, is situated on *Tower-hill*, nearly opposite to the *Mint* and the offices of the *St. Katherine Docks*. This is distinct from *Sir John Cass's school* at the corner of *Aldgate* [*See Cass's SCHOOL*], and was the first Protestant parochial charity school established in *London*. It is also the first in *London* which adopted the national system of education that has been attended with such great success. This parish is very extensive, and stands without as well as within the boundaries of the city. The latter district is called *the Freedom*, and the former *the Lordship*, being manorial; but the children are chosen from both districts, and the school is managed by trustees resident in both. The former school-house having become ruinous, a voluntary subscription was raised in 1792, sufficient to purchase the freehold on which the present school stands, and to pay for its erection. They educate and clothe 60 boys and 40 girls. Information relative to the school may be obtained from the *Rev. Dr. Hollingsworth*, the rector, or of the master of the school at the school-house.

**BOTOLPH - ALLEY**, *Lower Thames-street*, is the last turning on the right in *Botolph-lane* going from *Thames-street*, nearly opposite *Billingsgate*, to *Eastcheap*.

**ST. BOTOLPH**, *Aldersgate*, the church of, is situated at the south-east corner of *Little Britain*, in *Aldersgate-street* Without, and received its name from *St. Botolph*, a *Bri-*

tish saint born in Cornwall, and from its contiguity to the ancient Alder's gate. Although the fire in 1666 did not reach the ancient church, yet it was so decayed that a part of it was rebuilt in 1757, and farther repaired and beautified in 1829. It was anciently a rectory, the advowson of which was in the dean and canons of St. Martin's-le-Grand, but being for some time unappropriated, Richard II., in 1399, gave the income to the dean for a perpetual anniversary for his deceased consort Queen Anne. In 1593 Henry VII. annexed the collegiate church of St. Martin-le-Grand, with all its appurtenances, to the convent of St. Peter, Westminster; but at the suppression of monasteries it was granted by Henry VIII. to his new bishop of Westminster. That bishopric having been dissolved by Queen Mary, and the abbot and monks restored to their convent, this church reverted to its old masters; but when the monks were finally expelled, and the convent converted into a collegiate church by authority of parliament in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, she granted the curacy to the dean and chapter of Westminster, in whom it still remains, subject however to the bishop and archdeacon of London, to whom it pays procuration. The advowson is a perpetual curacy, held by the Rev. Thomas H. Causton, who was instituted by the aforesaid dean and chapter in 1821.

**ST. BOTOLPH, Aldgate**, the church of, is situated at the south-east corner of Houndsditch, and nearly opposite the Minorities, in Aldgate High-street. It is one of the four churches in London dedicated by our ancestors to their favourite saint, Botolph the Briton. The old church, which was rebuilt by the prior and canons of the Holy Trinity, a short time before the dissolution of that convent, escaped the fire in 1666; but it had become so ruinous in 1741, that it was taken down and the present edifice finished in 1744. It is built principally with brick, and is a plain, bold and massive structure, consisting of a regular formed body and a lofty spire on a rusticated tower.

This church was a rectory of very ancient foundation, the patronage of which was in the proprietors of Portsoken Ward, who, in 1115, gave it to the prior and convent of the Holy Trinity. At the dissolution of that priory, it was seized by the crown, and in 1577 Queen Elizabeth gave it to Robert Holliwell for a term of years; at the expiration of which it was

granted by James I. to Francis Morrice, from whom it descended to several others, and the impropriation has ever since continued in private hands.

It is now a perpetual curacy, of which Robert Kynaston, Esq., is the patron, who instituted the Rev. J. B. Hollingsworth, D.D., Archdeacon of Huntingdon in 1824.

**ST. BOTOLPH'S, Billingsgate**, the church of, was formerly in Lower Thames-street. The ancient church of this parish having been destroyed by the great fire of 1666, was not rebuilt, but the parish was by act of parliament united to that of St. George, Botolph-lane.—[See ST. GEORGE, BOTOLPH-LANE, the church of.

**ST. BOTOLPH, Bishopsgate**, the church of, is situated on the west side of Bishopsgate-street Without, and nearly opposite the western end of Houndsditch. The ancient church of this name was of very ancient foundation, and received its name from the before-mentioned Anglo Saxon Saint, who died about the year 680. The first authentic account of this church is in 1323, when John de Northampton resigned the rectorship, which then was, and still is, in the gift of the Bishop of London. The old church which stood upon the bank of the ancient city ditch escaped the fire of London, but became so ruinous that it was taken down in 1726, and rebuilt from the designs of the elder George Dance. It was finished in 1729, and is a spacious, substantial, and well built structure. The spire is peculiarly handsome, and with that of Shoreditch, by the same architect, among the best since the days of Wren. The east end, which is next the street, is decorated with Doric pilasters, and a large window, with entrance doors at the sides, which excited much criticism at the time of its completion. It arises from the circumstance of the necessity (so then conceived) of placing the altar always at the east end, which, in this instance, deprived the principal front of the advantage of a grand central door. The living is a rectory in the gift of the king and the Bishop of London, and the present incumbent is the Hon. and Rev. E. Grey, who was instituted by the King in 1828.

**BOTOLPH-ALLEY**, is a turning at No. 40, in Botolph-lane, Lower Thames-street.

**BOTOLPH-LANE, Eastcheap**, or Lower Thames-street, is the second turning eastward from and parallel to Fish-street-hill.



It extends from No. 16, Eastcheap, to No. 111, Lower Thames-street, nearly opposite to Billingsgate Fish-market.

**BOTTLE-ALLEY**, *Bishopsgate Without*, turns off at No. 183, opposite New-street.

**BOTTLE OF HAY-YARD**, *St. John's-street, Clerkenwell*, turns off at No. 215, about one third of a mile on the left hand from Smithfield.

**BOTWRIGHT'S**, or **BOLTWRIGHT'S-BLDGS.**, *Hackney-road*, is about one third of a mile on the left from Shoreditch church, opposite the Middlesex chapel. For another Botwright's-buildings, Bethnal-green, see MOUNT-COURT.

**BOUGH-Ct.**, *Shoreditch*, is behind No. 236, and leads into Plough-yard, Cumberland street, and the Curtain-road.

**BOUNDARY-Ct.**, turns off at No. 13, *John-street, Spitalfields*.

**BOUNDARY-ROW**, is at No. 92, *Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars'-road*.

**BOURDON-ST.**, *Berkeley-square*, is in Davies-street, at No. 33, four houses from the square.

**BOURNE'S ALMS-HOUSES**, *Kingsland-road*, are on the east side of that road, leading from Shoreditch to Kingsland. They were built and endowed in pursuance of the will of *Mr. Thomas Bourne*, dated the 14th of August, 1727, for erecting and maintaining an alms-house, for the habitation of twelve poor freemen of the Company of Frame-work Knitters of London, or of twelve poor persons, part of them freemen, and the other part widows of freemen of the said Company, to be appointed by the master, wardens, and court of assistants. Of this legacy he left £1,000 for the purchase of the ground, and building, "the house and conveniences," and £2000 to be laid out in the purchase of lands in fee simple, in the name of the master, &c., of the said company.

The parliamentary report gives many particulars of a chancery suit instituted by the Company against Bourne's executors. The court appointed trustees, the alms-houses were erected in 1734, and in November 1734 the executors placed twelve poor members of the Company in them, with an allowance of £8 each a year.

A further income is derived to this charity, under the will of *Mr. Thomas Cook*, dated the 28th. of March, 1810,

whereby he left £2,100 three per cent. consols, the dividends of which are to be paid in equal parts for ever to the alms-people. Mrs. Staunton, also, a daughter-in-law of the founder, left a legacy of £300 to buy bread and coals for the use of the poor people in her father's alms-houses. Part of Cook's legacy was lost through being invested in the unfortunate South Sea bubble, instead of in land; but altogether the alms-people receive in addition to comfortable dwellings, £7 a year, and three sacks of coals.

The alms-houses consist of twelve small dwellings under one roof, containing each two apartments, with a small garden and fore-court to each, and are in good condition, having been recently substantially repaired. They are inhabited by twelve alms-people, appointed as directed by the will.

**BOUVERIE-ST.**, *Fleet-street*, is a wide new street that turns off at No. 62, about the middle of the south side of Fleet-street. It leads towards Whitefriars, and the eastern gate of the Temple.

**BOUVERIE-ST.**, *Paddington*, is in Praed-street, Edgware-road.

**BOW-CHURCH-YARD**, *Cheapside*, is a small square, with houses on two sides, turning off at No. 54, Cheapside, on the west side of the church, and leads into Bow-lane. It receives its name from the church of St. Mary-le-bow.

**BOW-LANE**, *Cheapside*, is at No. 59, on the east side of the church, and leads into Trinity-lane and St. Thomas the Apostle. It is continued by Garlick-hill into Upper Thames-street, nearly opposite Kennett Wharf.

**BOW-LANE**, *Poplar*, turns off at No. 176, High-street, near the east end, and is the first turning on the left below the Red Lion public-house. It leads into Cotton-street and the East India Dock-road.

**BOW-LANE-BLDGS.**, *Poplar*, are in the above, and near the East India Docks.

**BOW-LANE-Ct.**, *Poplar*, is the second turning on the right from the East India Dock-gate.

**BOW-ST.**, *Covent Garden*, is the first turning eastward, and parallel to the east side of the great piazza. It extends from No. 63, near the east end of Long Acre, to Great Russell-street.

**BOW-ST.,** *Bloomsbury*.—[See MUSEUM-STREET.]

**BOW-YARD,** *Broad-street, St. Giles's*, turns off at No. 37, opposite George-street, and leads into Belton-street, Hanover-street, and to No. 96, Long Acre.

**BOWLING-ALLEY,** *Whitecross-street, Cripple-gate*, turns off at No. 21, the third on the left from Fore-street, and leads into Cradle-court, and No. 51, Redcross-street.

**BOWLING-BLDGS.,** *New-road*, are by the side of No. 22, Upper York-street, near Lisson-green.

**BOWLING-GREEN,** The, *Edware-road*, opposite No. 27, about a furlong on the left hand from the western end of Oxford-street.

**BOWLING-GREEN-BLDGS,** *New-road, Paddington*, is on the east side of the Bowling-green, by the Turnpike, leading towards York-street.

**BOWLING-GREEN,** *Southwark*, is in *King-street*, at No. 49, about a furlong on the right from No. 107, High-street.

**BOWLING-GREEN-LANE,** *High-street, Mary-le-bone*, is at No. 27, on the east side, leading to Weymouth-street.

**BOWLING-GREEN-LANE,** *Clerkenwell*, is the north turning parallel to the Green; it extends from the middle of Coppiece-row, opposite the Workhouse, to Rosamond-street, and is continued by Corporation-row to St. John-street.

**BOWLING-GREEN-PL.,** *Woodstock-street, Mary-le-bone*, is at No. 7, between Chesterfield-street and Weymouth-street.

**BOWLING-GREEN-RW,** *Hoxton*, is the third turning on the right from Old-street-road, along Pitfield-street, and opposite to the Haberdashers' Company's Alms Houses.

**BOWLING-GREEN-RW,** *Kennington Common*, is the first turning on the left from the Horns Tavern towards the Green, and leads into the Oval.

**BOWL-AND-PIN-ALLEY,** *Bream's-buildings, Chancery-lane*, is situate between No. 39, Chancery-lane, and No. 108, Fetter-lane.

**BOWL-AND-PIN-GARDENS,** *Chancery-lane*, are at the first turning on the right in the above, from Bream's-buildings.

**BOWLING-ST.,** *Westminster*, is the third turning on the left in College-street, from No. 18, Abingdon-street, opposite Dean's-yard; it leads into Tufton-street and the Horseferry-road.

**BOWLING-ST.,** *Turnmill-street, Clerkenwell*, is the third turning on the left from Cow-cross, Smithfield, and leads into White Horse-alley.

**BOWMAN'S-BLDGS.,** *Aldersgate-street*, are at No. 140, opposite Jewin-street, and leads into Queen-square, Bartholomew-close, and Smithfield.

**BOWYER'S-BLDGS.,** *St. George's in the East*, are the first turning on the right in James-street from Cannon-street-road.

**BOWYERS, THE COMPANY OF,** having at present no hall, hold their meetings at a tavern. The bowyers or bow makers of London, were a fraternity by prescription, till the 18th James I, when they were incorporated by the names of "The Master Wardens, and Society of the Mystery of Bowyers of the City of London." It is singular, considering the consequence of this trade in the early warfare of England, whose soldiers were renowned for their skill in the use of the bow, that this company should not have been incorporated until the use of that weapon had been superseded by the introduction of fire-arms.

**BOWYER'S CHARITY,** *Stationers'-hall, Ludgate-street*. This very excellent charity was founded by William Bowyer, who by will dated the 30th July, 1777, gave £2,000 reduced annuities, in trust, to pay the dividends equally among three printers, compositors or pressmen, to be chosen by the court of assistants of the Stationers Company, at sixty-three years of age or upwards, payable half yearly, during their lives; the most deserving of the applicants to be preferred. He also bequeathed £3,000. 4 per cent consols, until the marriage of his son with consent of his executors, in trust, to divide the interest, until such marriage, equally between six other printers, compositors or pressmen, in the same manner. And if his son should die unmarried, or marry without such consent, then such annuities were bequeathed in perpetuity. Also, £1,000. reduced annuities, in trust, that the court of the said company should nominate a compositor, who is a man of good life and conversation, who shall usually frequent some place of worship every Sunday, unless prevented by

**BREAM'S-BLDGS.**, *Chancery-lane*, turns off at No. 27, near the middle of the east side, and lead into Rolls'-buildings and Fetter-lane.

**BREAM'S-BLDGS.**, **LITTLE**, *Chancery-lane*, are the first turning on the left in White's-alley; they lead from the last, and extend into Bowl and Pin-alley.

**BREEZER'S-HILL**, *Ratcliffe-highway*, is at No. 1, opposite Ship-alley, Wellclose-square, and leads to the London Docks.

**BRENAN'S-BLDGS.**, *Bethnal-green*, are on the south side of Gibraltar-row.

**BRENAN'S-PL.**, *Bethnal-green*, is in Garden-row, near the preceding.

**BRENT'S-CT.**, *Southwark*, is by the side of No. 182, High-street, on the west side, nearly opposite Layton's-grove, about one-third of a mile on the right from London-bridge, and the sixth turning southward of Union-street.

**BRETT'S**, or **BRITT'S-ALLEY**, or **BLDGs.**, *Finsbury*.—1. is the fourth turning on the right at No. 87, *Long-alley*, going from Worship-street, and nearly opposite Primrose-street, Bishopsgate.—2. is in *Osborne-street*, *Whitechapel*.—3. is in *Horton-fields*.

**BREWER'S-ALLEY**, *Rotherhithe*, is in Cherry-garden-street, near Mill-pond-bridge.

**BREWER'S - ALMS - HOUSES.** — [See **BREWER'S-HALL**.

**BREWER-CT.**—1. is in *Bedfordbury*, at No. 34, the middle of the east side opposite Chemister-alley.—2. is in *Great Wild-street*, *Lincoln's-inn-fields*, on the west side, and nearly opposite Wild-court.—3. is in *Golden-lane*, *St. Luke's*, the fourth turning on the left hand from Old-street, opposite Bember's-rents.—5. is in *St. Thomas's-street*, *Southwark*, the first turning on the right from High-street.—6. is in *Morgan's-lane*, *Tooley-street*, the first turning on the left from No. 79, *Tooley-street*; it leads into Mill-lane.

**BREWER'S-GREEN**, *Westminster*, is the first turning on the west, parallel to Strutton-ground, between the Bluecoat School and Bridewell, and nearly opposite Buckingham-row, Tothill-fields.

**BREWER'S-HALL**, *Addle-street*, *Wood-street*, *Cheapside*, is at No. 19, the second house on the right hand from Alderman-

bury. It is a large and commodious hall, supported by columns, and with a handsome entrance from the street into a spacious court-yard, paved with stone. The Company, which is the fourteenth on the city list, was incorporated by Henry VI., in the year 1438; by the name of "the Master, and Keepers or Wardens, and Commonalty of the Mystery or Art of Brewers of the City of London." King Edward IV. not only confirmed that charter, but granted them the further power of making bye-laws. This corporation anciently bore the arms of Thomas à Becket, impaled with their own; but upon that saint's bones being taken up and burned, and his saintship deprived of his sanctity, by the reigning powers, Clarendieu King at arms in 1544 separated them, and gave the company a crest instead. The Brewer's Company in 1224 rebuilt Cripplegate, that had been much dilapidated.—[See **CRIPPLE-GATE**.

Among the charitable institutions under the guardianship of this Company, are the hospital or alms-houses at Islington, founded and endowed by Lady Alice Owen about the year 1609. An arrow from the bow of an archer who was exercising in Islington-fields, having pierced the hat of the foundress, she raised this hospital as a votive offer of gratitude for her protection. [See **OWEN'S ALMS-HOUSES**.

They are also trustees of Platt's Free School and alms-house at Aldenham, in Hertfordshire; of Alderman Hickson's School in the parish of Allhallows, Barking; of alms-houses at South Mimms, in Hertfordshire; of the munificent gift of the late Samuel Whitbread (the elder), Esq.; of estates in Whitecross-street, Great Bedford, in the county of Bedford, &c., and other benevolent charities, of which full accounts may be found in the Parliamentary Reports of the endowed charities of the City of London.

**BREWER'S - LANE.**—1. is in *Upper Thames-street*, and reaches from No. 83, to Dowgate Wharf.—2. is in *Wapping*, at No. 128, *Wapping-street*, and leads to New Market-street and Old Gravel-lane.

**BREWER'S QUAY**, *Lower Thames-street*, one of the legal quays (see **LEGAL QUAYS**), is about one third of a mile eastward of Fish-street-hill, and the last turning on the right to the Thames before coming to Tower-hill.

**BREWER'S - ROW,** *Brewer's - green, Westminster*, is the first turning on the right from the east end of James-street, Buckingham-gate.

**BREWER-ST., Pimlico**, is the fifth turning on the left about a quarter of a mile south from Buckingham-gate; it leads by Elliott's, or the Stag Brewery, to Castle-lane and York-street, Westminster, and the Vauxhall-bridge-road.

**BREWER-ST., Bloomsbury**, is the first turning on the left in Museum-street, from High Holborn, opposite Drury-lane; it leads into Duke-street.

**BREWER - ST., Golden - square**, is the second turning on the left in Great Windmill street from the Haymarket, and is the continuation of Little Pulteney-street from Wardour-street. It leads to Glasshouse-street and Vigo-lane.

**BREWER'S-ST., Somers-town**, a new street on the Brewer's Company's estate, turns off at No. 17, Skinner-street, Somers-town.

**BREWER-ST., Pancras**, is near the Brill, Somers-town.

**BREWER-ST., Shadwell**, turns off at No. 75, High-street.

**BREWER-ST., Drury-lane**, is at No. 39, Parker-street, the first turning on the right hand, north of Great Queen-street and Long-acre.

**BREWHOUSE-ALLEY, Bunhill-row**, is the third turning on the right hand from No. 118, Bunhill-row.

**BREWHOUSE-CT., Long-alley, Moorfields**, is about five houses on the right from No. 33, on the north side of Sun-street.

**BREWHOUSE-ST., Shadwell**, is the first turning on the right in Labour-in-vain-street, from the south east corner of Shadwell-market, and is the continuation of Pope's-hill, from No. 75, High-street.

**BREWHOUSE-TURNING, Southwark**, is the second turning on the right hand in Vine-yard, going from Tooley-street.

**BREWHOUSE-YARD.**—1. *Bermondsey*, is the first turning on the left in Cherry-garden-street, going from Cherry-garden-stairs, Rotherhithe-wall; it leads into West-lane.—2. is in *Field-lane, Holborn-bridge*, the corner of Lower West-street, behind No. 1, Saffron-hill.—3. is in *Angel-alley, Skinner-street, Bishopsgate Without*, behind No. 38, Skinner-street; the entrance

is by Angel-passageway; also the third turning on the left in Angel-alley, from Long-alley, Moorfields.—4. is in *Lower-turning, Shadwell*, at the bottom of Fox's-lane, from the church on the right hand by the New-road to the London Docks.—5. is in *Cartwright-street, Rosemary-lane*, seven houses on the left from No. 32, Rosemary-lane.

**BRIAN-BLDES., St. George's-fields**, is in Green-street, Blackfriars'-road, the second turning on the right from Bennet's-row.

**BRIAN-CT., Webb-square**, is the first turning on the left from No. 48, Shoreditch.

**BRIAN-ST., Shoreditch**, is behind No. 47, on the east side, about three quarters of a mile on the right hand northward of Cornhill, at the entrance to Webb-square.

**BRICK-CT., Middle Temple-lane**, is the first broad opening on the right hand in going down from Fleet-street, through the entrance nearest to Temple-bar; it leads into New-court and Essex-street.

**BRICK-CT., Shire-lane, Temple-bar**, is the first turning on the right, a few doors from Temple-bar.

**BRICKELL'S-BLDS., St. George's-fields**, are the first turning southward, and parallel to the King's Bench; they extend from the Borough-road to Newington-road or Causeway.

**BRICK-HILL-LANE, Upper Thames-street**, is on the south side, and opposite to No. 179, between Joiner's-hall-buildings and Queen-street-place, Southwark-bridge; it leads to the Thames. This lane was formerly called Brickle's-lane, and Brick-kiln-lane, but it evidently derives its name from *John Brykles*, citizen and draper, who bequeathed considerable property on the east side of the lane, in 1440, to the parish of Allhallows the Great.—[See ALLHALLOWS THE GREAT.]

**BRICK-LANE.**—1. is in *St. Luke's*, at No. 113, *Old-street*, the first turning on the left from Goswell-street; it is about one sixth of a mile in length, and leads towards Anderson's-buildings, City-road.—2. is at *Bethnal-green and Spitalfields*, it is the northern continuation of Osborn-street, opposite Whitechapel church, and commences at Wentworth-street, leads to Church street, Bethnal-green, and is the fifth turning on the right from Shoreditch. It is nearly five-eighths of a mile in length.—3. is in *Osborne-street, Whitechapel*.

**BRICKLAYERS' ARMS**, *Kent-road*, a well known Coach and Booking-office, is at the east end of *Kent-street*, about two-thirds of a mile from *St. George's church*, and near the same distance from the Elephant and Castle.

**BRICKLAYERS' - HALL**, *Leadenhall-street*, is up a court, behind No. 53, in that street, and is now used as a Synagogue for Dutch Jews. The Company appears to be very ancient, yet it was not incorporated till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who, by letters patent, dated the 3d August 1568, incorporated them, by the name of "The Master and Keepers or Wardens of the Society of Freemen of the Mystery or Art of Tylers and Bricklayers of London."

**BRICK-ST.**, *Piccadilly*, is the first turning on the left in *Engine-street*, a few yards from *Piccadilly*; it leads to No. 14, *Down-street*.

**BRICK ST.**, *Southwark*, is the third turning on the left from the King's Bench Prison, going towards the Obelisk; it leads to *St. George's-market* and *Newington-road* or *Causeway*.

**St. BRIDE'S AVENUE**, *Fleet-street*, is a handsome new opening, that leads to *St. Bride's church*, and opens to public view its majestic spire. This great improvement arose from the circumstance of a fire which took place on the night of the 14th of November, 1824, and destroyed all the houses from the corner of *St. Bride's-passage*, a narrow alley now built upon, by the side of Messrs. Davenport and Co's. china-warehouse. The present Avenue was formed in its stead, and leads up to the principal entrances of the church, instead of the former narrow and inconvenient passage. The design for the avenue and the new houses, on both sides, was prepared by J. B. Papworth, Esq. The ground was purchased by a public subscription, to which the late John Blades, Esq., of *Ludgate-hill*, contributed a very large sum, amounting, it is said, to no less than £6,000 or £7,000. The inhabitants contributed liberally, as did the present Archbishop of Canterbury, (Dr. Howley) who was then Bishop of London. For more detailed particulars of this Avenue, and its history, the reader is referred to "London in the Nineteenth Century," by the Editor of this Dictionary, p. 237.

**St. BRIDE'S** or **St. BRIDGET'S**, *Fleet-street*, the Church of, is situated to the

southward of the above described Avenue, and is bounded by the Avenue on the north; *St. Bride's-passage*, *Salisbury-square*, on the west; *Bride-lane* on the east, and the backs of the houses of *Bell's-buildings* on the south.

This church is a fabric of great strength and beauty, and forms one of the most striking features of the metropolis. Its interior is spacious, commodious and elegant, being one hundred and eleven feet in length, fifty-seven in breadth, and forty-one in height; is remarkably well pewed, with moulded wainscot, and is composed of a lofty nave, covered with a vaulted ceiling, and two aisles, separated by coupled columns of the Doric order. The old church was so much damaged by the fire of 1666, that it was taken down and entirely rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren, who completed it for divine service in 1680, and further embellished it in 1699. The tower and steeple were began in October 1701, and completed in 1703. The church has since that time undergone several expensive repairs, and has been recently restored and beautified in a manner deserving its great reputation, and creditable to the munificence of the parishioners.

This church appears to be of considerable antiquity, as there are records of three rectors previous to 1362. It was a very small building, till about 1480, when it was greatly enlarged by William Venor, who erected a spacious fabric at its west end, which consisted of a nave and two aisles, to which the ancient church served as a choir. In 1610, the Earl of Dorset gave a large piece of ground on the west side of *Fleet Ditch*, for a new burial ground, and it was consecrated the 2d of August, of that year, by Dr. George Abbott, Bishop of London. This cemetery, which is behind the west side of *Farringdon-street*, is still used for that purpose. It was originally a rectory in the patronage of the Abbot and Convent of Westminster, and is supposed to have been converted into a vicarage about the year 1529. When Henry VIII. dissolved the Convent of Westminster and formed it into a bishoprick, this church was conferred upon the new Bishop, and restored to the Abbot by his daughter, Mary, but on the restoration of the deanery by Edward IV., the patronage was granted to the Dean and Chapter, in whom it still continues. The present vicar is the Rev. Joseph Allen, D.D., Prebendary of Westminster, and Vicar of Battersea. He was instituted by the Dean and Chapter in 1829.

**ST. BRIDE'S-CT.**, *Bridge-street, Blackfriars*, is four houses on the right from Fleet-street towards Blackfriars'-bridge, and leads into Bride-lane.

**BRIDE-LANE**, *Fleet-street*, turns off at No. 98, the first turning on the left from Farringdon-street, and leads into Bridge-street.

**ST. BRIDE'S-PASSAGE**, is a continuation of the Avenue, right and left, into Salisbury-court and Bride-lane.

**ST. BRIDE'S WORKHOUSE**, *Shoe-lane*, is behind the houses in that lane and Fleet-street, and has entrances from both, the latter being directly opposite the Avenue. It is a spacious, clean and well conducted establishment.

**BRIDEWELL-ALLEY**, *Southwark*, is in High-street, near the church.

**BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL**, *Bridge-street, Blackfriars'*, is about twelve or thirteen houses on the west or right hand side of that street, going towards the bridge, and has a handsome gateway and entrance nearly opposite the Crescent. On the site of this building stood, in ancient times, even before the Norman invasion, a royal palace wherein King John subsequently held his court. Within the precincts of this royal residence was a well of the purest water, dedicated, as was the practice of the ancient church of Rome, to St. Bridget or St. Bride, and which gave its name to the precinct, the parish and the church. This spot was part of the *ars palatina*, which stood near the river Fleet. The palace of Bridewell was rebuilt by Henry VIII., in 1522, for the reception of the Emperor Charles V., and it continued as a royal residence, with few interruptions, till the reign of Edward VI. who presented it, in 1553, to the mayor, commonalty and citizens of London, to be a working house for the poor and idle persons of the city. This building was almost totally destroyed by the fire of 1666, and was rebuilt in 1668. It contains a hall, in which is a painting of Edward VI. delivering its charter to Sir George Barnes, the Lord Mayor, a chapel, a prison and other buildings. The affairs of this hospital are governed by the same committee that manages Bethlem, to which it is united as one of the five royal hospitals of the city, and its president and other officers are the same.—[See BETHLEM HOSPITAL.]

From the circumstance of this hospital being used as a house of correction, it has conferred the name of *Bridewell* upon many such establishments.

**BRIDEWELL**, *Clerkenwell-green*, is on the north side of the church, facing St. James's-walk.

**BRIDEWELL PRECINCT**, is situate on the west side of Blackfriars'-bridge, and extends to Whitefriars.

**BRIDEWELL-WALK**, *Clerkenwell-close*, is the north continuation of that close, entering by the church near Rosamond-street.

**BRIDEWELL**, *Westminster*, is at the east end of James-street, nearly half a mile on the right from Buckingham-gate, and facing the west end of Great Peter-street.

**BRIDGE-CT.**, *Westminster*, is behind the north side of Bridge-street.

**BRIDGE DOCK**, *Limehouse*, is at the east end of Narrow-street, near the Drawbridge.

**BRIDGE-HOUSE**, *Southwark*, is an estate consisting of store-houses &c. in Bridge-house-yard, Tooley-street, belonging to the corporation of London. It appears to have had its foundation with the ancient bridge itself. It had formerly several granaries for the use of the city in times of scarcity, and also ten ovens for baking bread for the relief of the poorer citizens. The Bridge-house and its estates are under the management of two bridge-masters and a committee, consisting of the Lord Mayor and eleven other aldermen, and one commoner, for every ward. The present bridge-masters are Messrs. Lewis Lewis and William Gillman, and their office is in Guild-hall.

**BRIDGE-HOUSE-PL.**, *Southwark*, is on the right hand side of the road that leads from the Stores'-end in the Borough to the Elephant and Castle.

**BRIDGE-PL.**, *Rawstorne-street, Clerkenwell*, is the first turning on the left, a few doors from Goswell-street-road.

**BRIDGE-PL.**, *Bermondsey*, is situate in the Deptford Lower-road, near the Surrey Canal, between the south end of George's-row, Dock-head, and the Neckinger turnpike.

**BRIDGE-ROAD**, *Lambeth*, extends from the east end of Westminster-bridge to the Marsh-gate; the road between the Asylum and the Obelisk is called Westminster-bridge-road—which see.

**BRIDGE-ROW**, *Pimlico*, is the south continuation of Belgrave-terrace, extending to Kemp's-row, opposite Ranelagh-walk.

**BRIDGE - ROW - GROVE**, *Southwark, Guildford-street, Borough*, is about the middle of the west side of it.

**BRIDGE-ST. NEW**, *Blackfriars*, so called from its situation with respect to Blackfriars'-bridge, commences at the point where Ludgate-hill, Farringdon-street, and Fleet-street intersect, and extends to the bridge.

**BRIDGE-ST., LITTLE**, four doors on the left in Bridge-street from Farringdon-street, leading into Cock-court and Ludgate-hill, opposite the Old Bailey.

**BRIDGE-ST., Westminster**, is about one-third of a mile south from Charing Cross towards the Abbey, extending from King-street to the bridge.

**BRIDGE-ST., Vauxhall**.

**BRIDGE WARD WITHIN** receives its name from its contiguity to London-bridge, and from being within the City. It is bounded on the south by the Thames, on the east by Billingsgate ward, on the north by Langbourn ward, and on the west by Candlewick and Dowgate wards. It begins at the south end of London-bridge; extends northward up Gracechurch-street to the corner of Lombard-street, including all the bridge, the greatest part of the courts and alleys on the east side of Gracechurch-street, and all the alleys, courts and lanes in Upper Thames-street, as far as New Quay, part of St. Michael's-lane, and part of Crooked-lane. The principal streets in this ward are New Fish-street, Fish-street-hill, and Gracechurch-street; and the principal buildings are London-bridge, new and old; the parish churches of St. Magnus and St. Bennett's, Gracechurch-street; Fishmongers' Hall, now about to be pulled down; and the Monument.—*See* these several places and buildings.

This ward is governed by an alderman, John Garratt, Esq., who, as Lord Mayor, laid the first stone of New London-bridge, a deputy and fourteen other common-councilmen, and other ward officers.

**BRIDGE WARD WITHOUT**, so called from being without the liberties of the City, contains the whole of the Borough of Southwark.—[*See* **BOROUGH, THE**.

It is nominally governed by an alderman, whose office is a *sinecure*, and, therefore given always to the senior alderman, who, on the death of his predecessor, vacates his former ward, and takes that of Bridge Without, as a matter of course. The present aldermen of this ward, and father of the Corporation, is Sir Richard Carr Glyn, Bart., who was chosen for the ward of Bishopsgate in 1790, served sheriff the same year, and lord mayor in 1798, but removed to this ward upon the death of Sir William Curtis, Bart., in 1829.

**BRIDGE - YARD**, *Tooley - street*.—[*See* **BRIDGE HOUSE-YARD**.

**BRIDGES, THE**, *over the Thames*.—[*See* **BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, SOUTHWARK, VAUXHALL, WATERLOO and WESTMINSTER BRIDGES**.

**BRIDGEWATER-GARDENS**, *Bridge-water-square*, are on the north side, and extend from Brackley-street, Golden-lane, to Fan-street, Goswell-street.

**BRIDGEWATER-Sq.**, *Barbican*, is at the north end of Princes-street, going from No. 42, Barbican. It leads to Bridgewater-gardens. It derives its name from being on the site of the ancient mansion and gardens of the Earls of Bridgewater.

**BRIGHTON-PL.**, *Kent-road*, forms part of the south side of that road, a few yards on the right hand going from the Elephant and Castle, and opposite Rockingham-row.

**BRIGHTON-PL.**, *Hackney-road*, forms part of the right hand side of the road, about one-third of a mile on the right from Shoreditch church.

**BRIGHTON-PL.**, *Peckham*, is near the Grove in that village.

**BRIGHTON-PL.**, *Brixton*, is in Commercial-place, Brixton-road, leading from the Camberwell New-road to Streatham.

**BRIGHTON-ST.**, *Burton-crescent*, turns off at No. 107, Cromer-street, Judd-street, Burton-crescent.

**BRILL-CRESCENT**, *Somers-town*, is near the undermentioned.

**BRILL-PL.**, *Somers-town*, is at the north side of the Brill, facing Skinner-street, or the first turning on the left hand in Brill-row, towards Camden-town; there is another entrance at No. 16, Chapel-path.

**BRILL-ROW**, *Somers-town*, is at the north side of the Brill aforesaid, and extends northward to the crescent.

**BRILL-TERR.**, *Somers-town*, is the north continuation, or part of Brill-row.

**BRISSENDEN-BLDES.**, *Pimlico*, is the first three or four houses on the right hand in Brewer-street.

**BRISTOW-PL.**, *Blackfriars*, is a turning in Bristow-street, St. Andrew's-hill.

**BRISTOW-ST.**, *Blackfriars*, is the first turning on the left on St. Andrew's-hill from Earl-street, and is continued by Huish-court to Water-lane.

**BRITAIN-CT.**, *Ratcliffe-highway*, turns off between Nos. 177 and 178, and leads to Princes-square.

**BRITAIN, LITTLE**, *Aldersgate-street*, turns off at No. 175, and is the first turning on the left from St. Martin's-le-Grand, it leads into St. Bartholomew's Hospital on the left, and to Duke-street and West Smithfield on the right. It was formerly called Britain, or Bretagne-street, from the mansion of the Duke of Bretagne, which stood near St. Botolph's church, but it has been destroyed many years. This street was also in former times, the residence of many of the nobility. The Earl of Peterborough's house stood at the corner, where the south part of St. Bartholomew's Hospital now stands, and the whole of the east side of the street was occupied by a mansion belonging to Lord Montague, the name of which is still preserved in Montague-court.

**BRITAIN-ST.**, *Chelsea*, is in Robert-street, Queen's-elms.

**BRITANNIA-CT.**, *Lambeth*, is in Mason-street, the third turning on the left from No. 30, Bridge-road, near Westminster-bridge.

**BRITANNIA-CT.**, *Golden-lane, Cripple-gate*, is the second turning on the right, about six houses from Barbican.

**BRITANNIA-GARDENS**, *Hoxton*, are parallel northward to part of Old Street-road, and about a quarter of a mile distant. They extend from the back of the Britannia Tea-gardens, Hoxton-town, to Haberdashers'-walk.

**BRITANNIA-PL.**, *Limehouse*, is in the Commercial-road, on the west side of the turnpike near the bridge.

**BRITANNIA-ROW**.—1. is in *Lambeth Marsh*.—2. is in *Lower-street, Islington*.

**BRITANNIA-ST.**, *Gray's-inn-lane*, is at the north end, near King's Cross, Battle-bridge, and Pentonville, nearly a mile on the right from Middle-row, Holborn.

**BRITE'S OR BRIT'S-BLDES.**—1. *Finchbury*, is in *Long-alley, Moorfields*, the fourth turning on the right from Worship-street, going towards Sun-street or Crown-street.—2. is in *Hoxton*, at the north end of Haberdashers'-walk.

**BRIT'S-ST.**, *Sampson's-gardens, Wapping*, is the second turning on the right hand in Globe-street, from No. 60, Wapping-street; it leads to the London Docks.

**BRITISH ARTISTS, SOCIETY OF.**—[See ARTISTS, BRITISH.]

**BRITISH COPPER COMPANY**, Offices and Warehouses, are at No. 68, *Upper Thames-street*, about the middle of the south side, three or four doors west from Queen-street.

**BRITISH FIRE-OFFICE**, No. 429, *Strand*, and No. 35, *Cornhill*. This company was instituted in 1799 for assuring houses, goods and ships. It is under the management of a *Chairman*, Sir George H. Sumner; twenty *Directors*; a *Secretary*, John Helps, Esq.; and a *Solicitor*, William H. Williams, Esq.

**BRITISH INSTITUTION, GALLERY OF**, is about thirteen houses on the left from St. James's-street. It was originally built by the late Alderman Boydell for his celebrated Shakspeare Gallery, from the designs of the late George Dance, Esq. The beautiful *basso-relievo* in the front, representing the Apotheosis of Shakspeare, is from the chisel of the late Mr. Banks. This useful society, which is established for promoting the Fine Arts in the United Kingdom, was founded the 4th of June (King George the Third's birth-day), 1805, and was first opened to the public on the 18th of January, 1806. Its present officers are, The King, *Patron*; the Earl of Aberdeen, *President*; Lord Farnborough, *Deputy President*; the members of the royal family, and a long list of nobility and gentry, *Governors*; the Dukes of Bedford and Devonshire, the Marquesses of Bute and Lansdowne, the Earls of Brownlow, Cowper, Dartmouth, Mulgrave and Spencer, Sir Thomas Baring, Bart., Sir Robert Peel, Bart., and seven other gentlemen, *Directors*; Sir Scrope Bernard Morland, Bart., M.P., *Treasurer*; Charles Beloe, Esq., *Secretary*; and Wil-



liam Barnard, Esq., *Keeper*. Among the subscribers are a long list of nobility and gentry of 100 guineas each, and Mr. Soane the architect, 500 guineas.

**BRITISH LYING-IN HOSPITAL, THE**, is situated at No. 34, *Brownlow-street, Drury-lane*, which turns off at about twenty houses on the west or right hand side, going from Holborn.

This institution was established in November, 1749, under the name of "The Lying-in Hospital for married Women," under the patronage of the (then) Duke of Portland. The first patients were received on the 7th December of the same year, and the distinctive epithet "British" was added in 1756. The management of the institution is under the care of a committee, who meet every Friday at the hospital. Female pupils are taught and receive practice in midwifery, under the care of the medical officers, and suitable lectures are delivered, which are illustrated by preparations. The following are the present officers: her Majesty Queen Adelaide, *Patroness*; the Duke of Portland, *President*; the Duke of Wellington, Earl Spencer, Lord Willoughby de Eresby and Viscount Clifden, *Vice-Presidents*; Henry Hoare, Esq., *Treasurer*; John Foley, M.D., *Consulting Physician*; Henry Davies, M.D., *Physician*; Thomas A. Stone, Esq., *Surgeon*; the Rev. Morgan Hughes, M.A., *Chaplain*; George Truwhitt and William Yewd, *Joint Secretaries*; Elizabeth Bridge, *Matron*.

**BRITISH MUSEUM, THE**, *Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury*, is the first large building on the right hand going from Bloomsbury-square towards Bedford-square. This great and useful national institution emanated from the liberality of Sir Hans Sloane, who merits the honour of being considered its founder. The museum which this public spirited man left to the nation, cost him upwards of £50,000, and he bequeathed it at his death, which occurred the 11th of January 1753, on condition that parliament paid his executors £20,000, and purchased a house sufficiently commodious for its reception. The parliament readily embraced the offer, and passed an act "for the purchase of the museum, or collection of Sir Hans Sloane, and of the Harleian collection of manuscripts; and for providing one general repository for the better reception and more convenient use of the said collections, and of the famous Cotton library, and of the additions made and to be

made thereto." The government immediately raised the sum of £100,000 by lottery, purchased and established the museum under its present name, and appointed governors and trustees according to the tenor of the founder's will. The trustees shortly afterwards purchased the mansion and gardens of the Montague family for £10,000, upon which they expended nearly £30,000 more in necessary repairs, alterations and conveniencies for the reception of the united collection. This mansion, called Montagu House, was erected by John Duke of Montague, keeper of the wardrobe to Charles II., and who was afterwards in high favour with King William and Queen Anne. The assertion in my life of Sir Christopher Wren, that it was designed and built by Robert Hooke, the inventor of spring clocks and pocket watches, has been contradicted; but it has been corroborated by John Evelyn, who in his *Memoirs* (vol. i. page 484) says, "May 11th—I dined with Mr. Charlton, and went to see Mr. Mountague's palace neere Bloomsbury, built by Mr. Hooke of our society, after the French manner."

The original collection has been much enlarged by numerous and valuable additions to every department of the Museum, by donations, legacies and judicious purchases by the trustees, aided by the liberality of parliament. King George the Third gave many munificent donations, among which are a large and valuable collection of pamphlets published during the eventful reign of Charles I. Among others should be enumerated the collection of Biography presented by Sir William Musgrave; the entire library of Clayton Cracherode Esq.; Mr. Garrick's collection of Old Plays; the Hamilton Vases; the Egyptian Antiquities; the Townley, the Elgin and the Phygaleian Marbles; and, "though last not least," his late Majesty King George the Fourth's splendid and munificent gift of the private library of his late father, which had become his private property by bequest.

The original building has also been enlarged by the gallery of the Townley Marbles, designed by Mr. Saunders; the temporary galleries of the Elgin and Phygaleian Marbles; the new reading-rooms; and those for George the Fourth's library, designed by Mr. Smirke. These additions are still in progress, and the old buildings will be progressively taken down and rebuilt, from time to time, after one uniform design, by Mr. Smirke.

The present officers of the British Museum are, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President of the Council, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Lord Privy Seal, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Lord High Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the three principal Secretaries of State, the Bishop of London, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, the Attorney and Solicitor-General, and the Presidents of the Royal Society, College of Physicians, Society of Antiquaries, and Royal Academy, for the time being, *ex officio Trustees*; nine family trustees, representing the families of Sloane, Cotton, Harley, Townley, Elgin and Knight, of which the present are, the Rev. Arthur Annesley and George Booth Tyndale, Esq., for the *Cotton family*; Lord H. W. Bentinck and the Hon. G. Agar Ellis, for the *Harley*; Peregrine Edward Townley, Esq., for the *Townley*; the Earl of Elgin, for the *Elgin*; Thomas Andrew Knight, Esq., for the *Knight*; and that for the *Sloane* is at present vacant. There are also *fifteen elected Trustees*, chosen by the other two classes, which at present are, the Duke of Rutland, the Marquesses of Stafford, Lansdowne and Camden, the Earls Spencer, Hardwicke, Ashburnham, Harrowby and Aberdeen; the Lords Grenville, Farnborough, Stowell and St. Helens; Henry Banks, Esq., M.P. and Alexander Baring, Esq., M.P. The other officers are, Henry Ellis, Esq., F.R.S., *Principal Librarian*; the Rev. Josiah Forshall, *Keeper of the Manuscripts*; Frederick Madden, *Assistant*; the Rev. Henry Barber, M.A., *Keeper of the Printed Books*; Nicholas Carlisle, Esq., *Second Keeper*; the Rev. Henry Carey, M.A., William Armstrong and John H. Glover, *Assistants*; F. A. Walter, *Extra Assistant*; Edward Hawkins, Esq., F.R.S., *Keeper of the Antiquities and Coins*; Charles F. Barnwell, *Assistant*; J. T. Smith, *Extra Assistant and Keeper of the Collection of Prints*; Charles König, Esq., F.R.S., *Keeper of the Natural History*; John G. Children, *Assistant*; Robert Browne, Esq., F.R.S., *Keeper of the Banksian Botanical Collection*; the Rev. Josiah Forshall, *Secretary*; J. Scotney, *Accountant*; and Messrs. Bray and Warren, *Solicitors*.

**BRITISH PENSION FUND**, *Queen-street, Cheapside*, is an institution for the purpose of granting monthly pensions of £2: to males and £1. 8s. to females, to poor and aged tradesmen, artisans, clerks, shopmen, porters, the widows of such persons, and to male and female servants residing within twelve miles of London. John Fox, Esq., *Honorary Secretary*.

**BRITISH SOCIETY FOR REWARDING SERVANTS**, is held at No. 11, Waterloo-place, the wide street that leads from the Strand to Waterloo-bridge. It was established in 1792, and R. S. Illingworth, Esq., is the *Secretary*.

**BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY**, *Earl - street, Blackfriars*. [See BIBLE SOCIETIES.]

**BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY**, THE, is situated in the Borough-road, leading from the Obelisk by the Surrey Theatre to the Stones'-end in the Borough. It is a large substantial building, consisting of a dwelling house for the master and mistress, committee and board rooms, and spacious schools in the wings for the children; erected from the designs of Samuel Robinson, Esq. This society is founded on the principles of Joseph Lancaster, and is open to all religions, while the National Society is on those of Dr. Bell, and exclusively devoted to the established church of England. Lancaster opened his school in 1798, and this society was established in 1808, and remodelled in 1813. Mr. Highmore in his two works on public charities, namely, the *Pietas Londinensis* and *Philantropia Metropolitana*, has given most copious and interesting accounts of this society and its operations in different parts of the globe. The titles of the society at the time of the before-named alteration of its regulations was, "The Institution for promoting the British System for the Education of the Labouring and Manufacturing Classes of Society of every Religious Persuasion;" and it furnishes instruction to all persons, whether natives or foreigners, who may be sent from time to time to the school, and for the purpose of being qualified as teachers in this or any other country. It is open to the children of parents of all religious denominations, for reading, writing, arithmetic, and needle-work. The lessons for reading consist of extracts from the holy scrip-

tures; no catechisms or peculiar religious tenets are taught; but every child is enjoined and expected to attend regularly the place of worship to which the parents belong. In 1814, the title of the society was altered by motion of the late Mr. Whitbread, to "*The British and Foreign School Society*," and various useful amendments and alterations adopted.

The present officers of this institution are the King, *Patron*; H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex and Prince Leopold, *Vice Patrons*; the Duchess of Kent, *Patroness of the female department*; the Duchess of Bedford, and eight other ladies of distinction, *Vice Patronesses*; the Duke of Bedford, *President*; the Marquess of Lansdowne, and twenty-two other noblemen and gentlemen, *Vice Presidents*; William Allen, Esq., *Treasurer*; David D. Scott, Esq., *Secretary*; the Rev. Dr. Schwabe, *Foreign Secretary*; James Millar, Esq., *Assistant Secretary*; Mr. Pitkin, *Resident Schoolmaster*; and Mr. Joseph Chater, *Collector*.

#### BRITISH AND FOREIGN SEAMANS' AND SOLDIERS' FRIEND SOCIETY.—[See BETHEL UNION.]

BRITISH SOCIETY, THE, for promoting the religious principles of the reformation, was established in 1827, and holds its meetings at No. 32, *Sackville-street, Piccadilly*. R. Williams, Esq., M. P., is *Treasurer*; and E. Gordon and W. G. Rhynd, *Secretaries*.

BRITISH TRAVELLER NEWSPAPER OFFICE, is at No. 77, *Fleet-street*, on the south side between Salisbury-court and Water-lane.

BRITTEN'S or BRITTON'S-ALLEY, *Horsleydown*, is in Freeman's-lane, the second turning on the left from the eastern end of Tooley-street.

BRITTEN'S or BRITON'S-Ct., *Water-lane, Fleet-street*, is the third turning on the right hand at No. 16, from Fleet-street.

BRITT'S-BLDS., *Hoxton*, is in Gloucester-place, at the north end of Haberdashers'-walk, near the Haberdashers' Alms Houses.

BRITT-ST., *Wapping*, is in Sampson's-gardens, the second turning on the right from Globe-street.

BROAD-ARROW-Ct., *St. Paul's*, is the third turning on the right in Milton-street formerly Grub-street, and about ten houses from Chiswell-street.

BROAD-BRIDGE, *Shadwell High-street*, is at No. 87, the fifth turning on the right below the church, and leading to Dean-street.

BROAD-Ct.—1. is in *Drury-lane*, at No. 43, near Long-acre; it leads into Bow-street, Covent Garden, by the theatre.—2. is in *Parker-street*, the first turning on the left from No. 162, *Drury-lane*.—3. is in *Duke's-place, Houndsditch*.—4. is in *Turnmill-street, Cow-cross*.

BROAD-PL., *Shoreditch*, is at the back or east side of the church, extending from Austin-street to Castle-street, and is continued by Cock-lane into Church-street.

BROAD SANCTUARY, *Westminster*, is on the north side of the Abbey, it extends from King-street to Tothill-street. It derives its name from having been formerly a sanctuary or place of refuge.

BROAD-ST., *St. Giles's*, or *Bloomsbury*, is the west continuation of Holborn, extending from Drury-lane to the church, the north side is in Bloomsbury, and the south side in St. Giles's parish.

BROAD-ST., *Golden-square*, turns off at No. 86, Berwick-street, the third turning on the right from No. 372, Oxford-street. It extends from Berwick-street to Marshall-street, Golden-square.

BROAD-ST., OLD, *Threadneedle-street*, is the first turning on the left from the north-east corner of the Royal Exchange; it extends to London-wall, and is about the fifth of a mile in length.

BROAD-ST., NEW, extends from the north end of Old Broad-street, opposite Bishopsgate-church-yard to Broker-row, Moorfields, and is also the continuation of Old Broad-street to Broad-street-buildings.

BROAD-ST.-BLDS., are the north continuation of Old, and part of New Broad-street, and lead into Liverpool-street. These streets give name to the ward wherein they stand, which is bounded on the north and east by Bishopsgate Ward; on the west by Coleman-street Ward; and on the south by Cornhill Ward. The principal streets in Broad-street Ward are, Threadneedle-street, part of Princes-street, Lothbury, from the church to Bartholomew-

**lane**, Throgmorton-street, Broad-street, from the church of St. Bennet's Fink to London-wall, London-wall as far as Croes Keys-buildings, Austin Friars, Winchester-street, and Wormwood-street, as far as Helmet-court. The most remarkable buildings are, the parish churches of St. Christopher, St. Bennet's Fink, St. Martin's Outwich, St. Peter's le Poor, and Allhallows in the Wall, Carpenters' Hall, Drapers' Hall, Merchant Tailors' Hall, the Bank of England, the South Sea House, and Pinners' Hall.—[See those places.

This ward is under the government of an alderman, (Sir John Perring, Bart.) a deputy, and nine other common-councillmen, and other ward officers.

**BROAD-ST.**, *Ratcliffe*, is the east continuation of Ratcliffe Highway, at Butchers'-row, and Shadwell High-street; it extends from Cock-hill to Ratcliffe-cross.

**BROAD-ST.**, *Lambeth*, extends from Lambeth Butte (between Vauxhall-walk and Lambeth-walk) to the Thames, nearly a quarter of a mile southward of the Church.

**BROAD-ST.**, *Horseheydown*, is the east continuation of Tooley-street, at No. 17, Back-street, to John-street.

**BROAD-ST.-CHAMBERS**, *Old Broad-street*, are at No. 37, opposite Winchester-street, by the north side of the Excise Office.

**BROAD-WALL**, *Blackfriars'-road*, is at the west end of Stamford-street, and extends from Old Barge-stairs, Upper Ground-street, to Charlotte-street, Lambeth-marsh.

**BROADWAY**, *Westminster*, is at the west end of Tothill-street, going from the Abbey, and the east end of York-street and James-street, from Buckingham-gate.

**BROADWAY**, *Blackfriars*, is the first turning on the left in Cock-court, from No. 19, Ludgate-street, opposite the Old Bailey; it is continued by Water-lane to Earl-street, by the bridge.

**BROADWAY-ST.**, *Southwark*, is the first turning on the left in St. Thomas's-street, going from No. 43, High-street; it leads to Dean-street, New-way, and the Maze.

**BROADWAY-YARD**, *Broadway, Westminster*, is at No. 9.

**BROAD-YARD**.—1. is in *Turnmill-street, Clerkenwell*, about fifteen houses on the left from the Sessions'-house, and nearly opposite Castle-street.—2. is in *Cow-heel-*

*alley, Whitecross-street, St. Luke's*, the first turning on the left from No. 168, Whitecross-street, towards Golden-lane.—3. is in *Blackman-street, Borough*, at No. 66, and leading to Great Suffolk-street, by the King's-bench.—4. is in *Holywell-lane, Shoreditch*.—5. is in *St. John's-street, Smithfield*.

**BRODERERS'-HALL**.—[See **EMBROIDERERS'-HALL**.

**BROKEN-WHARF**, *Upper Thames-street*, is between Nos. 40 and 41, opposite Old Fish-street-hill, about a third of a mile eastward of or below Blackfriars'-bridge.

**BROKERS'-ALLEY**, *Drury-lane*, turns off at No. 25, nearly opposite Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, and leads into Castle-street, Long Acre.

**BROMLEY-PL.**, *Fitzroy-square*, is in Conway-street, three houses on the left hand from London-street.

**BROMPTON**, is a hamlet in the parish of Kensington, which commences at the west end of Sloane-street, at the third coach turning on the left, or about a quarter of a mile from Hyde-park-corner.

**BROMPTON CHAPEL**, is about the middle of Brompton-row, nearly a quarter of a mile on the right hand from Knightsbridge, and about two-thirds of a mile from Hyde-park-corner.

**BROMPTON CRESCENT**, is at the back of Michael's-place, about half a mile on the left hand from Knightsbridge; it extends from Michael's-grove to the Fulham-road.

**BROMPTON - GROVE**, *Brompton*, is about seven houses on the south-east side of the road, rather more than a quarter of a mile on the left hand from Knightsbridge, opposite No. 28, Brompton-row.

**BROMPTON-ROW**, *Brompton*, is part of the right hand or north-west side of the road, commencing about a furlong on the right hand side of the way going from Knightsbridge, and leading towards Fulham.

**BROMPTON-SQ.**, *Brompton*, is a newly built square on the right hand side of the Brompton-road.

**BROMPTON-TERR.**, *Knightsbridge*, is part of the south-east side of the road, about a furlong on the left hand going from Knightsbridge; it extends from Queen's-buildings to Queen-street.

**BRONTI-PL.**, *Walworth*, is in *East-street*, turning off at No. 25, *Richmond-street*.

**BROOKES' CLUB-HOUSE**, *St. James's-street*, is a subscription-house at No. 61, consisting of 500 members. J. Wheelwright, Esq., is *Secretary*.

**BROOK'S-Ct.**—1. is in *Holborn*, the north-west corner of *Brook's-market*, in *Brook-street*; it leads into *Bell-court* and *Gray's-inn-lane*.—2. is in *Brook-street, Lambeth*, about twelve houses on the left hand from *Little Moor-place*, going towards *West-square*.—3. is in *Brothers'-row, High-street, Lambeth*, the first turning on the left, a few yards from *High-street*.—4. is in *Upper Lambeth-marsh*, the first turning on the left from the turnpike, going towards *Stangate-street*, and leading into *Carlisle-lane*.—5. is in *Vine-yard, St. Olave's*, the third turning on the right hand from the east end of *Tooley-street*, going towards *Pickle-herring-stairs*.

**BROOKE'S - GARDENS**, *Hampstead-road*, are at the west end of *Henry-street*, on the right hand side of the road.

**BROOKE'S - GARDENS**, *Coldbath-fields*, are at the back of *Brooke's-place*, on the road from *Clerkenwell* to *Peptonville*.

**BROOK'S - MARKET**, *Holborn*, is the north end of *Brook's-street*, going from *Holborn*, about a quarter of a mile on the right hand from *Farringdon-street*.

**BROOK'S-MEWS**, *Davies-street, Berkeley-square*, are at No. 46, five houses southward of No. 40, *Brook-street*; it leads into *Avery-row*.

**BROOK'S-MEWS**, *Cleaver-street, Kennington-cross*, is the first turning on the right from the *White Hart*, going towards *Princes-street*.

**BROOK'S-PL.**, *Kennington-cross*, is facing *Upper Kennington-lane*, and forms part of the east side of the road between the *White Hart* and *Kennington-green*.

**BROOK'S-PL.**, *Clerkenwell*, is a short row of small houses by *Bagnigge Wells*, about half a mile northward of the *Sessions'-house*, going towards *Pentonville* and *Battle-bridge*.

**BROOKE'S-PL.**, *Hampstead-road*, is the first turning on the left in *Little Charles-street*, and five houses from No. 16, *Mary-street*, near the west end of *Charles-street, Hampstead-road*.

**BROOK-ST.**, *Fitzroy-square*, is the first turning on the right hand in the *New-road*, from *Tottenham-court-road*, going towards *Paddington* and leading into *Charles-street* and *Hampstead-road*.

**BROOK-ST.**, **LITTLE**, *Fitzroy-square*, is the second turning on the left hand in *Brook-street*, from the *New-road* nearly opposite *Charles-street, Hampstead-road*.

**BROOK-ST.**, *Holborn*, turns up on the north side at No. 140, about a quarter of a mile on the right hand from *St. Andrew's church*; it leads into *Brook's-market*.

This street and market derive their name from standing on the site of *Brook House*, the ancient residence of *Sir Fulk Greville, Lord Brook*.

**BROOK-ST.**, *Grosvenor-square*, extends from the north-east corner of that square to *New Bond-street*, it is nearly a quarter of a mile in length.

**BROOK-ST.**, **LITTLE**, *Hanover-square*, reaches from the south-west corner of the square into *New Bond-street*, opposite *Brook-street, Grosvenor-square*.

**BROOK-ST.**, **UPPER**, *Grosvenor-square*, extends from the north-west corner of the square into *Park-lane*.

**BROOK-ST.**, *Ratcliffe*, is the east continuation of *Back-lane* and *Sun Tavern-fields*, also the first turning on the north, parallel to *Cock-hill* and *Broad-street*; it extends from *Love-lane* to *Butcher-row* and *White-horse-street*.

**BROOK-ST.**, *Walcot-place, Lambeth*, is about two-thirds of a mile on the left hand going from *Westminster-bridge*, leading from *Little Moor-place* (opposite *Lambeth New Chapel*) to *South-street* and *West-square*.

**BROOK'S WHARF - LANE**, *Upper Thames-street*, turns down to the *Thames* at No. 51, nearly opposite *Bread-street-hill*.

**BROOK'S WHARF**.—1. is in *Upper Thames-street*, at the bottom of the above-named lane. Its present proprietor is *Mr. Allen Mason*, who receives goods at this wharf to and from *Maidstone, Oxford, Gloucester, Bath, Marlow, Henley, Hertford, Guildford, Basingstoke, Farnham, Reading, Tetbury, Birmingham, Wolverhampton* and all their respective vicinities.—2. is in *Willow-street, Bankside*, and situated between *Pye-gardens* and *Love-*

lane, rather more than a quarter of a mile from the Surrey end of Blackfriars'-bridge.

—3. is on the right hand side of *Weaver's-lane*, *Southwark*, going from No. 119, *Tooley-street*, nearly a quarter of a mile from London-bridge.

**BROOK'S-YARD.**—1. is *Angel-alley*, *Moorfields*, the second turning on the right hand north of *Sun-street*, *Bishopsgate*.—2. is in *Upper Thames-street*, near *Lambeth-hill*.—3. is in *Fore-street*, *Lambeth*, near the church.

**BROOM-ALLEY**, *Whitechapel-road*, turns off at No. 53, two houses eastward of *Great Garden-street*.

**BROTHERS'-BLDGs.**, *Mary-le-bone*, is in *Ogle-court*, *Foley-street*, *Portland-chapel*, the first turning on the left hand going from *Queen Anne-street*, and the first on the right from *Upper Mary-le-bone-street*.

**BROTHERS'-ROW**, *High-street*, *Lambeth*, is the fourth turning on the right hand going from the church; it leads into *Fore-street*.

**BROWN'S-ALLEY**, is in *Norton Falgate*.

**BROWN'S-BLDGS.**—1. is in *Stanhope-street*, *Clare-market*, about three houses northward of *White-horse-yard*, *Drury-lane*.—2. is in *St. Mary Axe*, the first turning on the right hand going from *Leadenhall-street*; it leads into *Bury-street*.—3. is in *Chancery-lane*.—4. is in *Princes-street*, *Rosemary-lane*, the first turning on the left hand from *Rosemary-lane*, at the east end of *Glass-house-yard*, *Minories*.—5. are in *Upper East Smith-field*, at No. 116, the first turning eastward of *Butler's-buildings*, and nearly opposite *Nightingale-lane*.—6. are in *Glean-alley*, *Tooley-street*, at the further end of *Joiners'-street* going from *Tooley-street*.—7. are at No. 5, *Clifton-street*, *Finsbury*.—8. are in *Green-street*, *Blackfriars'-road*.—9. are in *Holywell-street*, *Shoreditch*.

**BROWN'S-CT.**—1. is in the *Edgeware-road*, at the back of *Winchester-row*, about a third of a mile on the right hand from *Connaught-terrace*.—2. is in *North-row*, *North Audley-street*, at No. 22, leading to No. 10, *Green-street*.—3. is in *Carnaby-market*, at the north-east corner.—4. is in *Angel-place*, *Skinner-street*, *Bishopsgate*; the second turning on the right from *Long-alley*, opposite *Brewhouse-yard*.—5. is in *Great Ayliffe-street*, *Goodman's-fields*, the first turning on the right hand, about four houses westward of *Red-Lion-street*, *White-*

*chapel*.—6. is in *James-street*, *St. Luke's*, the first turning on the right from No. 37, *Featherstone-street*.—7. is in *Long-lane*, *Bermondsey*, the fourth turning on the right from *Kent-street*.—8. is near *King and Queen's-stairs*, *Rotherhithe*.—9. is at No. 25, *North-row*, *Park-street*, *Grosvenor-square*.—10. is in the *Old Bailey*.—11. is at No. 40, *Ray-street*, *Clerkenwell*.—12. is in *Titchborne-street*, *Haymarket*.

**BROWN'S-LANE**, *Spitalfields*, is opposite No. 55, *Brick-lane*, a few houses southward of *Hanbury's brewery*; it leads into *Lamb-street*, *Spital-square*, and *Bishopsgate-street Without*.

**BROWN'S-PASSAGE**, *Green-street*, *North Audley-street*, is the first turning on the left hand going from *North Audley-street*; it leads into *Lee's-mews*.

**BROWN'S-QUAY**, *Wapping*, is opposite No. 7, *Wapping-street*, by *Hermitage-bridge*.

**BROWN'S-WHARF**, *Tooley-street*, takes and receives goods to and from *Thorpe-le-Soken*, *Kirby*, *Walton*, *Oakley*, *Great Bentley*, *Wheley*, and their respective vicinities.

**BROWN-ST.**, *Grosvenor-square*, is parallel to part of the north side of the square, and the second south parallel to *Oxford-street*, about a quarter of a mile on the right from *Hyde-park*, extending from No. 36, *Duke-street* to *George-street*.

**BROWN-ST.**, *Bunhill-row*, is a part of the east side beginning at No. 60, *Featherstone-street*.

**BROWN-ST.**, *Upper George-street*, *Edgeware-road*, is about thirteen houses on the left hand going from No. 45, *Edgeware-road*, and five houses on the right hand from *Adam-street*, *West*, *Cumberland-place*.

**BROWN-ST.**, *LOWER*, is at No. 14, *King-street*, *Westminster*.

**BROWNLOW-ST.**, *Holborn*, turns off at No. 50, on the north side nearly opposite *Chancery-lane*, and leads into *Bedford-row*.

**BROWNLOW-ST.**, *Drury-lane*, is at No. 20, on the west side near *Holborn* and *Broad-street*, *Bloomsbury*; it leads into *Old Belton-street*. In this street is the *British Lying-in-Hospital*.—[See *BRITISH LYING-IN HOSPITAL*.

**BRUNSWICK - CHAPEL**, *Portman-square*, is an episcopal chapel of ease, situated on the north side of Upper Berkeley-street, between Quebec-street and Cumberland-place.

**BRUNSWICK-CT.**—1. is in *Brunswick-street, Christ Church, Surrey*, at No. 34, and leads into Green-walk.—2. is at No. 4, *Artillery-street, Horselydown*.

**BRUNSWICK MARITIME ESTABLISHMENT**, or Sailor's Home, was founded in 1829, for the reception of houseless sailors. The society are about building a suitable establishment on the site of the late Brunswick theatre, but have at present a warehouse near Wellclose-square.

**BRUNSWICK - MEWS**, *Wilmot-street, Brunswick-square*, are at No. 8, the first turning on the right hand from Oxford-street, and four houses from Upper Berkeley-street.

**BRUNSWICK-PL.**—1. is in the *City-road*, about a quarter of a mile northward of Finsbury-square, the first turning on the right hand from Old-street; it leads into Charles-street, Hoxton.—2. is in *Brunswick-street, Christ Church*, at No. 17, on the north side near Green-walk.—3. is in the *Regent's-park*.—4. is in the *Kent-road*, about a quarter of a mile on the right hand below the Bricklayers'-arms, and adjoining East-lane, Kent-road.—5. is in the *Hackney-road*.—6. is in the *Brompton-road*.—7. is in the *Grange-road*.—8. is in *Bowyer-lane, Camberwell*.—9. is in *Southampton-street, Camberwell*.—10. is in *Back Church-lane, Whitechapel*.—11. is in *Craven-buildings, Hoxton*.—12. is in *Caroline-street, Commercial-road*.—13. is at No. 9, *County-terrace, New Kent-road*.

**BRUNSWICK-ROW.**—1. is at the north-west corner of *Queen-square, Bloomsbury*.—2. is in the *Horseferry-road, Westminster*, and is part of the west end of that road. It extends from Strutton-ground and Great Peter-street to the Bridewell, nearly opposite the Grey-coat-school.—3. is in *Brunswick-street, Blackfriars'-road*, at the south end of Collingwood-street.—4. is in *Spencer-row, Palmer's-village, Westminster*.

**BRUNSWICK-Sq.**, is a square built on land belonging to the Foundling Hospital, situate on the north side of Great Guildford-street, the first entrance from which is

in Lansdowne-place, on the west side of the Foundling Hospital, the court-yard wall of which forms its eastern side.

**BRUNSWICK-ST.**, *Blackwall*, is near Blackwall Causeway, at the corner of Poplar High-street.

**BRUNSWICK-ST.**, *Stomford-street, Blackfriars'-road*, is at No. 12, and leads into Green-walk by Christ Church.

**BRUNSWICK - ST.**, *LITTLE, Christ Church, Surrey*, is the south continuation of the last from Green-walk to Cross-street.

**BRUNSWICK-ST.**, *Hackney-road*, is nearly opposite Brighton-place, rather more than a quarter of a mile on the left hand from Shoreditch church.

**BRUNSWICK-ST.**, *Whitechapel*, is at No. 11, Ellen-street, Back Church-lane.

**BRUNSWICK-ST.**, *Shoreditch*, is in Webb-square, about a quarter of a mile southward of the church.

**BRUNSWICK-TERR.**, *Islington*, is opposite Islington-terrace.

**BRUNSWICK-TERR.**, *Brunswick-square*, is in the Colonnade.

**BRUTON-MEWS**, *North Bruton-street*, is the continuation of Little Bruton-street into Bruton-place.

**BRUTON-PL.**, *Berkeley-square*, turns off at No. 22, the north-west corner of the square, and leads into Bruton-mews and Little Bruton-street.

**BRUTON-ST.**, *Berkeley-square*, extends from the east side of the square into New Bond-street.

**BRUTON-ST.**, *LITTLE*, is the first turning on the right in the last described, and about three houses from No. 146, New Bond-street. It leads into Bruton-mews and Berkeley-square.

**BRYANSTONE-MEWS, NORTH**, turns off at No. 94, *Bryanstone-place*.

**BRYANSTONE-MEWS**, are at No. 38, *Upper George-street, Bryanstone-square*.

**BRYANSTONE-MEWS, WEST**, are in *Bryanstone-place*.

**BRYANSTONE-PL.**, turns off at No. 27, *Bryanstone-square*.

**BRYANSTONE-Sq.**, is a long narrow handsome square, built on the estate of Edward Bryanstone Portman, Esq., a little to the north-west of *Portman-square*, and near to *George-street*.

**BRYANSTONE-ST.**, *Portman-square*, is the first street parallel to, and northward of *Oxford-street*; it extends from No. 19, *Portman-street* to *Great Cumberland-street*, near *Connaught-terrace*.

**BRYANSTONE-ST., UPPER**, is the west continuation of the last street, from *Great Cumberland-street* to the *Edgware-road*, and is the first turning on the right hand in the same road, above *Connaught-terrace*.

**BRYDGES-ST.**, *Covent Garden*, is the continuation northward of *Catherine-street*, which leads from No. 342, *Strand*, to *Great Russell-street*, by *Drury-lane Theatre*.

**BRYON'S-BLDES.**, *Stangate, Lambeth*, is at the north end of the *Bishop's-walk*, near the *Surrey* side of *Westminster-bridge*.

**BUCK'S-BLDS.**, *Hoxton*, is about a quarter of a mile on the left from *Old-street-road*, and the first turning on the left in *Pimlico*, from the *High-street*.

**BUCK'S-HEAD-CT.**, *Great Distaff-lane*, is three houses on the right hand from No. 31, *Old Change*, by *St. Paul's Church-yard*.

**BUCK'S-ROW**, *Whitechapel-road*, is in *Ducking-pond-row*, *Greyhound-lane*, and a part of the north side of the high road.

**BUCKBRIDGE or BUCKERIDGE-CT.**, *Buckbridge-street, Bloomsbury*, is about the middle of the south side of that street.

**BUCKBRIDGE or BUCKERIDGE-ST.**, *Bloomsbury*, is at No. 26, in the *High-street*, the first turning on the right hand from the church, going towards *Oxford-street*.

**BUCKINGHAM-CT.**, *Charing-cross*, is at No. 36, the north side the *Admiralty*, and leads into *Spring-gardens*.

**BUCKINGHAM-GATE**, *St. James's-park*, is at the west end of it by the *New Palace*, now building.

**BUCKINGHAM - GATE**, *Buckingham-street, Strand*, at the south end of it, by the *Thames*. It is the work of *Inigo Jones*, and a masterpiece of architecture.

**BUCKINGHAM-PALACE**, *St. James's-park*, is on the west side of the *Park*, about one-third of a mile from *St. James's-pa-*

lace. The first edifice on this spot was called *Arlington House*, which being purchased by the *Duke of Buckingham*, he rebuilt it in 1703, and named it *Buckingham House*. In 1762, it was purchased by *George the Third*, as a residence for his consort, *Queen Charlotte*, when it obtained the name of the *Queen's Palace*, having been settled on *Her Majesty* in 1775, in lieu of *Somerset House*. The greater part of it has been taken down by command of *George the Fourth*, and is being rebuilt by *Mr. Nash*, in a style more remarkable for singularity than for either taste or beauty.

**BUCKINGHAM-PL.**, *Fitzroy-square*, is on the west side of the square, and is the continuation of *Cleveland-street* from *Carburton-street* to the *New-road*.

**BUCKINGHAM-PL.**, *Kent-road*, is at the south side of the *Deaf and Dumb Asylum*.

**BUCKINGHAM - ROW**, *James - street, Westminster*, is at the east end of that street, nearly opposite the *Blue-coat-school*, about a quarter of a mile on the right from *Buckingham-palace*.

**BUCKINGHAM-ST.**, *Adelphi*, turns down at No. 38 in the *Strand*, about one-sixth of a mile on the left hand going towards *Charing - cross*; it leads towards the *Thames*. At the bottom of this street is *Inigo Jones's* celebrated water-gate, formerly called *York-stairs*, and sometimes *Buckingham water-gate*. The street and gate takes its name from *John Villiers, Duke of Buckingham*, whose palace stood on its site.

**BUCKINGHAM-ST.**, *Fitzroy-square*, extends from *Buckingham-place* to *Upper Norton-street*, near the *New-road*.

**BUCKLE-ST.**, *Goodman's-fields*, is at No. 35, *Red-Lion-street*, the second turning on the left hand from *Whitechapel*, and extends to *Plough-street*.

**BUCKLESBURY**, *Cheapside*, is a short street nearly opposite the *Old Jewry* on the right hand side of *Cheapside*, and leads to *Charlotte-row* at the side of the *Mansion-house*. *Maitland*, the city historian, says the proper name of this street is *Bucklesbury*, from a manor and tenements belonging to a person of the name of *Buckles*, who dwelt and kept his courts there; and *bury* being the name of a manorial dwelling-house. This was a spacious stone mansion, known, in the days of signs, by the name of the *Old Barge* by *Wall-brook*, to which, according to tradition, boats and barges came from the *Thames* up the *Wall-brook*.



when its navigation was open. The presumed site of this mansion is still called Barge-yard, Bucklersbury.

In Shakspeare's days Bucklersbury must have been a herb market, for he compares a sweet odour to smelling "like Bucklersbury in simpling time." At the west end of the Poultry, where Bucklersbury meets Cheapside, formerly stood the great conduit, which brought water from the conduit mead near Oxford-road and Paddington.

**BUCKLER'S-RENTS**, *Rotherhithe*, are near Rotherhithe-wall, a short distance from St. Saviour's Dock.

**BUCKLEY-CT.**, *High-street, Bloomsbury*, is at No. 10, nearly opposite St. Giles's church, and leads into Church-lane.

**BUDGE-ROW**, *Watling-street*, is the east continuation of that street to Cannon-street; it extends from St. Antholin's church, *Size-lane*, to Walbrook.

**BULL-ALLEY**.—1. is in *Princes-street, Lambeth*, near the middle of that street, nearly opposite Anderson's-walk, and leads into Fore-street and to the Thames.—2. is in *Upper Ground-street, Blackfriars'-road*, about one-sixth of a mile west from Blackfriars'-bridge, and opposite Boddy's-bridge.—3. is in *Kent-street, Southwark*.

**BULLARD'S-PL.**, *Bethnal green*, is nearly three-eighths of a mile eastward of the Salmon and Ball on the Green, or the first street parallel southward to part of Green-street; it extends from Green-place to West-street.

**BULL-BRIDGE**, *Bermondsey*, is the first turning on the left hand in Magdalen-street going from Tooley-street; it leads into Gibbon's-rents and Bermondsey-street.

**BULL-CT.**—1. is in *Giltspur-street*, the second turning on the right hand from Newgate-street, going towards Smithfield.—2. is in *Fan-street, Goswell-street*, and is the continuation of that street on the left.—3. is in *Middlesex-street*, formerly *Petticoat-lane*, three doors northward of Wentworth-street on the same side of the way.—4. is in the *Kingsland-road*, the third turning on the left hand from Shore-ditch church.—5. is in *Whitechapel*, the first turning westward of Osborn-street, and nearly opposite the church.—6. is in *Nightingale-lane, Limehouse*, the first turning on the left hand from Ropemakers'-fields, going towards the New-cut.—7. is in *Kent-street, Southwark*, a few doors on the right hand from St. George's church

in the Borough.—8. is in *Tooley-street*. [See TOOLEY'S-GATEWAY.]—9. is in *Milton-street*, formerly *Grub-street, Cripplegate*.

**BULLEN-CT.**, *Strand*, is nearly opposite the Adelphi, and leads into Maiden-lane, Covent Garden.

**BULL-AND-GATE-CT. or YARD**, *Holborn*, is three houses eastward of Little Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

**BULL'S-HEAD-ALLEY or CT.**, *Turnmill-street, Clerkenwell*, is the second turning on the right hand going from Turnmill-street in Peter-street; or about seven houses on the left hand from Saffron-hill in the opposite direction.

**BULL'S-HEAD-CT.**—1. is in *Great Peter-street, Westminster*, at the west end of that street by the Horseferry-road, and nearly opposite Duck-lane.—2. is in *Cowcross, West Smithfield*, the first turning on the right hand from Snow-hill.—3. is in *Newgate-street*, the third turning on the right hand from Cheapside, two doors eastward of Butcher-hall-lane.—4. is in *Lawrence-lane, Cheapside*, at the back of No. 97.—5. is in *Newington Causeway*, the first turning on the left hand going from the King's-bench towards the Elephant and Castle.—6. is in *Fleet-street*, near No. 188.—7. is at No. 101, *Tottenham-court-road*.—8. is in *Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields*.—9. is at No. 94, *Wood-street, Cheapside*.

**BULL'S-HEAD-PASSAGE**, *Gracechurch-street*, is at No. 81, and leads into Leaden-hall-market.

**BULL'S-HEAD-PASSAGE**, *Wood-street, Cheapside*, is opposite Love-lane, and leads into Oat-lane and Noble-street.

**BULL-INN**, *Holborn*, is an old established inn and coach office at No. 121, about a furlong on the right hand side of the street going from Farringdon-street.

**BULL-INN**, *Bishopsgate*, is another old established house at No. 91, about a furlong on the left hand from Cornhill and Gracechurch-street.

**BULL-INN**, *Aldgate*, is another considerable establishment of a similar nature, a few doors on the left hand going from Leadenhall and Fenchurch-streets towards Whitechapel.

**BULL-LANE**, *Stepney*, is opposite the west side of the church, and leads towards Whitechapel.

**BULL-AND-MOUTH-INN**, *St. Martin's-le-Grand*, is a large newly built establishment opposite the New Post-office, erected in a style of architecture much resembling the domestic style of Sir Christopher Wren's period. It was designed by Mr. Savage, the architect of Chelsea church, who has contrived a sculptured sign of the *Bull and Mouth*, of humorous proportions. The inn is said to have derived its name from having been the sign of the Boulogne-mouth or harbour, and that its present name is a corruption.

**BULLOCK-CT.**, *Whitecross-street*, *St. Luke's*, is about a quarter of a mile on the right hand from Cripplegate church, and nearly opposite Playhouse-yard. It leads into Blue-anchor-alley.

**BULL-STAKE-CT.**, *High-street*, *White-chapel*, is the first turning to the westward of the church.

**BULL-STAIRS**, *Upper Ground-street*, *Christ Church*, is at the end of Bull-alley, about a furlong westward of the Surrey abutment of Blackfriars'-bridge.

**BULL-WALL**, *Chelsea*, is at No. 18, *Paradise-row*, about the middle of the south side, and leads to the Thames.

**BULL-WHARF**, *Queenhithe*, *Upper Thames-street*, is the south end of Bull-wharf-lane, going from No. 62, *Upper Thames-street*. Goods are received at this wharf from and despatched to Newcastle, Maidstone, Bristol, Guildford, Bishop's-Stortford, Dartford and Kingston, and their several vicinities.

**BULL-WHARF-LANE**, *Upper Thames-street*, is at No. 62, by *Queenhithe*, and about the third of a mile on the left hand going from London-bridge towards Blackfriars.

**BULL-YARD**.—1. is in *White Horse-street*, *Ratcliffe*, two houses on the left hand from Butcher-row, *Ratcliffe-cross*, going towards the Commercial-road.—2. is in *Windmill-street*, *Haymarket*, about fourteen houses on the left hand from Piccadilly, and three houses from *Queen-street*.—3. is in *Fan-street*, *Goswell-street*. [See **BULL-COURT**.]—4. is in *Back-hill*, *Hatton Garden*, the first turning on the right from *Leather-lane*, *Holborn*.—5. is in *Gray's-inn-lane*, six houses southward of *Liquorpond-street*.

**BULLY-RAG-ROW**, *Bethnal-green*, is about a furlong eastward of the green, at the back of the corner formed by *Green-street* and *Globe-street*.

**BULSTRODE-MEWS**, *Mary-le-bone-lane*, are eight houses from *High-street*, and four houses northward of *Bulstrode-street*.

**BULSTRODE-ST.**, *Manchester-square*, is the fourth turning on the right hand, about a quarter of a mile from *Oxford-street*, leading to No. 48, *Welbeck-street*. It derives its name from *Bulstrode Park*, near *Beaconsfield*, in *Buckinghamshire*, formerly a seat of the Duke of Portland, on whose estate this street is built.

**BUNCHES-ALLEY**, *Thrall-street*, *Spital-fields*, is the first turning on the right hand from *Brick-lane*, about one-fifth of a mile north from *Whitechapel church*.

**BUNHILL-CT.**, *Bunhill-row*, turns off at No. 54, eight houses southward of *Featherstone-street*.

**BUNHILL-Flds'. BURIAL GROUND**, *City-road*, is on the left hand side of the road going from *Finsbury-square*. "This spacious cemetery," says *Maitland*, "was anciently called *Bon hill*, or *good hill*," but I rather suspect *Bone hill*, from its very ancient use as a burial ground. In the dreadful pestilence of 1665, it was set apart, walled in at the expense of the City, and consecrated, as a common cemetery for the interment of such dead bodies as could not be buried in the parochial church-yards. Some time after this, *Mr. Tindal* took a lease of it, and converted it into a burial ground for Dissenters, for which use it has been ever since, and is still appropriated.

**BUNHILL - ROW FREE - SCHOOL**.—[See **HABERDASHERS' SCHOOL**.]

**BUNHILL-ROW**, *St. Luke's*, is the first street westward of *Finsbury-square* and the *Artillery Ground*; it extends from No. 63, *Chiswell-street*, to *Old-street*, opposite *St. Luke's Hospital*. In this street are the *Artillery Ground* and the head-quarters of the *London Militia*.—[See **ARTILLERY GROUND**.]

**BURBRIDGE-ST.**, *Lambeth-marsh*, is the first turning on the right hand from the *Marsh-gate*.

**BURDEN-ST.**, *Berkeley-square*, is nearly opposite *Mount-street*, in *Davies-street*, and three houses on the right hand from the square; it leads into *John-street*.

**BURDETT-PL.**, *Kent-road*, is near the Surrey Canal.

**BURDETT-ST.**, *Walworth-common*, is in Lock's-fields.

**BURDETT-ST.**, *Westminster-road*, is near the Asylum for Female Orphans.

**BURFORD-CT.**, *Poplar*, is in Burford-terrace, described below.

**BURFORD-TERR.**, *Poplar*, is at the end of Robin Hood-lane, East India Dock-road.

**BURGESS-ST.**, *Cripplegate*, is in Wood-street, Cheapside.

**BURKE'S-RENTS**, *Golden-lane*, are in Bell-alley, the fifth turning on the left from Barbican.

**BURLEIGH-CT.**, *Strand*, is the second turning on the left in Burleigh-street, at No. 365 in the Strand.

**BURLEIGH-ST.**, *Strand*, is about the middle of the north side of the Strand, and leads to Exeter-street. It was named from its contiguity to the mansion of the great Lord Treasurer Burleigh.

**BURLINGTON-ARCADE**, *Piccadilly*, an arcade lighted by skylights from above, consisting of a double row of handsome shops, with dormitories above them, leading from Piccadilly to Cork-street, Burlington-gardens, by the side of Burlington House. It was designed by Samuel Ware, Esq.

**BURLINGTON-GARDENS**, is a street at the back of *Burlington-house*, and extends from No. 24, Old Bond-street to Vigo-lane. It derives its name from being built on the spot which was formerly the garden of Lord Burlington's town house.

**BURLINGTON-HOUSE**, *Piccadilly*, is about a quarter of a mile on the right hand from the Haymarket, opposite Duke-street, St. James's. Lord Clarendon in his history of the rebellion describes this spot, as "a place called Pickadilly, which was a fair house for entertainment and gaming, with handsome gravel walks, with shades, and where were an upper and lower bowling-green, whither very many of the nobility and gentry of the best quality resorted, both for exercise and conversation." This was written in 1640, and the street was completed in 1642, as far as the corner of Berkeley-street. The first good house built in it was Burlington-house, the site of which was chosen by its noble founder, "because he was certain no one would build beyond him."

The mansion is enclosed from the street by a lofty brick wall, which has three entrances to a spacious court-yard, and a noble Doric colonnade that leads to the house. The front is of Portland stone, designed by that celebrated amateur architect the great Earl of Burlington. The apartments are numerous, splendid and in good taste. The hall and staircase are painted by Sebastian Ricci.

**BURLINGTON-MEWS**, are at No. 12, *Cork-street*, *Burlington-gardens*.

**BURLINGTON-MEWS, NEW**, *Regent-street*, are about the fifth of a mile on the left hand, at No. 151, *Regent-street*, going from No. 44, *Piccadilly*.

**BURLINGTON-MEWS, OLD**, are at No. 185, *Regent-street*, near the foregoing.

**BURLINGTON-PL.**—1. is at No. 97, *Broad-street*, *Ratcliffe*, opposite Stone-stairs.—2. is in the *Old Kent-road*, nearly opposite Albany-road.

**BURLINGTON-ST., NEW**, *Regent-street*, is about a quarter of a mile on the left hand going from *Piccadilly*; it leads into *Saville-row*.

**BURLINGTON-ST., OLD**, is the second turning on the right hand in *Vigo-lane*, going from *Regent-street*, and extends to *Boyle-street*.

**BURMAN'S-ROW**, *Green-street*, *Bethnal-green*, is part of the south side of the *Green*, and nearly opposite *Chester-place*.

**BURNE'S-PL.**, *Lisson-green*, is at No. 25, *Chapel-street*, *Lisson-green*.

**BURNETT'S-RENTS**, *Southwark*, are behind No. 260, *Kent-street*.

**BUROSS-ST.**, *Commercial-road*, is near *Cannon-street*, *St. George's* in the East.

**BURR-ST.**, *Lower East Smithfield*, is near a quarter of a mile eastward of the Tower, and extends from the eastern boundary wall of *St. Katherine Docks* to *Nightingale-lane*, and is about a furlong in length.

**BURROW'S-BLDES.**, *Blackfriars'-road*, forms part of the west side of the road, nearly opposite *Surrey chapel*, and extends from *Charlotte-street* to *George's-row*.

**BURROW'S-MEWS**, is at the back or west side of *Burrow's-buildings* aforesaid.

**BURSAR-ST.**, *Southwark*, is at No. 154, *Tooley-street*.

**BURTON-BLDS.**—1. is in *Back-lane* at the north end of *Mercer's-row*, *Shadwell*.—2. or *PLACE*, is at No. 8, *Clifford-street*, *Blackfriars'-road*.

**BURTON-CRESCENT**, *Russell-square*, is a spacious handsome crescent, erected by James Burton, Esq., whose name it bears, on ground belonging to the Skinner's Company. It commences at the north end of *Marchmont-street*, *Great Coram-street*, *Brunswick-square*, and extends by *Leigh-street*, *Burton-street* and *Speldhurst-street*, to *Mabledon-place*, which continues its chord or straight side into the *New-road*.

**BURTON-PL.**, *Blackfriars'-road*.—[See **BURTON-BUILDINGS**.

**BURTON-RENTS**, *Shoreditch*, are in *Holywell-street*, near *Norton-Falgate*.

**BURTON-ST.**, *Tavistock-square*, is situated behind the east side of the square, and derives its name from the same circumstances as *Burton-crescent*, which *see*.

**BURTON-ST.**, *Walworth*, is in *Portland-street*, *Walworth Common*.

**BURY-CT.**, *St. Mary-Axe*, is the fourth turning on the right hand from *Leaden-hall-street*.

**BURY-PL.**—1. is in *Bloomsbury*, and is the continuation of *Lyon-street* from *High Holborn*; it extends from No. 30, *Hart-street*, to No. 66, *Great Russell-street*.—2. is in *St. Mary-Axe*, at No. 19.

**BURY-ST.**, *Brompton*, is near *Queen's Elms*.

**BURY-ST.**, *Clerkenwell*, is in *Little Sutton-street*.

**BURY-ST.**, *St. James's*, is the first turning eastward, and parallel to *St. James's-street*, and extends from No. 81, *Jermyn-street*, to *King-street*.

**BURY-ST.**, *St. Mary-Axe*, is parallel to *St. Mary-Axe*; entering by a small court at No. 10, it leads to *Bevis Marks*.

**BURY-ST.**, *Oxford-street*, is near *Portland chapel*.

**BURYING-GROUND-ALLEY**, *Bunhill-row*, is in *Chequer-alley*, about the middle of the north side entering from No. 99, *Bunhill-row*, or at No. 107, *Whitecross-street*.

**BURYING-GROUND-PASSAGE**, *Paradise-street*, *Mary-le-bone*, is at the west end of that street and leads into *Paddington-street*.

**BUSBY-CT.**, *Bethnal Green*, is the second turning on the left in *James-street*, going from No. 124, *Church-street*; it leads into *Oakley-street*, *Thomas-street* and *Brick-lane*.

**BUSBY-Sq.**, *Bethnal Green*, adjoins the above.

**BUSH-CT.**, *Southwark*, is at No. 19, *Stoney-street*.

**BUSH-LANE**, *Cannon-street*, is opposite *St. Swithin's-lane* and leads into *Upper Thames-street*, about the fifth of a mile on the right hand from *London-bridge*.

**BUSH-LANE, LITTLE**, is at No. 23, *Bush-lane*, *Cannon-street*, and leads into *Upper Thames-street*.

**BUSHEL'S-CT.**, *Southwark*, is opposite No. 9, *Stoney-street* and is the first turning on the right from the *Clink*, towards the *Borough Market*.

**BUSHEL'S-RENTS**, *Wapping*, are the second turning on the left below the *Hermitage-bridge*, and lead into *Great Hermitage-street*.

**BUTCHERS'-HALL**, *Pudding-lane*, is four doors on the left hand from No. 5, *Eastcheap*. It has been lately rebuilt after having been destroyed by fire in 1829. The company of butchers appears to be of great antiquity, for in the 26th of Henry II., A.D. 1180, it was fined for setting up a guild without the king's licence. They were not incorporated till the 3d of James I. who on the 16th September, 1605, granted them a charter by letters patent, under the name of "*The Master, Wardens and Commonalty of the Art or Mystery of Butchers of the City of London*." It is a livery company and stands the twenty-fourth on the city list.

**BUTCHERS' CHARITABLE INSTITUTION**, is held at the house of Mr. B. Pride, its *Secretary*, No. 13, *Chichester-rents*, *Chancery-lane*.

**BUTCHER - HALL - LANE**, *Newgate-street*, is a few doors on the right from *Cheapside*, and leads to *Little Britain* and *Smithfield*.

**BUTCHER-RROW**.—1. is near *Ratcliffe-cross*, and extends from the east end of *Broad-street*, at No. 61, to *Brook-street* and *White-Horse-street*.—2. is at No. 80, *Upper East Smithfield*.—3. is in *St. George's Market*, *St. George's-fields*, at the north-west side of the market, and leads towards the *London-road*.

**BUTLER'S - ALMS - HOUSES**, *Chapel-street, Westminster*, were founded in 1675, by Mr. Nicholas Butler, who built and endowed them for two poor men and their wives.

**BUTLER'S-ALLEY**, *Finsbury*, is at the north end of Moor-lane, on the left hand from No. 87, Fore-street; it leads into Ropemaker's-street, Finsbury-square.

**BUTLER'S - BLDGS.**—1. is in *George-street, Spitalfields*, the first turning on the right hand northward of Spicer-street, and near No. 82, Brick-lane.—2. is in *Upper East Smithfield*, about a quarter of a mile on the left hand from Tower-hill, and leads into Cartwright-square and Rosemary-lane.—3. is in *Artillery-lane, Southwark*, about the middle of the south side, and the second turning on the right hand down Crucifix-lane going from Bermondsey-street.

**BUTLER'S-CT.**, *Houndsditch*, is about half way down on the right hand side.

**BUTLER'S - WHARF**, *Shad Thames, Horselydown*, is opposite Thomas-street, about half a mile below London-bridge.

**BUTTON-ALLEY**, *Finsbury*, is in Ropemaker's-street, Finsbury-place.

**BUTTON-CT.**, *Bishopsgate*, is the first turning on the left hand in Acorn-alley, going from Bishopsgate Without.

**BUTTON'S-ENTRY**, *Stepney*, is at the north end of White-Horse-street, and nearly opposite the workhouse.

**BUTTRESS-ST.**, *Whitechapel*, is in Luke-street.

**BUXTON-PL.**, *Lambeth*, is nearly half a mile on the right hand side of the road going from Westminster-bridge, opposite the terrace, and near to the Three Stags, by New Bethlem; it leads from Lambeth New Chapel towards the church.

**BYCE-CT.**, *Blue-Anchor-yard, Rosemary-lane*, is the third turning on the right hand in going from Rosemary-lane towards Upper East Smithfield.

**BYDE-ST.**, *Bethnal-green*, is the north side of Anchor-street, and extends from Swan-yard to Club-row.

**BYFIELD - PL.**, *Charlotte-street, Blackfriars'-road*, is a few houses on the right hand between Surrey Chapel and Gravel-lane, by the north-east corner of Nelson-square.

**BYNG'S-BLDGS.**, *Hoxton*, are in Hoxton-town, a short distance from Old-street-road.

## C.

**CABBAGE-ALLEY**, *Bermondsey*, is near the middle of the north side of Long-lane, a few houses westward of the King's Head.

**CABINET-CT.**, *Spitalfields*, is a turning in Duke-street, towards Bethnal-green.

**CABLE-CT.**, *Rosemary-lane*, turns off at No. 42, Cable-street.

**CABLE-PL.**, *Cable-street, Wellclose-square*, is opposite Short-street, and at the back of the houses, from Nos. 40 to 55.

**CABLE-ST.**, *Wellclose-square*, is the east continuation of Rosemary-lane, Tower-hill, and extends from White Lion-street to the New-road, St. George's in the East.

**CABLE-ST.**, *Edgware-road*, turns off at No. 7, John-street West, by No. 78, Edgware-road.

**CADDICK'S-ROW**, *Whitehall*, is about thirty houses on the left, going from Charing-cross towards Westminster-bridge; it is opposite the Admiralty, and leads into Great Scotland-yard.

**CADOGAN-MEWS**, *Sloane-street, Chelsea*, are the first turning on the left going from Knightsbridge.

**CADOGAN-PL.**, *Sloane-street, Chelsea*, is opposite No. 76, and the Cadogan Arms, about one-third of a mile on the left from Knightsbridge.

**CADOGAN-PL., UPPER**, *Sloane-street, Chelsea*, is opposite No. 50, about one quarter of a mile on the left from Knightsbridge.

**CADOGAN-PL., LOWER**, is at the south end of Cadogan-square, opposite No. 119, Sloane-street.

**CADOGAN-PL., LITTLE**, is behind the east side of the above named square.

**CADOGAN-Sq.**, is the large planted opening on the east side of Sloane-street.

**CADOGAN-ST.**, turns off at No. 125, Sloane-street.

**CADOGAN-ST., UPPER**, is also in Sloane-street, near the preceding.

**CADOGAN-ST., Brompton**, is in Marlborough-road, leading from the King's-road, Chelsea, towards Brompton.

**CADOGAN-TERR.**, is at No. 110, Sloane-street, aforesaid.

**CAIN'S-ALLEY**, *Southwark*, is at Bankside, between the Surrey ends of Blackfriars and Southwark bridges,

**CAIN'S-CT.**, *Church-lane, Whitechapel*, is about the middle of the east side of Cain's-place.

**CAIN'S-PL.**, *Church-lane, Whitechapel*, is the first turning on the right hand, about six houses from No. 65, Cable-street, Wells close-square.

**CALEDONIAN ASYLUM, THE**, *Copenhagen-fields, Islington*. The Corporation of the Caledonian Asylum for supporting and educating the Children of Soldiers, Sailors and Marines, natives of Scotland, and of indigent Scotch parents resident in London, and not entitled to parochial relief, was instituted and incorporated in 1815. This charitable institution derives its origin from a resolution passed in 1808, at a meeting of the Highland Society of London, and has received great patronage from the British public in all parts of its vast empire.

In 1816, the directors purchased the freehold premises in Cross-street, Hatton Garden, which had belonged to the Gaelic chapel, but have since removed to a spacious, handsome and commodious building, erected by themselves in Copenhagen-fields, Islington.

The society is governed by the King, as *Patron*; H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex, *President*; the Dukes of Gordon, Athol, Montrose and Wellington, Viscount Melville, Lord Lynedoch, Sir Charles Forbes, Bart. and Lord Saltoun, *Vice Presidents*; Viscount Glenorchy, Lords Strathaven and P. J. Stuart, Alexander Grant, Esq. and twenty-two other distinguished and active gentlemen, *Directors*; Alexander Glennie, Thomas Hutcheon, and James Gordon Duff, Esqs., *Treasurers*; Donald Makinnon, M.D., *Physician*; Charles Bell, Esq., F.R.S., *Surgeon*; the Rev. John Lees, A.M., *Superintendent and Secretary*; and Mr. John Ross, *Collector*.

**CALEDONIAN SOCIETY, THE**, for affording relief to Distressed and Destitute Persons of all countries and descriptions, was established in 1820, and hold their meetings at No. 25, Old Burlington-street. John Gay, Esq., is *Treasurer*.

**CALENDAR-CT.**, is in *Drury-lane*.

**CALENDAR-YARD**, *Long-alley, Moorfields*, is the sixth turning on the left hand going from Moorfields towards Sun-street, and nearly opposite Ball-alley.

**CALICO - BLDGS.**, *Printers'-place, Bermondsey*, is on the east side of the Neckinger-road, facing Prospect-row and Parker's-row, and is about a quarter of a mile from Hickman's Folly, Dockhead.

**CALMEL-BLDGS.**, *Portman-square*, is the second turning on the right in Orchard-street, Portman-square, leading into Edward's-mews and Duke-street.

**CALTHORPE-PL.**—1. is in *Paradise-row, Chelsea*, opposite No. 12, and is the first turning on the left hand, a few yards from the Royal Hospital going towards Battersea-bridge.—2. is in *Gray's-inn-road*, near Calthorpe-street, and receives its name from Lord Calthorpe, on whose estate it has been built by the Messrs. Cubitts.

**CALTHORPE-ST.**, *Gray's-inn-road*, is a new handsome street, on the same estate as the last. It turns off at No. 43, Upper North-place, Gray's-inn-road, nearly opposite to Guildford-street.

**CALVERT-BLDGS.**, *Southwark*, turns off at No. 240, St. Margaret's-hill.

**CALVERT-ST.**, *Old Gravel-lane*, is about a quarter of a mile on the right hand side going from Ratcliffe-highway, and nearly opposite No. 28; it leads into Tench-street and the London Docks.

**CAMBERWELL FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL**, was founded and endowed by the Rev. Edward Wilson, Vicar of Camberwell, in the reign of James I., who granted him letters patent, dated 29th of September, in the 13th year of his reign. The rectors of Lambeth, Newington Butts and St. Olave, Southwark, the Vicar of Carshalton, the vicar and churchwardens of Camberwell, the patron of the vicarage, (then Sir Edmund Bowyer, who gave his name to the lane so called,) with other persons, were appointed governors. The above named persons, and their successors, have the nomination of the masters, and appoint new governors as vacancies occur. The number of boys is limited to twelve. The present official governors, are the Rev. G. D'Oyly, D.D., *Rector of Lambeth*; the Rev. Arthur Onslow, *Rector of Newington Butts*; the Rev. A. H. Kenny, D.D., *Rector of St. Olaves*; the Rev. W. Rose, *Vicar of Carshalton*; the

Rev. J. G. Storie, *Vicar of Camberwell*; Sir Thomas Smythe, Bart., *Patron of the Vicarage*.

**CAMBRIDGE-CIRCUS**, *Hackney*, is near Cambridge-street in the Hackney-road.

**CAMBRIDGE-CRESCENT**, *Hackney*, is near to the above.

**CAMBRIDGE-HEATH**, *Hackney-road*, is about a mile and an eighth from Shoreditch church, by the turnpike towards Hackney.

**CAMBRIDGE-ROAD**.—[See DOG-BOW.

**CAMBRIDGE-PL.**—1. is in *Cleveland-street, Fitzroy-square*, on the west side of the square, between Carburton-street and Buckingham-street.—2. is at *Cambridge Heath, Hackney-road*, a few doors on the left hand from the turnpike towards Hackney.—3. is also in the *Hackney-road*, and extends from Great Cambridge-street towards the Nag's Head.

**CAMBRIDGE-ST., GREAT**, *Hackney-road*, is about half a mile on the left hand side of the road going from Shoreditch church; it leads towards Dalston.

**CAMBRIDGE-ST., LITTLE**, *Hackney-road*, is about eight doors on the left in Great Cambridge-street, going from the Hackney-road.

**CAMBRIDGE-ST., Golden-square**, is the north continuation of Windmill street, Haymarket, and leads into Broad-street, Poland-street, and to No. 365, Oxford-street.

**CAMBRIDGE-TERR., Regent's-park**, is a handsome row of houses on the east side of the Regent's-park, between the Colosseum and Chester-terrace. It is named after his Majesty's royal brother, the Duke of Cambridge. The centre, and the two wings are ornamented with porticoes of the Roman Doric order, with rusticated columns. The plantations on the side next the Colosseum add materially to the effect of the architecture, which was designed by Mr. Nash.

**CAMBRIDGE-TERR., Hackney**, is near the Canal-bridge, Cambridge Heath, Hackney-road.

**CAMBRIDGE-TERR., Islington**, is in the Lower-road, and leads from Islington-green to Ball's-Pond turnpike.

**CAMDEN-CT., Cripplegate**, is at the north end of Grub-street, three houses on the left hand going from Chiswell-street.

**CAMDEN-GARDENS, Bethnal-green**, is at the east end of Wilmot-street.

**CAMDEN-PL., Kentish-town**, is on the right hand side of the road leading to Highgate, nearly opposite the Windsor Castle Tavern and Tea Gardens.

**CAMDEN-ROW AND PL., Bethnal-green New-road**, forms part of the south side, and is about three quarters of a mile on the right hand from Shoreditch by Willmott-street, near the green.

**CAMDEN-ST., Pancras**, is a street of large houses, and leads from the high road, near the new workhouse.

**CAMDEN-ST., East-lane, Waltham**, is the second turning on the left hand about a furlong from High-street, and extends to Lock's-fields.

**CAMDEN-ST., Islington**, is in the Lower-road, and leads from Islington-green to Ball's-Pond turnpike.

**CAMEL-BLDGS., Orchard-street, Portman-square**.—[See CALMEL'S-BUILDINGS.

**CAMERA-ST., Chelsea**, is at the corner of Park-terrace, King's-road.

**CAMMS-BLDGS., Stepney**, are in Catherine-street, Commercial-road, the third turning on the right from Cannon-street-road.

**CAMOMILE-MEWS, Bishopsgate**, are at No. 15, in Camomile-street, and at fifteen houses on the right hand from Bishopsgate-street.

**CAMOMILE-ST., Bishopsgate**, is the first turning on the right hand, nearly a quarter of a mile northward of Cornhill, and opposite Wormwood-street, a few doors south from Houndsditch, and leads into St. Mary-Axe, nearly opposite Bevis Marks.

**CAMP'S ALMS-HOUSES, Wormwood-street**, were founded by Mr. Lawrence Camp, for the relief of six poor people of the parish of Allhallows, London-wall.

**CAMPERDOWN-PL., Snow's-fields**, is the sixth turning on the left hand from No. 238, Bermondsey-street.

**CAMPION-LANE, Upper Thames-street**, is about the sixth of a mile on the left hand from London-bridge, by the side of Allhallows church, opposite Suffolk-lane.

**CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 13, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate**. This trading company was established in 1826,

in aid of our Anglo-American Colonies of Canada. It is conducted under the management of Charles Bosanquet, Esq., Governor; Edmund Ellice, Esq., Deputy Governor; John Easthope, Esq., M.P., Robert Biddulph, Esq., and ten other Directors; Nicholas S. Price, Esq., Secretary; and Mr. John Perry, Chief Clerk.

CANADA-CT., *Finsbury*, is in Little Cheapside, Long-alley, Moorfields.

CANAL-PL.—1. is in *Mile-end*, near the Regent's Canal-bridge in the Mile-end-road.—2. is near the *Surrey Canal* in the *Old Kent-road*.

CANAL-ROW, *Bermondsey*, is a few houses below East-lane-stairs, Bermondsey-wall.

CANADINES-BLDGS., *Westminster*, turns off at No. 11, Gray-coat-place, opposite the Gray Coat School, Westminster, by Strutton-ground.

CANDLEWICK-WARD, is bounded on the east by Bridge Ward, on the south by Bridge and Dowgate Wards, on the west by Dowgate and Walbrook Wards, and on the north by Langbourn Ward. Its principal streets are Great Eastcheap, the west end of Cannon-street and St. Martin's-lane, and its most remarkable buildings are the parish churches of St. Clements, Eastcheap, St. Mary, Abchurch, and St. Michael's, Crooked-lane.—[See these several streets and churches.

This ward derives its name from the street, now called Cannon-street, which was formerly called Candlewick or Candlewright-street, and was the residence of the principal wax and tallow chandlers, then called Candlewrights. It is divided into seven precincts, and is governed by an alderman (Samuel Birch, Esq.), a deputy and seven other common-councilmen, and other ward officers.

CANE-PL., *Southwark*, is at the south end of Gravel-lane, and near the east end of Bennett's-row, Blackfriars'-road.

CANNON, or CANON - ALLEY, *St. Paul's-church-yard*, is the north side of the church-yard, a few houses from Cheapside, and leads into Paternoster-row. It receives its name from having been in ancient times the residence of the canons of St. Paul's Cathedral.

CANNON-PL., *Mile-end*, is the first turning on the left hand going from the turnpike towards London; it leads into Mile-end-grove.

CANNON, or CANON-ROW, *Westminster*, extends from behind No. 49, Parliament-street to No. 9, Bridge-street. It derives its name as formerly consisting of the houses for the canons of St. Stephen's, Westminster, and was formerly called St. Stephen's, or Canon-row.

CANNON-ST., *Walbrook*, is a considerable street extending from Dowgate-hill, Budge-row and Walbrook into Eastcheap.

CANNON-ST., *St. George's in the East*, is at No. 143, Ratcliffe Highway, near the church, and extends to the Commercial-road; it is continued by Cannon-street-road to Whitechapel, a distance of about half a mile.

CANNON-ST., *Southwark*, is in the Mint, and is the continuation of Lamb-street from Blackman-street, into George-street and Great Suffolk-street.

CANON - ALLEY. — [See CANNON-ALLEY.

CANON-ROW.—[See CANNON-ROW.

CANTERBURY-BLDGS., *Lambeth*, are the continuation of Hercules-buildings, near Lambeth-terrace, going from the Asylum for Female Orphans towards Lambeth church.

CANTERBURY - CORNER, *Lambeth-walk*, is about the middle of Little Canterbury-place.

CANTERBURY COTTAGES, are in *Canterbury-place, Old Kent-road*.

CANTERBURY-CT.—1. is on *St. Andrew's-hill, Blackfriars*.—2. is at No. 53, *Phoenix-street, Spitalfields*.

CANTERBURY-PL., *Lambeth*, forms part of the south side of the road leading from the Three Stags to Lambeth church, commencing near the new chapel.

CANTERBURY-PL., *LITTLE, Lambeth*, is on the south side or back of the last described, and is the first turning on the right hand in Lambeth-walk. Besides these there are other places of the same name.—1. is in *Walworth*, which extends from the west end of Manor-row or place to Hartford-place.—2. is in *Eaton-street, Newington Butts*.—3. is near the *Surrey Canal, Old Kent-road*.

CANTERBURY-ROW, *Newington*, forms part of the east side of the Kennington-road, and leads from Newington church to Kennington-common, commencing about a quarter of a mile on the left hand from the said church.



**CANTERBURY-Sq.**, *Southwark*, is in Dean-street, beginning at two houses on the right hand from Tooley-street, about a quarter of a mile from London-bridge.

**CANTERBURY-Str.**, *Lambeth*, is in the Cornwall-road, near the Coburg Theatre.

**CANTERBURY-WALK**, *Lambeth*, is in Canterbury-buildings, behind No. 15, Lambeth-terrace by South-street; it leads to Canterbury-buildings.

**CANTON-Pl.**, *Poplar or Limehouse*, forms part of the north side of the East India Dock road, opposite Pennyfields, Poplar, and is nearly a quarter of a mile on the left hand eastward from Limehouse church going towards Blackwall.

**CAPEL-Ct.**, *Bartholomew-lane*, is the first turning on the right hand from the Royal Exchange, and is facing the east entrance of the Bank. It derives its name from being on the site of the mansion of Sir William Capel, who was Lord Mayor in 1503. It was erected in 1801 from the designs of James Peacock, Esq., and has been since considerably enlarged by the addition of a Foreign Stock Exchange. It has four entrances, one from Capel-court, one from Shorter's-court, and one from New-court, both in Throgmorton-street, and one from Hercules-court, Old Broad-street.

**CAPTAIN'S-WALK**, *Lambeth*, is in Vine-street, the second turning on the right from Narrow-wall.

**CAPTAIN COOK'S - PASSAGE**, *Commercial-road*, is in Patriot-street, James-street, St. George's in the East.

**CARBURTON-Str.**, *Fitzroy-square*, is the second turning on the right hand in Cleveland-street, going from the New-road, and nearly opposite to Grafton-street, Tottenham-court-road; it extends to Portland-road.

**CARDIGAN-Pl.**—1. is in *Upper Kennington-lane*, it forms part of the north side of the way by Kennington-cross, on the right hand going towards Vauxhall.—2. is in *Horton*.

**CARDIGAN-Str.**, turns off at No. 4, *Cardigan-place*, *Kennington*, before-mentioned.

**CARDINALS'-CAP-ALLEY**, *Southwark*, is at Bankside, between Blackfriars and Southwark-bridges.

**CARD'S-YARD**, *Bermondsey*, turns off at No. 35, *Bermondsey-street*.

**CAREY-LANE**, *Cheapside*, is the first turning on the right in Gutter-lane, going from Maiden-lane, Wood-street, and leads into Foster-lane, opposite the New Post-office.

**CAREY-Pl.**, *Lambeth*, is in Oakley-street, Westminster-bridge-road, by the Oakley-arms; it leads into Carey-street and towards Lambeth-marsh.

**CAREY-Str.**, *Lambeth-marsh*, is the first turning on the north, and parallel to Oakley-street; its entrance is by Green-row, nearly opposite James-street.

**CAREY-Str.**, *Westminster*, is in Vincent-street, Vauxhall-bridge-road.

**CAREY-Str.**, *Lincoln's-inn-fields*, is the first turning on the left hand in Chancery-lane going from Fleet-street, and leads into Portugal-street and Clare-market.

**CARLISLE CHAPEL**, *Kennington-lane*, is an episcopal chapel of ease to St. Mary, Lambeth, and is situated between Pleasant-row and Mansion-house-row, on the east side of Kennington-lane, about a furlong on the left hand going from the Plough and Harrow.

**CARLISLE-GREEN**, *Lambeth*, is in Carlisle-lane, the next described.

**CARLISLE-LANE**, *Lambeth*, is in Mount-street, Westminster-bridge-road, two or three houses southward of the Marsh-gate, on the right hand leading to Carlisle-place.

**CARLISLE-Pl.**, *Carlisle-lane*, *Lambeth*, is the continuation of the last towards Lambeth church.

**CARLISLE-Sq.**, *Lambeth*, is the first turning on the right in Carlisle-lane, a few yards beyond the Marsh-gate.

**CARLISLE-Str.**, *Soho-square*, is a short street, at No. 34, on the west side, intersecting Dean-street at No. 67, and leading into Little Chapel-street and Wardour-street.

**CARLISLE-Str.**, *Edgware-road*, is at No. 42, Earl-street, West Portman-place, on the right hand side of the Edgware-road.

**CARLTON-CHAMBERS**, *Regent-street*, is a large handsome building, at Nos. 4, 8 and 12, on the east side, fitted up as sets of chambers for gentlemen and professional men.

**CARLTON-PL.**, *Kennington*, is the first turning on the left hand in White Hart-row going from Kennington-lane, or the third turning on the right from Clayton-place, Clapham-road, Newington.

**CARMARTHEN-ST.**, *Bedford-square*.—[See UNIVERSITY-STREET.

**CARNABY - MARKET**, *Golden-square*, the west end of Broad-street, on the right from Berwick-street, Oxford-street, having Marlborough-street on the north, and Broad-street on the south-west. It was formerly called Marlborough Market, after the great Duke of that name. It is erected on the site of the western portion of a piece of waste ground, anciently called the Pest Field, from a lazaretto that was erected there in 1665, for the reception of persons seized with the plague. Some thousands who died in that calamitous year were interred in the cemetery, which was in a distant part of the ground.

**CARNABY-ST.**, *Carnaby Market*, is on the west side of the above described market, and extends from No. 28, Great Marlborough-street to No. 22, Silver-street, Golden-square.

**CAROL'S-CT.**, *Charles-street*, *Horsely-down*, is at the back of No. 18, the corner of New-street, Dockhead.

**CAROLINA COFFEE-HOUSE**, is at No. 25, Birchin-lane, four houses on the left from Cornhill.

**CAROLINA-WHARF**, *Rotherhithe*, is in Rotherhithe-street, nearly opposite Clarence-street.

**CAROLINE - COTTAGES**, *Kennington*, are in the Oval, between Kennington-common and Vauxhall-gardens.

**CAROLINE-CT.**, *Great Saffron-hill*, is opposite Charles-street, Hatton Garden, or the third turning on the right hand going from Holborn-hill along Field-lane.

**CAROLINE-MEWS**, *Bedford-square*, are about the middle of the east side of Caroline-street, and nearly opposite Tavistock-street, Tottenham-court-road; they lead into Charlotte-street.

**CAROLINE-PL.**—1. is in *Mecklenburgh-square*, opposite No. 16, and the second turning on the right hand from Gray's-inn-lane, on the east side of the Foundling Hospital.—2. is opposite to No. 131, *John-street-road*.—3. is by No. 162, *Kingsland-road*.—4. is in the *City-road*, opposite Fountain-place, and forms part of the

north side, about a furlong on the right hand from Old-street going towards Islington; it extends from Plumber-street to City-terrace.—5. is by No. 1, *Portman-place*, *Edgware-road*.—6. is at No. 102, *Goswell-street*.—7. is at No. 7, *Baker's-row*, *Clerkenwell*.—8. is at No. 17, *Castle-street*, *York-street*, *Westminster*.—9. is in *Queen-street*, *Chelsea*.—10. is in *Marlborough-road*, *Brompton*.—11. is in *Trevor-square*, *Knightbridge*.—12. is at No. 6, *Marston-street*, *Somers'-town*.—13. is at No. 34, *Elliott's-row*, *Prospect-place*, *St. George's Fields*.—14. is in *Henry-street*, *Stepney*.—15. is at No. 13, *Gibraltar-row*, *Hackney-road*.—16. is opposite *Church-street*, *Camberwell*.

**CAROLINE-ST.**, *Bedford-square*, extends from the south west corner of the square into Great Russell-street, ten houses on the left going from Tottenham-court-road.

**CAROLINE-ST.**, *Hackney-road*, is by No. 5, Norway-place, about a third of a mile on the right hand going from Shoreditch church.

**CAROLINE-ST.**, *Lambeth*, is by No. 41, Elizabeth-place, a few houses on the right from Kennington-cross.

**CAROLINE-ST.**, *Ratcliffe*, turns off at No. 20, Brook-street, Sun-tavern-fields.

**CARON'S ALMS HOUSES**, *Vauxhall*, are situated in Kingston-road near Vauxhall turnpike, and were founded in 1622, by Noel, Baron of Caron, who was then ambassador from the States General. They consist of seven detached rooms for as many poor women of the parish of Lambeth, with an allowance of £4. a year each, to be paid out of adequate estates which are left charged for this purpose. In 1678, in consequence of some dispute, the Court of Chancery established it in perpetuity. Over the entrance gate is a Latin inscription, signifying that they were founded by the Baron Noel de Caron, in the year 1622, the thirty-second year of his embassy.

**CARPENTERS' - BLDGS.**, *London-wall*, is opposite the south-east corner of Broker-row, about three houses westward of Winchester-street.

**CARPENTERS' - HALL**, *Carpenters' - buildings*, *London-wall*, is situated in the last mentioned buildings. It is an ancient building, having escaped the fire of London, and is at present used as a carpet warehouse.

The Carpenters' Company is a very ancient fraternity, having been incorporated by letters patent of Edward III., in the year 1344, by the name of "The Master, Wardens, Assistants and Commonalty, of the Mystery of the Freemen of the Carpenters of the City of London," with a power to make bye laws for their better regulation.

This company are trustees to the following excellent charities, namely, that of *Thomas Gittins*, who bequeathed, in July 1587, certain messuages in London-wall for the aid of three poor freemen of the company; that of *Richard Wyatt*, who bequeathed, in March 1618, certain property at Henley-upon-Thames, then let at £7. and now at £20. a year, to be divided among thirteen poor widows; that of *John Day*, who by will dated February 27, 1629, gave a messuage in Bishopsgate Without, now occupied by Mr. Benjamin Godfrey Windus, to be divided among ten poor widows; that of *John Read*, who in March 1651, gave certain messuages and other property in Bermondsey and other parts of Southwark, for ten poor freemen and widows; that of *William Pope*, who by will dated about 1678, charged certain premises in Coleman-street, with the yearly payment of £3. 10s., to be distributed to seven poor members of the company or their widows; those of *Samuel Burgin*, who in 1736, being then master of the company, gave £100., and Colonel *John Williams*, being then middle warden, gave £60. both for the use of the poor freemen and widows of the company; that of *William Reynolds*, who by his will dated the 9th August, 1768, gave £300. 3 per cent. South Sea Annuities, the dividends of which were to be distributed among nine poor freemen of the company; that of *Edward Fenner*, who left a messuage in St. Helen's for similar purposes; three messuages in the Almonry, Westminster, by an unknown donor; that of *William Higgins*, of Air-street, carpenter, who in 1801 gave £100. Navy 5 per cents. towards the support of the poor of the company; and others, the particulars and mode of distribution of which, are to be found in the reports of the Parliamentary Commissioners on the Endowed Charities of the City of London.

CARPENTERS'-PL., *Cambervell*, is in Bowyer-lane.

CARPENTERS'-RENTS, *Aldgate*, are in Jewry-street.

CARPENTERS'-ST., *Vine-street*, *Westminster*, is the third turning on the left hand, from No. 43, Milbank-street, leading to the Horseferry-road.

CARPENTER-ST., *Mount-street*, *Berkeley-square*, is six houses from Davies-street, at the north-west corner of the square, and leads into Mount-row.

CARPENTER'S-YARD.—1. is in *Half-Moon-street*, *Bishopsgate*, at the back of the Half Moon, a few yards on the right from Bishopsgate Without.—2. is in *Coleman-street*, *Old Jewry*.—3. is in *Long-lane*, *West Smithfield*.—4. is in *St. Dunstan's-alley*, six houses from St. Dunstan's-hill.

CARR-Sq., *Cripplegate*, is the third turning on the left hand in Moor-lane, about twelve houses from Fore-street.

CARR-YARD, *Rosemary-lane*, is the fourth turning on the right hand in Blue-Anchor-yard, going from Rosemary-lane towards Upper East Smithfield.

CARRIER-ST., *Church-street*, *St. Giles's*, is a street parallel, westward, to Dyot-street, and extends from Church-lane to Buckeridge-street.

CARRINGTON-MEWS, *May Fair*, is the second turning on the right hand in Chapel-street, going from No. 35, Curzon-street.

CARRINGTON-PL., *May Fair*, is the continuation of Down-street, Piccadilly. It leads into Hertford-street, at No. 17.

CARRINGTON-ST., *May Fair*, is on the south side of Shepherd's-market, about six houses on the left hand from White-horse-street, Piccadilly.

CARROL-PL., *Lambeth*, is a turning at No. 13, Church-street, facing the Stags, in Westminster-bridge-road, and leading down to the church.

CARRON-WHARF, *Upper Thames-street*, is opposite No. 224, about one-fifth of a mile east from Blackfriars'-bridge.

CARRON-WHARF, *Lower East Smithfield*, receives and delivers goods to and from Bridport, Axminster, Sherbourne, Glasgow, Paisley, Greenock, Harwich, Halifax, Manchester, Leeds, Louth and their respective vicinities.

CARRON-WHARF, *Upper Thames-street*, near Queenhithe, where all the various descriptions of cast iron work, manufactured at the Carron Works, in Scotland, may be obtained.

**CARTER-Ct., Redcross-street, Southwark,** is the first turning on the left hand from Park-street, Borough-market.

**CARTER-Ct., Houndsditch,** is the first turning on the right hand in Cutler-street, a few doors from Houndsditch.

**CARTER-LANE, GREAT, Doctors' Commons,** is the first turning on the left in Creed-lane, Ludgate-street. It extends to Paul's Chain, St. Paul's Church-yard.

**CARTER-LANE, LITTLE, Doctors' Commons,** is the continuation, eastward, of the last, and extends from Paul's Chain to No. 13, Old Change.

**CARTER-LANE, Tooley-street,** is the second turning on the right hand going from London-bridge.

**CARTER-ST., Bethnal-green,** is in Brick-lane, about three furlongs from Whitechapel. It extends into Spital-square.

**CARTERET-ST., Westminster,** is in the Broadway, at the west end of Tothil-street. It leads into Park-street.

**CARTERET-YARD, Westminster,** is in the middle of the west side of the above street.

**CARTHUSIAN-ST., Aldersgate-street,** is about eight or nine houses northward on the left hand from Barbican, and leads into Charter-house-square.

**CARTWRIGHT'S-BLDGS., Bermondsey,** are in the Grange-road, the fifth turning on the right hand from Bermondsey New-road towards Rotherhithe.

**CARTWRIGHT-Sq., Rosemary-lane,** is the south end of Cartwright-street, and leads into the middle of Upper East Smithfield.

**CARTWRIGHT-ST., Rosemary-lane,** is nearly a quarter of a mile on the right hand from the Minories. It leads to Cartwright-square and Upper East Smithfield.

**CASTLE-ALLEY, Royal Exchange,** is on the west side, and leading from Cornhill to the Bank of England.

**CASTLE-BAYNARD COPPER COMPANY, Upper Thames-street,** is at No. 12, between Anderson's and the Carron Company's Wharfs, about the sixth of a mile eastward of Blackfriars'-bridge.

**CASTLE-BAYNARD WARD,** derives its name from a once celebrated castle, built on the north bank of the Thames, by Baynard, a brave and noble soldier, who

came over with William the Norman, who bestowed upon him many marks of his favour. Among these he gave him the barony of Little Dunmow, which being forfeited to the Crown in 1111, by the traitorous practices of William Baynard, his successor, was given, together with the honours of Baynard Castle, by Henry I., to Gilbert, Earl of Clare, and his successors. From this nobleman, it descended in the female line, to Robert Fitzwalter, Castellan and Banner-bearer of London, in 1213. King John, making criminal overtures to the Castellan's daughter, aroused him and his brother barons, who made war upon the king, but being defeated, Fitzwalter and his more immediate associates were banished, Baynard's Castle, and two other dwellings belonging to him were demolished, and his daughter, Matilda the Fair, for rejecting the tyrant's unlawful suit, was poisoned. John afterwards invaded France in 1214, with a powerful army, when a truce was made between the kings of England and France for five years. There being a river or arm of the sea between the rival armies, an English knight called to those on the French side, and challenged any one to come over and take a joust or two with him. Robert Fitzwalter, who was with the French army, ferried over, and mounting his steed, accepted the challenge. At the first course he struck his adversary so violently with his long spear, that both man and horse fell to the ground. Fitzwalter's spear having been broke by the concussion, he returned to the French king. John exclaimed, "By God's tooth," his usual oath, "he were a king indeed who had such a knight;" and on being informed it was his injured subject, Fitzwalter, he concluded a peace with France, restored the Castellan to his honours and estates, and gave him permission to rebuild his castle of Baynard.

This brave baron died in 1234, and was buried in Dunmow. He was succeeded by his son Walter, who dying and leaving his son under age, it fell under the wardship of King Henry, who reclaimed them formally in 1303, before John Blount, then Mayor of London.

The ancient castle was destroyed by fire in 1428, and was rebuilt by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester. At his death, Henry VI. gave it to Richard, Duke of York, who resided here with his armed followers, to the number of four hundred men, during the important convention of the great men of the nation in 1458, the forerunner of

the civil wars between the Houses of York and Lancaster.

Baynard Castle was also the residence of Richard III. when he assumed the title of king; it was afterwards beautified and made more commodious by Henry VII., who frequently resided within its walls, and the Privy-council met here, on the 19th of July, 1553, for the purpose of proclaiming Queen Mary, at which time it was the property and the residence of William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke.

No trace now remains of this ancient and once magnificent edifice, the scene of so many strange and eventful transactions. A similar fate has attended most of the splendid castles and baronial residences that once crowded this interesting part of the city; such as the castle of Mountfichet, and another castle built by Edward II., which being afterwards appropriated for the reception and residence of the Papal legates, was called Legate's-inn; and also Beaumont's-inn, afterwards Huntingdon-house, a very noble mansion built in the 30th year of Edward IV., in Thames-street, opposite St. Peter's-hill; the city mansion of the family of Scroop, on the west side of Paul's-wharf; Berkeley's-inn or palace, in Addle-street; the stately palace belonging to the priors of Okeburn, in Wiltshire, which stood in Castle-lane, and many others of inferior note in this neighbourhood.

Castle-Baynard Ward is bounded on the west and north by the ward of Farringdon Within; on the east, by that of Queenhithe; and on the south, by the river Thames. Its principal streets are the western end of Upper Thames-street, St. Peter's-hill, St. Bennett's-hill, Addle-hill, Knight Rider-street, Paul's Chain, part of St. Paul's Church-yard and Ludgate-street, and the east sides of Creed-lane, Ave Maria-lane, and Warwick-lane, with a part of the western end of Paternoster-row. Its most remarkable public buildings are, the parish churches of St. Bennett's, Paul's Wharf; St. Andrew's, Wardrobe; and St. Mary Magdalen, and the Colleges of Heralds and Doctors' Commons.—[See *those several Places and Buildings.*

It is divided into twelve municipal precincts, and is governed by an alderman, (Joshua Jonathan Smith, Esq.) a deputy, and nine other common-councilmen, and other ward officers.

**CASTLE-Ct.**—1. is in the *Strand*, about a quarter of a mile on the left hand from

Charing-cross.—2. is in *Fleet-street*, the first turning on the left in Poppin's-court going from Fleet-street, in Harp-alley, Farringdon-street.—3. is in *Castle-street*, *Oxford-street*, four houses westward of Berner's-street.—4. is in *Fullwood's-rents*, *Holborn*, five houses on the right hand from Holborn, nearly opposite Chancery-lane.—5. is in *Piccadilly*, about twenty-three houses on the right hand from the Haymarket, and leads into Castle-street.—6. is in *Whitecross-street*, *Cripplegate*, at the back of Whitbread's brewery.—7. is in *Lawrence-lane*, *Cheapside*, about ten houses on the left hand from Cheapside, and leads into Mumford-court and Milk-street.—8. is in *Budge-row*, *Walling-street*, at No. 10, and leads into Cloak-lane.—9. is in *Castle-street*, *Turnmill-street*, *Clerkenwell*, the first turning on the left hand going from Turnmill-street towards Saffron-hill.—10. is in the *Kingsland-road*, about a furlong on the left hand from Shoreditch church, and opposite Union-street, Hackney-road.—11. is in *Birchin-lane*, *Cornhill*, at No. 23, and leads into Bell-yard and Gracechurch-street.—12. is in *Castle-street*, *Bethnal-green*, the second turning on the right hand going from the back of Shoreditch church eastward.—13. is in *Whitechapel*, the first turning on the left hand in Old Castle-street, going from Wentworth-street towards Whitechapel High-street.—14. is in *Castle-lane*, *Southwark*, about the middle of the east side of that lane, and opposite Morris's-walk.—15. is in *Southwark*, on the south side of Kent-street, about a quarter of a mile on the right hand from St. George's church.—16. is in *Westminster*, in Little Chapel-street, Broadway.—17. is in *Poplar*, at No. 63, Penny-fields.

**CASTLE-AND-FALCON-INN**, *THE*, *Aldersgate-street*, a considerable coach and waggon office and hotel, is situated about a furlong on the right hand going from Newgate-street along St. Martin's-le-grand, five houses northward of St. Ann's-lane, by the New Post-office.

**CASTLE-INN**, *Wood-street*, *Cheapside*, a large country inn and waggon office, is about twenty-six houses on the right hand going from Cheapside.

**CASTLE-LANE**.—1. is in *Westminster*, on the east end of James-street, Buckingham-gate, near York-street, and about a quarter of a mile on the right hand going from Buckingham-gate. It leads to El-

liott's brewery and Brewer-street, Pimlico.—2. is in *Whitechapel*, about a quarter of a mile on the left hand beyond Leadenhall-street, and leads to Old Castle-street and Wentworth-street.—3. is in *Bridge-street, Southwark*, the first turning on the right hand in Castle-street going from Redcross-street. It leads into Maid-lane, opposite Horse-shoe-alley.—4. is in *Castle-street, Long-acre*.

**CASTLE - MEWS**, *Oxford-street*, are in Castle-street, three houses westward of Berner's-street.

**CASTLE-PASSAGE**, *Westminster*, is in Castle-street, James-street, Buckingham-gate.

**CASTLE-PL.**—1. is in *Whitechapel*, the first turning on the right hand in New Castle-street going from Whitechapel; it leads into Old Castle-street and Wentworth-street.—2. is in *Old Castle-street, Whitechapel*, the first turning on the right hand in Castle-alley.—3. is in *Castle-lane, Westminster*, the fourth turning on the right hand going from James-street, Buckingham-gate.—4. is in *Gibraltar-row, St. George's-fields*, the first turning on the left hand going from Prospect-place.

**CASTLE-ST.**—1. is in *Leicester-square*, the first turning eastward, and parallel thereto, and leads from Great Newport-street to the King's Mews.—2. is in *Long Acre*, the first street parallel to it northward; it extends from Charles-street to Little St. Martin's-lane, and is the continuation of Broker's-alley from Drury-lane.—3. is called *Castle-street East*, or *Little Castle-street, Oxford-street*, and is the first street parallel northward to part of it.—4. is *Castle-street, West*, or *Great Castle-street, Oxford-street*, and is the west continuation of the last; it extends from Oxford Market to Princes-street, Cavendish-square. The total length of these two streets is about one-third of a mile.—5. is in *Regent-street*, which it crosses above and parallel to Oxford-street northward; it is a continuation of the last into Princes-street.—6. is in *Bloomsbury*, and is the first street parallel northward to Broad-street and Museum-street. It extends from Peter-street to Vine-street, and is the west continuation of Hart-street to Thorney-street.—7. is on *Saffron-hill*, at No. 60, and leads into Turnmill-street, Clerkenwell, near the Green.—8. is in *Air-street, Piccadilly*, three houses on the right hand going from

Piccadilly; it leads into Titchborne-street.—9. is in *Holborn*, on the east side of Middle-row, and leads into Cursitor-street and Chancery-lane, and formerly called Castle-yard.—10. is in *Falcon-square, Aldersgate-street*, at the north corner of the square; it leads into Nichol's-square, Well-street, and Jewin-street.—11. is in *Farringdon-street*, between Nos. 33 and 34, on the east side, and leads into Seacoal-lane and Snow-hill.—12. is in *Upper Thames-street*, about a quarter of a mile on the right hand going from Blackfriars'-bridge to the Thames.—13. is in *Finsbury*, being the second street parallel northward to Finsbury-square, at about a furlong from it, nearly opposite Artillery-place; it extends from the City-road into Paul-street.—14. is near *Bethnal-green*, and extends from Cock-lane behind Shoreditch church to Gascoigne-place; it is continued by Virginia-row to Birdcage-walk and the Hackney-road.—15. is called *New Castle-street, Bethnal-green*, and is the first turning on the right hand in the last described street, going from Shoreditch church.—16. is *New Castle-street, Whitechapel, High-street*, and nearly opposite to Red Lion-street; it is continued by New Castle-place and Old Castle-street into Wentworth-street, Spitalfields.—17. is *Old Castle-street, Whitechapel*, and is the continuation of Castle-lane from Whitechapel, High-street; it leads into Wentworth-street, Spitalfields.—18. is in *Houndsditch*, the second turning on the right hand going from Bishops-gate church, and leads to Bevis Marks.—19. is in *Southwark*, the first turning on the right hand in Redcross-street, going from Park-street, Borough Market; it leads into Castle-lane, Maid-lane, and Bankside.—20. is also in *Southwark*, about a quarter of a mile on the left hand in Kent-street, going from Church-street, St. George's church.

**CASTLE-ST. LIBRARY.**—[See TENNISON'S LIBRARY.]

**CASTLE-ST. SCHOOL.**—[See TENNISON'S SCHOOL.]

**CASTLE-YARD.**—1. is in *Chapel-street, Westminster*, at the east end, by the Broadway, and opposite to St. Margaret's burying-ground. It leads into Snow's-rents and York-street.—2. is in *Royal Hospital-row, Chelsea*, a narrow passage near the Hospital, which leads into Turk's-row, and is situated between Anderson's-yard and Loveland's-yard.—3. is in *Castle-*

*street, Holborn*, at No. 37, and leads into Norwich-court and Fetter-lane.—4. is in *Castle-street, Oxford-street*, the second turning on the left hand from Oxford-street.—5. is in *Upper Thames-street*, opposite Lambeth-hill, and nearly a quarter of a mile from Blackfriars'-bridge, and leads towards the Thames.—6. is in Gravel-lane, Christ church, Surrey, the first turning on the left hand going from Holland-street, Blackfriars'-bridge-road, behind the Falcon glass-house.—7. is at *Poplar*, the first turning on the left from the Commercial-road.

**CASTOR-PL.**, *Poplar*, is in the Commercial-road, near Penny-fields.

**CATEATON-ST.**, *Milk-street, Cheapside*, is at the north end of it, extending to the Old Jewry, parallel to Cheapside.

**CATH-AND-CAIN'S LEGAL WAREHOUSE**, *Bury Street, St. Mary Axe*, is on the same principle as a sufferance wharf, where goods may be deposited without payment of duties, as specified in the Warehousing Act.—[See **LEGAL QUAYS**.

**CATHERINE-BLDS.**, *Westminster*, are the first turning on the right hand in William street, a few yards from James-street, Buckingham-gate.

**ST. CATHERINE, or KATHERINE, COLEMAN**, the church of, is situated on the east side of Church-row, on the south side of Fenchurch-street, about ten houses eastward of Mark-lane, with which it also communicates. It derives its name and addition from being dedicated to St. Katherine, a virgin and martyr of Alexandria, and from being situated on a spot anciently called Coleman Haw. It is a very ancient rectory, as there are records of its being so in 1346. The old church was substantially repaired, and a south aisle added in 1489, by Sir William White, then Lord Mayor of London. It escaped the great fire of 1666; but being very much out of repair, and much buried by the raising of the causeway in Fenchurch-street, it was pulled down in 1734, and the present church erected at the expense of the parish. It is a plain, well-built church, with a lofty nave, lighted with two rows of windows. The tower is square, and finished with embrasures, and the floor of the church is elevated several steps above the level of its surrounding church-yard.

This church was originally in the pa-

tronage of the Dean of St. Martin's-le-Grand, and so continued till that religious house, with all its appurtenances, was annexed to the Abbey of Westminster, after which it fell to the ground, and the advowson was given by Queen Mary, in the first year of her reign, to the Bishop of London and his successors in that see for ever.

The advowson is still under the same patronage, and the present rector is the Rev. Thomas Horne, who was instituted in 1812.

**ST. CATHERINE, or KATHERINE CREE**, the church of, is situated at the south-east angle of Cree church-lane, in Leadenhall-street. It is dedicated to the same virgin saint and martyr as the preceding, and is distinguished from other churches of the same name by the addition of *Cree*, the ancient English method of spelling *Christ*, as pronounced by the French, having been built on the site of a dissolved priory, whose church was called that of our Saviour Christ. They, therefore, dedicated it to St. Catherine, and added the original name of the priory by way of distinction. Henry VIII., in his grant of the priory to Sir Thomas, afterwards Lord Audley, gave him also the patronage of the church. Upon the death of this nobleman he bequeathed it to the Master and Fellows of Magdalene College, Cambridge, and their successors, whom he enjoined to serve the cure for ever. That corporation leased out the impropriation to the parish for 99 years; but a dispute arising between the College and the parish at the expiration of the said lease in 1725, about a renewal, a lease was granted to Jerome Knapp, Esq., a citizen and haberdasher of London, and an agreement, which was confirmed by act of parliament in 1727, was entered into concerning a commutation in lieu of tithes.

The present structure was erected in 1630, it is built of stone in a mixed and impure style. The length of the body is ninety feet, the breadth fifty-one, and the height thirty-seven.

Maitland, who appears to have been followed by every successive writer that I have looked into, says that the church is a curacy, and that the parishioners have the privilege of electing their own minister, who must be licensed by the Bishop of London. But the Clerical Guide, which must be of authority, says that it is a vicarage, and still in the gift of the Master

and Fellows of Magdalene College, Cambridge, who instituted the Rev. George Hodson in 1814.

**ST. CATHERINE'S, or KATHERINE'S CHURCH AND HOSPITAL**, near *Tower-hill*, has been taken down to make room for the docks, and rebuilt in the *Regent's-park*.—[See **ST. KATHERINE'S HOSPITAL**.]

**CATHERINE-CT.**—1. is in *Great Peter-street, Westminster*, at the west end, between the Elephant and Castle and Duck-lane.—2. is in *Goswell-street*, nearly opposite Little Sutton-street, a few houses northward of Old-street.—3. is in *Seething-lane*, the second turning on the right hand going from Great Tower-street, and leads to Tower-hill.—4. is in *Catherine-street, Commercial-road*, the first turning on the right hand, a few houses from the Commercial-road.

**ST. CATHERINE DOCKS.**—[See **ST. KATHERINE DOCKS**.]

**ST. CATHERINE'S HOSPITAL.**—[See **ST. KATHERINE'S HOSPITAL**.]

**ST. CATHERINE'S STAIRS**, a few doors on the right below Tower-hill.

**CATHERINE-ST.**, *Westminster*, is the first turning on the right hand in William-street, going from James-street towards Palace-street and Pimlico.

**CATHERINE-ST.**, *Strand*, is opposite Somerset-place, and leads into Bridge's-street, Russell-street, and Covent Garden.

**CATHERINE - ST.**, **LITTLE**, *Strand*, turns off at No. 11, in the last described street, and leads into Eagle-court, White Hart-court, and Drury-lane.

**CATHERINE - ST.**, *Commercial - road*, is the third turning on the right hand in the road eastward of Cannon-street, New-road, and extends to Lower Chapman-street.

**CATHERINE-TERR.**, *Stepnsy*, is in Catherine-street, nearly opposite the church.

**CATHERINE - WHEEL - ALLEY**, *Bishopsgate Without*, is about twelve houses on the right hand northward of New-street, and leads into Middlesex-street, formerly Petticoat-lane.

**CATHERINE-WHEEL-ALLEY, or CT.**, *Whitechapel*, is the second turning in Essex-street on the right hand, a few houses from Whitechapel, High-street.

**CATHERINE - WHEEL - CT.**, *Bridge-water-gardens, Barbican*, is behind the Catherine-Wheel Inn, and leads into Pump-court.

**CATHERINE - WHEEL - YARD, LITTLE**, *St. James's*, is at the bottom of James-street by the Green-park, and leads into Cleveland-row.

**CATHERINE - WHEEL - INN**, *Bishopsgate Without*, a considerable coach and waggon booking-office, is a few houses northward of New-street by Catherine-wheel-alley, on the east side of Bishopsgate-street.

**CATHERINE - WHEEL - INN**, *High-street, Southwark*, a large establishment principally connected with Kent and Surrey, is situated about a furlong on the right hand going from St. Margaret's-hill towards St. George's church, nearly opposite the Half Moon.

**CATHERINE - WHEEL - YARD**, *Great Windmill-street, Haymarket*, is the second turning on the right hand, a few houses from Piccadilly.

**CATO-ST.**, *John-street, Edgeware-road*, is the second turning on the right hand from the Edgeware-road, under an archway. This street was the scene of the weak and wicked conspiracy, known by the name of the Cato-street conspiracy. This monstrous plot, which, for imbecility, is almost unequalled, was discovered early in 1820, when nine persons, who had assembled with the intention of assassinating the whole of his Majesty's ministers, while assembled at a dinner party at Lord Harrowby's, were secured by Colonel Fitzclarence, and a small party of the police. The leader of the party, Thistlewood, was to have presented a red messenger's box at the door, to be delivered as a despatch, and while in waiting, was to have opened the door and let in the rest of his gang, who were to rush up stairs and murder them all. Several pistols, swords, and hand grenades, were found in the room where the conspirators assembled. Eleven of the conspirators were committed to the Tower, five of whom, Thistlewood, Tidd, Brunt, Ings and Davidson, were tried, convicted, and executed at the Old Bailey. The other six pleaded guilty, and their sentence was commuted.

**CATSHED - CT.**, *Westminster*, is the third turning on the left hand in Orchard-street, a few houses from Dean-street.



**CAVENDISH-CT.**, *Houndsditch*, is about twelve houses on the left hand going from Bishopsgate church.

**CAVENDISH-MEWS**, *Duke-street, Portland-place*, are at the first gateway from No. 13, New Cavendish-street.

**CAVENDISH-MEWS, NORTH**, *Charlotte-street, Portland-place*, are three houses on the left hand from New Cavendish-square.

**CAVENDISH-Sq.**, *Mary-le-bone*, is at the north end of Holles-street going from Oxford-street. It is a spacious area of between two and three acres in extent, with a well planted pleasure ground in the middle. This square has several fine mansions, particularly Harcourt-house, on the west side, designed by Inigo Jones, for the noble family whose name it bears; it is at present inhabited by the Duke of Portland. The north side has a row of handsome houses tastefully embellished with Corinthian columns, erected on the site of an intended mansion for the Duke of Chandos, the Visto of Pope's Satires. They are inhabited by Mrs. Tuffnell, by whose family they were built, by the Earl of Charleville, Lord Viscount Beresford and other gentlemen of distinction. On the west side are the mansions of Lord Viscount Dungannon, built by the late Lord Bingley, Sir Claude Scott and Mr. Hamlet. The south side are houses of a more moderate size, principally inhabited by physicians, and occupied as hotels. In the centre of the garden is the much ridiculed statue of William, Duke of Cumberland.

**CAVENDISH-ST., NEW**, *Portland-place*, crosses that place at No. 61, and extends from Great Portland-street to Harley-street.

**CAVENDISH-ST., OLD**, *Oxford-street*, is about the middle of the north side of that street, and leading into Henrietta-street and Cavendish-square.

**CECIL-CT.**, *Charing-cross*, is in St. Martin's-lane, nearly opposite New-street, and leads into Castle-street, Leicester-square.

**CECIL-ST.**, *Strand*, is nearly opposite Southampton-street, Covent Garden, and leads downwards to the Thames.

**ST. CHAD'S-ROW**, *Gray's-inn-lane*, is a turning in Constitution-row, about twenty-five houses on the right before coming to King's Cross, formerly Battle-bridge.

**ST. CHAD'S WELLS**, a spring of medicinal water near the above, to which it gives its name.

**CHAIR-CT.**, *Temple Bar*, is the first turning on the right in Ship-yard, going from Temple Bar.

**CHAIN-GATE-ST.**, *Southwark*, turns off at No. 297, in the High-street.

**CHALCROFT-TELL.**, *Blackfriars'-road*, is by No. 16, Great Charlotte-street, leading from the Bridge foot to Surrey chapel.

**CHALTON-CT.**, *Somers-town*, is about the middle of the east side of Chalton-street.

**CHALTON-ST.**, *Somers-town*, is the fourth turning on the right hand in the New-road, going from King's Cross, formerly Battle-bridge; it leads towards the Polygon or Clarendon-square.

**CHAMBERS'-CT.**, *Goodman's-fields*, turns off at No. 33, Chambers'-street.

**CHAMBERS'-Sq.**, *Upper East Smithfield*, is nearly opposite the western entrance to the London Docks.

**CHAMBERS'-ST.**, *Goodman's-fields*, is the first street parallel to Great Prescott-street, southward. It extends from the south end of Mansel-street to Lemon-street.

**CHAMBERS'-ST.**, *Stepney*, is in Edward-street, near the Regent's canal.

**CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE**, *Guildhall*, is up the steps on the north side of the hall, the first turning on the right hand side, opposite the hall-keeper's office. The chamberlain of the city is an officer of great repute and trust; and, though elected annually, is never displaced unless for some flagrant crime. He ranks next the recorder in the order of precedence; he is the city treasurer, and, as such, receives all the money belonging to the corporation, for which he annually accounts to the auditors; he has also the charge of all its bonds and securities, and the counterparts of the city leases, for which reason he gives great security for the fidelity of his conduct. The chamberlain is usually elected from such of the aldermen as have passed the chair; but such a qualification in the candidate is not absolutely necessary; and such election is in the livery, at their annual common-hall on Midsummer day. He holds a court, called the *Chamberlain's Court*, daily, to determine differences between masters and apprentices, to enroll

and turn over the latter, and to admit all who are duly qualified to the freedom of the city.

The office of Chamberlain of London was anciently vested in the crown, and appears to have been then, as well as now, a profitable office; for, in 1204, William de St. Michael obtained it for a fine of one hundred pounds, and an annual rent of one hundred marks. This important office was held in 1696 by Sir Thomas Coddon, Knt., who was succeeded, in 1702, by Sir William Fazakerley, Knt. Sir George Ludlam, Knt. was elected in 1718; Samuel Robinson, Esq. in 1727; Sir John Bosworth, Knt. in 1734, when there was a severe contest between the partizans of the ministry and the independent members of the livery. The candidates were Mr. John Bosworth, a tobacconist, of Newgate-street; Mr. William Selwin, a silkman, in Paternoster-row; and Mr. John Thomas, a fishmonger, near the Monument, who, having no shew of hands at the common-hall, withdrew. The numbers, however, for the other two candidates appeared so equal, that a poll was demanded by the friends of Mr. Selwin against Mr. Bosworth, who was declared, by the sheriffs, to have the majority. Mr. Selwin having solicited the ministerial party to oblige all their dependants to vote for him, offended the independent liverymen, although he had been previously as well respected by his fellow-citizens as his competitor. The contest lasted seven days, and was the warmest then ever known, the citizens being determined to preserve their freedom of election against any ministerial influence. On the close of the poll, the numbers appeared so equal, that a scrutiny was demanded, and when the final declaration was made, it appeared that Mr. Bosworth's number was 3212, and Mr. Selwin's 3208. In consequence of which, to the great satisfaction of the independent part of the citizens, Mr. Bosworth was declared to be duly elected Chamberlain of the City of London, and was subsequently knighted by the king. The ministry, however, resented it, by taking away the office of receiver-general of the land tax from the Chamberlain, and conferring it on their disappointed friend Mr. Selwin. This gentleman was succeeded in 1751 by Sir Thomas Harrison, Knt., and in 1765 by Sir Stephen Theodore Jansen, Knt., who resigning his office in 1776, was succeeded by Benjamin Hopkins, Esq., after another very severe con-

test. Aldermen Wilkes and Hopkins were put in nomination, and the shew of hands appearing greatly in favour of Mr. Wilkes, a poll was demanded by his opponent. At the close of the poll, the numbers were for Alderman Hopkins 2887, and for Alderman Wilkes 2710, and the former was of course declared duly elected. Alderman Hopkins resigned his gown as alderman of Broad-street Ward on the 15th of March, 1776, and on the following day Richard Clarke, Esq., the present (1830) Chamberlain, was unanimously elected in his stead. In 1779 another election occurred in the room of Mr. Hopkins, when Alderman Wilkes became candidate again, with a Mr. James, when the former was elected by a very great majority. On the death of Wilkes on the 26th of December, 1797, another vacancy occurred, when at a common-hall, held on the 2nd of January, 1798, Aldermen Sir Watkin Lewes, and Richard Clarke, Esq., were proposed to the livery. On the shew of hands, there was a great majority in favour of the latter, but a poll being demanded, it commenced at half-past two and closed at four, when the numbers being 393 for Alderman Clarke, and 48 for Sir Watkin Lewes, the latter declined, and Mr. Clarke was elected, and still holds his honourable situation, although beyond his ninetieth year, with credit to himself, and utility to his fellow citizens.

**CHAMBERLAIN'S (The LORD) OFFICE**, is in the *Stable-yard, St. James's*. The Lord Chamberlain is a great officer of the King's Household, who has the superintendence of all the officers above stairs, except the precinct of the King's bed-chamber, which is under the government of the Groom of the Stole. His lordship has the control over the King's chaplains, although a layman, also of the officers of the wardrobe, beds, tents, revels, comedians, huntings, physicians, surgeons, apothecaries, literary and musical men, tradesmen and artisans, retained in the King's service; in fact, he has the whole management of the Royal Household. The present chief officers of this department are, the Duke of Montrose, *Lord Chamberlain*; General Sir Samuel Hulse, *Vice Chamberlain*; John Calvert, Esq., M.P., *Secretary*; Thomas B. Mash, Esq., *Comptroller of Accounts and Superintendent of the Duties of the Department*; Sir Herbert Taylor, Bart., *Keeper of the Privy Purse*; Sir Robert Chester, Knt., *Master of the*

*Ceremonies; a long list of Gentlemen Ushers, Grooms of the Presence Chamber, Grooms of the Great Chamber; the Marquess of Winchester, Groom of the Stole; Lords of the Bedchamber; Grooms of the Bedchamber; the Earl of Mountcharles, Master of the Robes; Pages of the Presence; Pages of the Back Stairs; Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber; Serjeants at Arms; Housekeepers of the various Palaces; Messengers; a Band of Music; Robert Southey, Poet Laureat; George Colman, Examiner of Plays; Sir Frederick A. Barnard, Knt., F.R.S., Principal Librarian, and Keeper of the Medals, Drawings, &c.; a large Medical Department; Tradesmen, of all descriptions; Chaplains, &c., a list of whom may be found in the Court Calendars, Burke's Official Calendar, and other works of that description.*

**CHAMPION-ALLEY**, *Westminster*, is the second turning on the left hand in Vine-street, going from Millbank-street. It leads into the Horseferry-road.

**CHANCERY-CT.**, *St. George's in the East*, is in Walburgh-street, the corner of Upper Chapman-street.

**CHANCELLOR-CT.**, *Shoreditch*, is in Church-street, Bethnal-green, the first turning on the right hand a few houses from Shoreditch.

**CHANCERY - CHAMBERS**, *Chancery-lane*, is the first house on the left hand in Quality-court.

**CHANCERY, COURT OF**, is held in the New Court, *Westminster-hall*, lately erected by Mr. Soane, and in *Lincoln's-inn-hall*. It derives its name from the *cancelli*, or cross bars which separated it from the public who might frequent its deliberations.

**CHANCERY-OFFICE**, is in *Southampton-buildings, Holborn*, and the hours of attendance are from 10 to 3, and from 6 to 8 in term time.

**CHANCERY-LANE**, *Fleet-street*, is about ten houses eastward of Temple-bar, and extends into High-Holborn, nearly opposite Warwick-court.

**CHANCERY, MASTERS IN, OFFICE**, *Southampton-buildings, Holborn*, is facing the entrance from Holborn, and four houses on the right hand from Chancery-lane: the hours of attendance are from 10 to 2, and from 6 to 8 in term time.

**CHANCERY RECORD OFFICE**, is in the *Tower*, and the official hours are from 10 to 3.

**CHANCERY REGISTER-OFFICE**, is in *Chancery-lane*, and the hours of attendance are from 10 to 2, and from 5 to 8.

**CHANCERY SUBPENA-OFFICE**, is at No. 6, *Stone-buildings, Lincoln's-inn*, the first house on the left entering from Chancery-lane.

**CHANDLERS'-HALL**, *Dowgate-hill*, is about five houses on the right hand from Budge-row, or the west end of Cannon-street. — [See TALLOW-CHANDLERS'-HALL.]

**CHANDLERS'-RENTS**, *Addle-hill, Doctors' Commons*, is opposite Great Carter-lane, and leads by St. Andrew's church to St. Andrew's-hill.

**CHANDLER-ST.**, *Grosvenor-square*, is about thirteen houses on the left hand in Duke-street, going from Oxford-street. It extends into Davies-street.

**CHANDOS-ST.**, *Cavendish-square*, is at the north-east corner of the square, and leads into Queen Ann-street West.

**CHANDOS-ST.**, *Covent Garden*, is about nine houses on the left hand in Bedford-street, going from the Strand, and extends into St. Martin's-lane. A great part of this street is now being taken down for the Strand improvements.

**CHANGE-ALLEY**, *Cornhill*, is situated between No. 24, Cornhill, and No. 70, Lombard-street; it also leads into Birchin-lane.

**CHANGE, OLD**, *Cheapside*, is five houses on the right hand from St. Paul's churchyard, and extends into Old Fish-street.

**CHAPEL-CT.**—1. is in *Long-acre*, about fourteen houses on the left hand going from St. Martin's-lane; it leads into Castle-street.—2. is in *Oxford-street*, about two-thirds of a mile on the right hand from St. Giles's, and nearly opposite New Bond-street; it leads to Oxford chapel and Henrietta-street.—3. is in *Swallow-street, Piccadilly*, near the middle of the east side, and leads into King-street, Golden-square.—4. is in *South Audley-street*, six houses eastward of Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, and on the south side of the chapel; one is called Chapel-court North, and the other Chapel-court South.—5. is in *Hart-street, Wood-street, Cheapside*, and is the continuation of Hart-

street from Wood-street, facing London-wall.—6. is in *Holywell-street, Mile-end Old Town*, about four or five houses on the left hand from Union-street, and extends to the south side of Zion chapel.—7. is in *High-street, Southwark*, about one-third of a mile on the left hand from London-bridge, and leads into Mermaid-court.—8. is in *Bedford-row*, on the west side of the chapel.—9. is in *Queen-square*, the south-west corner, by the chapel.—10. is in *Quaker-street, Spitalfields*, about nine houses on the right hand from Wheeler-street.—11. is in *Jewry-street*, about four houses on the right hand from Aldgate.—12. is in *Miles's-lane, Cannon-street*.—13. is in *Gilbert-street, Bloomsbury*.—14. is in *Clements'-inn-passage, Strand*.—15. is in *King-street, Golden-square*.—16. is in *Tooley-street*.—17. is at No. 11, *Essex-street, Whitechapel*.—18. is at No. 30, *Norfolk-street, Strand*.—19. is in *New-street, Sloane-street*.—20. is in *Holloway-street, Commercial-road*.

#### CHAPEL, HENRY THE SEVENTH'S.

—[See HENRY THE SEVENTH'S CHAPEL. And for the rest of the chapels in and about the metropolis, the reader is referred to them under their respective names.]

CHAPEL-MEWS, *Grosvenor-place, Hyde-park-corner*, are in Chapel-street, behind Grosvenor-place.

CHAPEL-MEWS, *Portland-place*, are at No. 20, Duke-street, Foley-place, by Portland chapel.

CHAPEL-PASSAGE, *Oxford-street*, is in Upper Rathbone-place, on the south side of the chapel.

CHAPEL-PL.—1. is in *Oxford-street*, the first turning on the right hand in Vere-street. It circumscribes Oxford chapel on the south and east sides.—2. is near *St. James's Park*, four houses northward of Great George-street.—3. is in *Spital-square*, opposite the Chapel, in Chapel-yard.—4. is in *Great Suffolk-street, Southwark*, the second turning on the left from Blackman-street.—5. is in *Little Coram-street, Tavistock-square*, two houses on the left from Tavistock-place.—6. is in *Duke-street, St. George's Fields*, near the chapel, a few yards on the right hand from the Bridge-road, near the Obelisk.—7. is in *Long-lane, Bermondsey*, about a quarter of a mile on the right hand from St. George's church.—8. is at No. 9, *Crown-Street, Soho*.—9. is in *Chapel-street, Pentonville*.—10. is at No. 30, in the *Poultry*.

—11. is in *Clement's-lane, Pickett-street, Strand*.—12. is at No. 16, *Little Wild-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields*.

CHAPEL-ROW.—1. is at *Brompton*, about a quarter of a mile on the right hand in Rawstorne-street, going from Knightsbridge, by the chapel behind Brompton-row.—2. is in *Spa-fields, Clerkenwell*, in Exmouth-street, the west side of the chapel, a few doors on the right hand in Bayne's-row, going from Coppice-row, by the House of Correction.—3. is in *St. George's Market, St. George's Fields*, the corner of Brick-street, on the north-east side of the said market.—4. is in *South Lambeth*; the row of which the chapel forms a part, is situate in the field dividing the Wandsworth and South Lambeth-roads, about a quarter of a mile from Vauxhall Turnpike.—5. is in *New-street, Sloane-street, Chelsea*.

CHAPEL ROYAL, a chapel in each of the King's palaces, which are under the government of a dean, who acknowledges no superior but the King; for the royal chapels are exempt from episcopal jurisdiction. The officers of the Chapel Royal, St. James's, are, Charles James, Bishop of London, *Dean of the Chapel*; Robert James, Bishop of Chichester, *Clerk of the King's Closet*; the Rev. T. Hughes, D.D., J. S. Clarke, D. C. L. and F. W. Blomberg, D.D., *Deputy Clerks*; the Rev. Wm. Holmes, M. A., *Sub Dean*; the Rev. Henry Fly, D.D., *Confessor of the Household*; forty-eight *Chaplains in Ordinary to his Majesty*; four for each month and ten priests in ordinary, who are appointed by the Lord Chamberlain.

The officers of the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, are the Bishop of London, *Dean of the Chapel*; twenty-four preachers, two for each month, appointed by the Dean, and two reading chaplains. At this latter chapel, the troops quartered in Westminster attend divine service every Sunday.

CHAPEL-STAIRS, *Lincoln's-inn*, is by the side of the chapel, and leads to various chambers of eminent Chancery barristers.

CHAPEL-ST., *Brixton-road*, is by the side of Holland chapel.

CHAPEL-ST., *Brompton*, is at Brompton-row, about a quarter of a mile on the right hand from Knightsbridge.

CHAPEL-ST., *Charlotte-street, Piccadilly*, is five houses on the right hand from Ward's-row, and about a furlong from Buckingham Palace.

**CHAPEL-ST., Cripplegate,** is near the middle of the west side of Milton-street, by the City chapel. It leads into Half-Moon-alley and Whitecross-street.

**CHAPEL-ST., Curtain-road,** is the continuation of Holywell-lane from Shoreditch, and extends from the Curtain-road to Holywell-row.

**CHAPEL-ST., WEST, Curzon-street, May Fair,** is on the western side of the chapel, and leads into Shepherd's Market.

**CHAPEL-ST., EAST, Curzon-street,** is on the east side of the aforesaid chapel.

**CHAPEL-ST., Grosvenor-place, or Belgrave-square,** is about a third of a mile on the right hand from the triumphal arch that forms the entrance to the grounds of Buckingham Palace, and leads into Belgrave-square and its new streets. It takes its name from Grosvenor-place-chapel, a very handsome building of the Ionic order, by Mr. Smirke.

**CHAPEL-ST., WEST, Belgrave-square,** is a continuation of the above, at the south-west angle of the square. It leads into the new streets at the back of Cadogan-place.

**CHAPEL-ST., Grosvenor-square,** is opposite Grosvenor-chapel in South Audley-street, crosses Park-street to the westward, and terminates in Park-lane, a short distance southward of the reservoir.

**CHAPEL-ST., Hackney-road,** is in Queen-street, near King-street.

**CHAPEL-ST., Lamb's Conduit-street, Red-Lion-square,** turns off at No. 25, and extends into Milman-street, James-street, and Bedford-row.

**CHAPEL-ST., Long Acre,** is near to the chapel in Broad-court.

**CHAPEL-ST., Mile End New Town,** is the first turning on the right hand in Great Garden-street, leading from No. 50, Whitechapel-road, and is continued by Prince's-street to Baker's-row.

**CHAPEL-ST., GREAT, Oxford-street,** is about the sixth of a mile on the left hand from St. Giles's, leading into Carlisle-street, Soho-square.

**CHAPEL-ST., LITTLE, Oxford-street,** is at the south end of the preceding, at the right hand, and leads into Wardour-street.

**CHAPEL-ST., Paddington,** is between Lisson-grove, and No. 100, Edgware-road.

**CHAPEL-ST., Paddington or Liason-green, Edgware-road,** is about half a mile on the right hand from Tyburn Turnpike, leading to Southampton-row, by the Yorkshire Stingo.

**CHAPEL-ST., Pentonville,** is by the side of the chapel of St. James, on the north side of the road, and leads from King's Cross, late Battle-bridge, to the Angel, at Islington.

**CHAPEL-ST., Somers-town,** turns off at No. 64, Brill-row.

**CHAPEL-ST., St. George's in the East,** is in Chapman-street, Cannon-street-road, parallel to and between Upper and Lower Chapman-streets. It extends from Walburgh-street to Mary-street, Commercial-road.

**CHAPEL-ST., Spa-fields,** turns off in Baynes'-row.

**CHAPEL-ST., Spitalfields,** is the first turning on the left hand in Wheeler-street, going from Lamb-street.

**CHAPEL-ST., Spital-square,** is the second turning on the left hand in that square from Bishopsgate Without.

**CHAPEL-ST., Tottenham-court-road,** is at No. 84, the first turning southward of Whitfield's chapel, and extends into John-street.

**CHAPEL-ST., GREAT, Westminster,** extends from the Broadway, and the west end of Tothill-street to Little Chapel-street.

**CHAPEL-ST., LITTLE, Westminster,** is the first street south, parallel to York-street, and extends from James-street, Pimlico, to Great Chapel-street, Broadway.

**CHAPEL-YARD, Spital-square.**—[See CHAPEL-STREET, Spital-square.]

**CHAPMAN'S-BLDGS., Southwark,** is about a furlong on the right hand from High-street, in Bowling-green-lane, King-street, Borough.

**CHAPMAN'S-CT., Goodman's-fields,** is the second turning on the right hand in Goodman's-yard going from the Minorities.

**CHAPMAN-PL., St. George's in the East,** is the third turning on the left hand in Chapman-street, going from Cannon-street-road, and is situated between Anthony-street and Ann-street. It leads into Chapel-street.

**CHAPMAN-ST., LOWER,** *Cannon-street-road*, is the first turning on the left hand going from the Commercial-road towards Back-lane, and extending to Duke-street.

**CHAPMAN-ST., UPPER,** *Cannon-street-road*, is the first turning on the right hand from Back-lane, going towards White-chapel. It extends to Duke-street.

**CHAPTER COFFEE-HOUSE,** *Paternoster-row*, a coffee-house formerly of great literary reputation, and where Dr. Johnson and his companions often met in discussion.

**CHAPTER - HOUSE - CT.,** *St. Paul's church-yard*, is on the north side of the church-yard, at the corner of the Chapter-house, whence it derives its name; it leads into Paternoster-row, by the side of the Chapter coffee-house, and opposite Ivy-lane.

**CHAPTER-HOUSE,** *St. Paul's church-yard*, is a substantial brick building on the north side of the church-yard, at the corner of Chapter-house-court. It belongs to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and is celebrated for being the place wherein the convocation of the province of Canterbury formerly sat to debate about ecclesiastical affairs, and to form canons for the government of the church. But although the upper and lower house of convocation are called by the king's writ at every session of parliament, they are as constantly prorogued and dismissed by his majesty's authority.

**CHAPTER-ST.,** *Westminster*, is in the Vauxhall - bridge - road, near Vincent-square.

**CHARING-CROSS,** is the west continuation of the *Strand* from St. Martin's-lane to the King's-mews, also towards Westminster as far as the Admiralty and Scotland-yard. It derives its name from the ancient village of Charing, in which Edward I. caused a magnificent cross to be erected in commemoration of his beloved Queen Eleanor. A portion of this structure remained till the civil wars in the reign of Charles I., when it was destroyed by the Puritans as a monument of Popish superstition. After the restoration of Charles II., the equestrian statue of his ill-advised and unfortunate father, that had been taken down by order of Oliver Cromwell, and concealed during the whole of his protectorate, was erected on the site of the ancient cross, and thus the name of Charing-cross is still retained. This statue,

by the celebrated Le Sueur, is one of the finest equestrian statues of any age or country; and has also the advantage of being in a very commanding situation.

**CHARING-CT.,** *Lambeth*, is the first turning on the left hand in Fore-street, southward of Broad-street.

**CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS,** The various, are to be found under their respective initials.

**CHARITY-SCHOOLS,** The various, are to be found under their respective initials.

**CHARLES-CT.—1.** is in the *Strand*, the fifth turning on the right hand going from Charing-cross; it leads into Hungerford-market and to Charles-court-stairs, which are on the eastern side of Hungerford-stairs.—**2.** is in *Charles-street, St. George's in the East*, the first turning on the left hand from Old Gravel-lane.—**3.** is in *Southwark*, two doors on the left hand in Park-street, Borough-market.—**4.** is in *Bartholomew-close*.—**5.** is in *Featherstone-street, City-road*.—**6.** is in *High-street, Poplar*.—**7.** is in *Hall-street, Spitalfields*, near Brick-lane.

**CHARLES - PL.—1.** is in *Baker's-row, Coldbath-fields*, the second turning on the right hand from Little Warner-street.—**2.** is in *Hoxton*, the second turning on the left hand in Brunswick-place, near St. Luke's Hospital.—**3.** is in *Bethnal-green-road*, the north-west corner of Thorold-square, about a quarter of a mile from Shoreditch.—**4.** is near the *Half-way House, Lower-road, Deptford*.—**5.** is in *East-lane, Walworth*.—**6.** is in the *East India Dock-road, Poplar*, near the Turnpike.

**CHARLES-Sq., Hoxton**, is a small neat square, near Pitfield-street, on the north side of the Vinegar-yard, the first turning on the left hand going from Old-street-road.

**CHARLES-Sq., St. George's in the East**, is near Charles-street, Old Gravel-lane.

**CHARLES-ST., Charles-square, Hoxton**, is the continuation of Craven-buildings, from the City-road to Charles-square and Pitfield-street.

**CHARLES-ST., Parliament-street, Westminster**, is about fourteen houses on the right hand from Whitehall, extending to Duke-street.

**CHARLES-ST., LITTLE**, *Westminster*, is the east end of the last, between Parliament-street and King-street.

**CHARLES-ST., St. James's-square**, is near the middle of the east side of the square, intersecting Regent-street, and extending from the Haymarket to the square.

**CHARLES-ST., Long Acre**, is at No. 84, on the north side, the first turning on the right hand from Drury-lane; it extends to Castle-street and Broker's-alley.

**CHARLES-ST., Covent Garden**, is on the east side, six doors on the right hand in Russell-street, from Covent Garden, and extends into York-street and Tavistock-street.

**CHARLES-ST., Portman-square**, is the first street parallel westward, to part of Baker-street, and extends from George-street to King-street.

**CHARLES-ST., Hampstead-road**, is on the west side, about a furlong on the left hand from Tottenham-court-road.

**CHARLES-ST., LITTLE**, is at the west end of the preceding, or at the north end of Brook-street, on the left from the New-road.

**CHARLES-ST., Drury-lane**, is at No. 174, on the left hand from St. Giles's, and leads into Newton-street, and to No. 206, High Holborn.

**CHARLES-ST., Hatton Garden**, crosses that street at No. 24, and extends from Leather-lane to Saffron-hill.

**CHARLES-ST., Grosvenor-square**, is at the south east corner of the square, and leads into Mount-street, Berkeley-square.

**CHARLES-ST., Berkeley-square**, extends from the south-west corner of the square into Union-street, near South Audley-street.

**CHARLES-ST., Soho-square**, is on the north side of the square, and leads into Oxford-street, being the first turning on the left hand in Oxford-street, and about thirty houses from St. Giles's.

**CHARLES-ST., Manchester-square**, is the first street parallel northward to the square, and extends from Manchester-street to Thayer-street.

**CHARLES-ST., Middlesex Hospital**, is on the south side of the square, extending from Newman-street to Wells-street.

**CHARLES-ST., Bridgewater-square**, is parallel eastward to the square, at the back of No. 9; it leads into Bridgewater Gardens.

**CHARLES-ST., Finsbury**, is the first turning on the left hand in Leonard-street, going from Paul-street towards the Curtain-road; it leads into Willow-walk.

**CHARLES-ST., Curtain-road**, is the second turning on the left hand northward of Holywell-lane, and leads into John-street.

**CHARLES-ST., Bethnal-green-road**, is about three quarters of a mile on the right hand from Shoreditch, opposite Wilmot-square.

**CHARLES-ST., Mile End New Town**, is the north continuation of Baker's-row, going from Whitechapel-road.

**CHARLES-ST., St. George's in the East**, is at No. 44, Old Gravel-lane, about the middle of the east side.

**CHARLES-ST., Westminster-bridge-road**, is the second turning on the left hand, going from the Obelisk towards the Asylum for Female Orphans; it leads into Tower-street.

**CHARLES-ST., Blackfriars'-road**, is the fifth turning on the left hand, about a quarter of a mile from the bridge going towards the Obelisk; it leads into Robert-street.

**CHARLES-ST., Horselydown**, extends from Church-row on the east side of St. John's church to New-street, Dockhead.

**CHARLES-ST., Southwark**, is the second turning on the left hand in Glean-alley, going from Tooley-street.

**CHARLES-ST., Goswell-street**, is at the north end of that street; it leads into Taylor's-row and Islington-road.

**CHARLES-ST., Lambeth-marsh**, is the first street parallel southward between the road and Oakley-street, nearly opposite James-street.

**CHARLES-ST., Mile End Old Town**, extends from Plumbers-row to Greenfield-street, Commercial-road.

**CHARLES-ST., Goswell-street-road**, is the east continuation of Goswell-place, and extends into Northampton-terrace, City-road.

**CHARLES-ST., Somers-town**, is the west continuation of Phoenix-street, by the Polygon in Clarendon-square.

**CHARLES-ST.**, *St. George's in the East*, is about one sixth of a mile on the left hand in Back-lane, eastward of Cannon-street turnpike, nearly opposite the Blue-gate-fields, and leads to Albion-street and the Commercial-road.

**CHARLOTTE-BLDGS.**, *Gray's-inn-lane*, are at No. 17, on the right hand from Holborn.

**CHARLOTTE CHAPEL**, *Rathbone-place*, is an episcopal chapel in Charlotte-street, and nearly opposite Windmill-street, Tottenham-court-road.

**CHARLOTTE - CT.**—1. is in *Redcross-street, Cripplegate*, at No. 28, by the church, two doors from Jewin-street.—2. is in *Charlotte-street, Whitechapel*, the first turning on the left hand from Field-gate-street, and nearly opposite Gloucester-street.—3. is in *Black Lion-yard, White-chapel-road*, the first turning on the left a few houses below the church on the opposite side.—4. is in *Moss's-alley, Bank-side*, about the middle of the east side between Bankside and Maid-lane.

**CHARLOTTE-MEWS, EAST**, *Charlotte-street, Portland-place*, are three houses on the right hand from Upper Mary-le-bone-street.

**CHARLOTTE-MEWS, WEST**, *Charlotte-street, Portland-place*, are at No. 71, three doors from Weymouth-street.

**CHARLOTTE-MEWS**, *Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury*, are about six houses on the left hand going towards Hart-street, and facing Vine-street from Broad-street, Bloomsbury.

**CHARLOTTE-PL.**, *Southwark*, is part of the north side of the Borough-road, near the King's Bench prison; it leads towards the Obelisk near the Surrey Theatre.

**CHARLOTTE-PL.**, *Bermondsey*, is part of the east side of the Grange-road, the first row on the left hand from Fort-place towards the Green-man turnpike, Kent-road.

**CHARLOTTE-PL.**, *Lambeth-marsh*, forms part of the north side of the road, about an equal distance from Surrey chapel and the Marsh-gate.

**CHARLOTTE-ROW.**—1. is in the *New-road, Mary-le-bone*, and forms that part of the south side of the road which joins the Yorkshire Stingo.—2. is in *Mansion-house-street, City*, and forms the west side of the Mansion-house; it extends from

the Poultry to Walbrook, and Bucklersbury.—3. is in *Bermondsey*, and forms part of the north side of Long-lane, about a quarter of a mile on the left hand from St. George's church.—4. **LITTLE**, at the back of the last entries at the east end.—5. is in *Walworth*, and forms part of the west side of the road, about a quarter of a mile on the right hand from the Elephant and Castle.—6. is in *Bermondsey*, the west end of Jamaica-row near the Gregorian-arms.—7. is near *Circus-street, New-road, Mary-le-bone*.—8. is at *Rotherhithe*, and turns off at No. 269, in Rotherhithe-street, about half a mile on the right hand below the church, on the east side the Surrey Canal.

**CHARLOTTE-ST.**, *Pimlico*, is the first turning on the left hand, about a furlong from Buckingham Palace on the road towards Chelsea; it leads into Palace-street, William-street, and James-street, Pimlico.

**CHARLOTTE-ST.**, *Hans Town*, is a few houses on the right hand in the New-road that leads from the north end of Sloane-street, near Knightsbridge.

**CHARLOTTE-ST.**, *Portland-place*, is parallel to and between Portland-place and Great Portland-street, commencing at the east end of New Cavendish-street.

**CHARLOTTE-ST.**, *Rathbone-place*, is the continuation of that street from Oxford-street, extending from Percy-street to Howland-street.

**CHARLOTTE-ST.**, **LITTLE**, *Rathbone-place*, parallel westward to the last, and extends from Bennet-street to Goodge-street.

**CHARLOTTE-ST.**, *Pentonville*, is about three quarters of a mile on the left hand from Clerkenwell-green, and nearly opposite Hamilton-place; it leads to Britannia-street and Gray's-inn-lane.

**CHARLOTTE-ST.**, *Bloomsbury*, is the continuation of Plumtree-street from Broad-street, and extends from Thorney-street to Great Russell-street.

**CHARLOTTE-ST.**, *Bedford-square*, is the north continuation of the last street, and extends from Great Russell-street to the south-east corner of the square.

**CHARLOTTE-ST.**, *Shoreditch*, is the first street parallel westward to the Curtain-road, and extends from Willow-walk to Old-street-road.



**CHARLOTTE-ST.,** *Whitechapel*, is the east continuation of Fieldgate-street going from Whitechapel-road, and extends to Cannon-street-road.

**CHARLOTTE-ST.,** *Wapping*, is at the west end of Great Hermitage-street, by the London Docks, and leads towards Nightingale-lane.

**CHARLOTTE-ST.,** *GREAT, Blackfriars'-road*, is about one-third of a mile on the right hand from the bridge, and opposite Surrey chapel; it leads to the New-cut across the Waterloo-bridge-road and Lambeth-marsh by the Cobourg Theatre.

**CHARLOTTE-ST.,** *LITTLE, Blackfriars'-road*, is opposite the last described, and extends from Surrey chapel to Union-street, Southwark, and is continued by Duke-street, Queen-street, and Union-street to the Borough High-street.

**CHARLOTTE-ST.,** *Bethnal-green*, is the second turning on the left hand in Turville-street, going from Church-street; it leads into Trafalgar-street and Cock-lane, behind Shoreditch church.

**CHARLTON-CT.,** *Charlton-street, New-road, Mary-le-bone*, is a few doors on the left hand, northward of Clipstone-street.

**CHARLTON-ST.,** *New-road, Mary-le-bone*, is the first street parallel to Great Titchfield-street, and extends from Upper Mary-le-bone-street to Carburton-street, Fitzroy-square.

**CHARLTON-ST.,** *UPPER, New-road*, is the north continuation of the last, from Clipstone-street.

**CHARRINGTON-RW.,** *Bethnal-green-road*, is in George-gardens, behind the George public house, on the east side of Wilmot-square.

**CHARTER HOUSE, THE**, is situated on the north side of Charter House-square, Aldersgate-street. It is one of the principal foundation schools of the metropolis. The site upon which it stands was anciently part of the estates of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem. Sir Walter Manny, one of the earliest knights of the garter, who had served with Edward III., in his wars with France, purchased it in 1349, of the knights of St. John for the purpose of interring the dead, after the dreadful plague which in that year had visited the metropolis. He built a chapel on part of the ground and named the place *New-*

*church-haw*. Sir Walter conceived the design of founding a college upon this site, about the year 1360, but the whole cemetery was purchased of him, by Michael de Northbury, Bishop of London, who, in 1361, erected and founded a convent of Carthusians, an order of monks founded by St. Bruno, in the *Chartreux*, a steep rock in a desert, near Grenoble in France. Hence its present name, which is a vulgar corruption of Chartreuse.

In the reign of Henry VIII., John Houghton, the last prior, but one, subscribed to the king's supremacy, yet was afterwards executed for some opposition to that tyrant's will. This monastery was suppressed, among others, in 1538, and granted by the crown, in 1542, to John Bridges and Thomas Hall for their joint lives; and in 1555, to Edward Lord North, who sold it to the Duke of Northumberland; and on that nobleman being attainted of high treason, it again reverted to the crown.

It was afterwards conferred on Sir Thomas Audley, Speaker of the House of Commons, with whose daughter Margaret, it passed in marriage to Thomas Howard Duke of Norfolk, who greatly improved it and made it his usual place of residence. It became afterwards his prison till his execution in the reign of Elizabeth, to whom it reverted with all his other estates. That queen, however, restored them to his family, and at the accession of James I., it was the residence of Lord Thomas Howard, second son of the above named duke; who entertained that sovereign and his suite within its walls for four successive days. James created his host, Earl of Suffolk, Lord Chamberlain, and a knight of the garter, and made not less than four-score knights.

This Earl of Suffolk, who is memorable for his inordinate rapacity, sold the *Charthouse*, in 1611, to Thomas Sutton, citizen and girdler, who immediately after his purchase, instituted the present establishment.

This eminent citizen, the founder of the modern Charter-house was born at Knaith, in Lincolnshire, in 1532, was educated at Eton, and studied the law at Lincoln's-inn. He afterwards travelled, and during his absence his father died and left him a handsome fortune. He subsequently became a merchant, was chief victualler of the navy and captain of the barque named Sutton, among the volunteers against the Spanish Armada. He was also a main instrument of its defeat, by draining the

Bank of Genoa of that money with which Philip, King of Spain, intended to equip his fleet, and thereby delayed the invasion for a whole year.

He was also a commissioner of prizes, and was successful in capturing a Spanish ship worth £20,000. By these means, by marriage with a wealthy widow, by the purchase of some successful coal mines in Durham, and by his profits as a merchant, he became one of the wealthiest of the citizens of London. He lived magnificently and with great hospitality, but on the death of his wife, he retired into private life, purchased this property and founded this establishment. He applied to the king, James I., for a charter, which he speedily obtained, being dated the 22d June 1611, about five weeks after his purchase. The governors are incorporated by this instrument, as "The Governors of the Lands, Possessions, Revenues and Goods of the Hospital of King James, founded in Charter-house, within the County of Middlesex, at the humble Petition and only Costs and Charges of Thomas Sutton, Esq." This benevolent man died on the 10th December 1611, at his residence in Hackney. His body was embalmed, inclosed in a leaden coffin and kept in his house till May 1612, when it was removed to Christchurch, Newgate-street, for temporary interment, until the new chapel, then building at the hospital, was ready to receive it.

The governors held their first meeting on the 30th of June, 1613, and on the 12th of December, 1614, the anniversary of his death, the coffin was borne from Christchurch to a vault on the north side of his new chapel, under a magnificent tomb, executed by Nicholas Stone. It is said that he left a fortune of £5,000 a year in land, and £60,000 in money.

The establishment was successfully carried on till 1624, when the hospital sustained a loss of £8,000, and experienced great reverses during the civil wars in the reign of Charles I. In 1645 the parliamentary army took possession of some of its estates. In 1652 Oliver Cromwell was elected governor, and was succeeded by his son Richard in 1658. The hospital has been more fortunate since the reformation, as most of our subsequent monarchs have contributed to its success.

The Charter-house is now in a very flourishing condition, and has given education to some of the first scholars of the day. The present officers are—the King, the

Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of York, the Duke of Wellington, the Marquess Camden, the Earl of Westmorland, the Earl Spencer, the Earl of Chatham, the Earl of Harrowby, Earl Grey, the Earl of Eldon, Viscount Sidmouth, Viscount Goderich, Lord Grenville, the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., and the Rev. Philip Fisher, D.D., *Governors*, who present in rotation; the Rev. Philip Fisher, D.D., *Master*, elected in 1803; the Rev. William Hale, M.A., *Preacher*, 1823; the Rev. Charles Richard Pritchett, M.A., *Reader and Librarian*; the Rev. John Russell, D.D., *Head Master of the School*, 1811; the Rev. W. H. Chapman, M.A., *Second Master*; the Rev. Edward Churton, B.A., the Rev. Edmund H. Penny, M.A., the Rev. Andrew Irvine, B.D., the Rev. Charles R. Dicken, M.A., the Rev. William Battiscombe, B.A., and the Rev. J. J. Boone, M.A., *Assistants*; William George, *Writing-master*; Thomas Ryder, *Registrar*; Thomas Gattie, *Auditor*; John Veitch, M.D., *Physician*; James H. Spry, *Surgeon and Apothecary*; J. Stevens, *Organist*; W. A. Dixon, *Maniciple*; T. Ryder, *Steward of Courts*; and William Pilkington, Esq., *Architect and Surveyor*.

**CHARTER-HOUSE-LANE**, *St. John-street*, is about twelve houses on the right hand from Smithfield, and leads into Charter-house-square.

**CHARTER-HOUSE-Sq.**, is situated at the east end of the preceding, between the southern end of St. John-street and Goswell-street, and is also entered from Aldersgate-street by Carthusian-street.

**CHARTER-HOUSE-ST.**, *West Smithfield*, is about the middle of the north side of Long-lane; it leads into Charter-house-square.

**CHATHAM - GARDENS**, *City-road*, is about half a mile directly northward of Finsbury-square, the second turning on the right in Trafalgar-street, Peerless Pool.

**CHATHAM-PL.**—1. is in *Blackfriars*, the wide part of Bridge-street, immediately adjoining the northern end of Blackfriars'-bridge. It derives its name from William Pitt, the first Earl of Chatham.—[See **BLACKFRIARS'-BRIDGE**.]—2. is in *Broad-street, Bloomsbury*, three houses westward of Holborn, on the right hand side, nearly opposite Drury-lane.—3. is in *Woburn*, and forms part of the east side

of the high road, about a third of a mile on the left hand from the Elephant and Castle, near Saville-row, and opposite Walworth-terrace.—4. is in the *Old Kent-road*, near the Surrey Canal.—5. is in *Hackney*, near Morning-lane.—6. is in *Salisbury-crescent*, *Walworth*, and is the continuation of Pitt-street, Kent-road.

**CHATHAM**, THE EARL OF, his *Monument in Guildhall, London*, is on the north side of the hall, near the hustings. It consists of a group of colossal figures, in alto-relievo, or rather of entire statues in the round. The artist's intention, in the composition, is to convey an idea of the prosperity of the British nation under this eminent statesman. He has therefore represented Lord Chatham in the dress of a Roman orator, as the pilot of the state, standing upon a rock, and resting upon a rudder, with his right arm supporting Commerce, who is seated by his side, attended by allegorical figures of the four quarters of the globe, pouring the contents of a horn of plenty into the lap of Britannia, who is seated upon her lion at the minister's feet. By the side of Britannia is the City of London, represented by a female figure, crowned with laurels, appealing to the principal figure to protect her favourite, Commerce, whom he appears most willingly to adopt. The monument is by the elder Bacon, and has more freedom of style and lightness of execution, than generally belongs to the statuary's art: in other words, it is more picturesque than sculpturesque. The inscription on the base is from the pen of Burke.

There is another monumental group to the same illustrious statesman, by the same artist, in Westminster Abbey, but it is in every respect inferior to that in Guildhall.—[See WESTMINSTER ABBEY.]

**CHEAPSIDE**, one of the principal streets and thoroughfares in the City, extends from the north-east corner of St. Paul's churchyard to the Old Jewry, Bucklersbury and the Poultry. It derives its name from the Saxon word *Cheap*, which signifies a market, the street therefore is the *Market-side*; as in the year 1331, the south side only was built upon, and the north side was an open field, where jousts or tournaments were often held. One of these given by Edward III., lasted for three days together.

This market was called *West Cheap*, while that beyond Cannon-street was called *East Cheap*. In this street, nearly opposite

the end of Wood-street, stood *firmly* Cheapside-cross, which was one of those erected in 1290, by Edward I., in token of his affection for his deceased Queen Eleanor. It was rebuilt in 1442, by John Hatherly, Mayor of London. After the reformation it was mutilated and its statues destroyed; and in 1643, it was entirely destroyed and removed as a relic of popery by the puritanical parliament.

This street gives its name to the ward wherein it is situated. The *Ward of Cheap* is bounded on the east by the wards of Broad-street and Walbrook, on the north by these of Bassishaw and Coleman-street, on the west by those of Queenhithe and Cripplegate, and on the south by that of the Cordwainers. It extends from the corner of St. Mildred's-court in the Poultry, to near the corner of Milk-street, Cheapside, and from the west corner of the Mansion House, to within thirty feet of Bow-lane. It includes the Poultry, the eastern end of Cheapside, Bucklersbury, part of Pancras-lane, Queen-street and Bow-lane, on the south side of the ward; and Grocers'-hall-court, part of the Old Jewry, Ironmonger-lane, King-street, Lawrence-lane, Honey-lane Market, and the principal part of Cateaton-street, on the north. The principal buildings in this ward, are the parish churches of Mildred in the Poultry and St. Mary Colechurch, Guildhall, Mercers'-hall and chapel and Grocers'-hall.—[See these several streets and buildings.]

It is divided into nine municipal precincts, and is under the government of an alderman (William Thompson, Esq., M.P.) a deputy and eleven other common-councillmen, and other ward officers.

**CHEAPSIDE, GREAT and LITTLE**, *Finsbury*, are situated in that part of Long-alley, Moorfields, which leads from Crown-street towards Moorfields.

**CHEAPSIDE, LITTLE**, *Whitecross-street*, is the first turning on the right in Cowheel-alley, from No. 168, Whitecross-street going towards Golden-lane.

**CHEESEMANS'-CT.**, *Bethnal-green*, is about six houses on the right hand, in George-street, going from Carter-street, Brick-lane.

**CHELSEA**, a large and populous village, is situated on the Middlesex bank of the river Thames, and extends from beyond Battersea or Chelsea-bridge, almost to Hyde-park-corner, and includes a consider-

able part of Knightsbridge. It has three churches, one near the river, by the bridge; a new one near the King's-road, recently built; and one now (1830) building in Sloane-street.—[See ST. LUKE'S, CHELSEA, the church of.]

In this parish is the Botanical Garden belonging to the Apothecaries' Company [see APOTHECARIES' COMPANY]; and the village has been celebrated for some centuries as the residence of persons of distinction. The episcopal palace of the Bishops of Winchester was, till lately, situated in Cheyne-walk; but it has been pulled down, and the town residence of the present and future bishops removed to a spacious mansion on the west side of St. James's-square.—[See WINCHESTER-HOUSE.]

The celebrated Duchess of Mazarine resided here in the reign of Charles II., and first introduced foreign dramatic entertainments into this country, which led to the establishment of the Italian Opera. Eleanor Gwynn also lived here, in the house afterwards occupied, in 1722, by Sir Robert Walpole, which has been pulled down, and an infirmary for the use of the Hospital erected on its site. The great Sir Thomas More also occupied a splendid mansion in this parish, which stood at the north end of Beaufort-row, and, after being the residence of many illustrious characters, was pulled down in 1740 by Sir Hans Sloane. At the western extremity of the village is the elegant villa of Lord Cremorne, who has a good collection of pictures of the Italian and Flemish schools; and adjoining thereto is a house formerly the property and residence of Dr. Hoadley, author of the comedy of the "Suspicious Husband." Ranelagh also stood in the parish; but its glories are faded, and its once splendid walls are desolate and deserted. The principal object of note in the parish, at the present day, is the Royal Hospital for invalid and wounded Soldiers which is noticed under its proper title.

**CHELSEA COLLEGE.**—[See CHELSEA, THE ROYAL HOSPITAL.]

**CHELSEA-COMMON,** is situated between Queen's Elms, Brompton, and the King's-road.

**CHELSEA, THE ROYAL HOSPITAL,** is about one mile and a half from Grosvenor-place, Hyde-park-corner, going by Sloane-street, and nearly one mile and a

quarter from Buckingham Palace, by Pimlico. This monument of national munificence and gratitude owes its origin to the benevolent exertions of Sir Stephen Fox, the ancestor of Lord Holland, who proposed to John Evelyn, as recorded in his diary (vol. 1, p. 535), on the 6th September, 1681, the purchasing of Chelsea College, which Charles II. had presented to the Royal Society, who were willing to dispose of it for such a purpose.

On the spot where the present Hospital stands was anciently a college for secular priests, which in the reign of James I. was appropriated for the residence of a certain number of divines, in order to study the Popish controversy. This building, however, being given as before mentioned, to the Royal Society, was afterwards pulled down, and the present substantial and appropriate structure erected in its stead. Sir Stephen not only persuaded the King (Charles II.) to settle £5,000 a year, and erect a building of the value of £20,000, but became an active friend and liberal benefactor to the establishment. The sale of the college and other arrangements were completed in the month of February 1682, and the building of the New Hospital forthwith commenced, from the designs, and under the superintendence of Sir Christopher Wren.

It is a spacious building, and a very appropriate design, remarkable for the justness and harmonious proportions of its different parts, and like many of the buildings of Palladio, is composed of brick and stone, the quoins, cornices, pediments and columns, being of the latter material. It forms three sides of a quadrangle, towards the river, and the area formed between the wings; the body of the building and the bank of the river is laid out in walks and grass plats, for a promenade. The centre of the building is embellished with a tetrastyle portico of the Roman Doric order, surmounted by a handsome lofty turret, in which is a clock.

Under the portico are the principal entrances. On one side is the chapel, the furniture and plate of which were given by King James II., and the organ was a gift of Major Ingram; and that on the other, is the hall where all the Pensioners dine. In this hall is a portrait of Charles II. on horseback, and other portraits, and a fine allegorical picture of the triumphs of the Duke of Wellington, by James Ward, Esq., R.A. The altar-piece of the chapel is ornamented by a picture of the Ascen-

sion, by Sebastian Ricci, and both the chapel and hall are paved with black and white marble. The whole length of the principal building is 790 feet.

In the centre of the quadrangle, next the river, is a statue of Charles II., in Roman imperial armour, and over the colonnade is an inscription in Latin, intimating that the establishment was commenced by Charles II., continued by James II., and finished by William and Mary, in 1690. The building, however, as appears from the Lansdowne manuscripts in the British Museum, first printed in my *Life of Sir Christopher Wren*, says it was finished in 1692.

The present officers of Chelsea Hospital are, the Great Officers of State, *Commissioners*; General Sir Samuel Hulse, *Governor*; Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Alexander Hope, *Lieutenant-Governor*; Lieut.-Col. Henry Le Blanc, *Major*; Lieut.-Col. John Wilson, *Adjutant*; the Paymaster-General of the Land Forces, *Deputy Treasurer*; the Rev. William Haggett, M.A., and the Rev. Richard Yates, D.D., *Chaplains*; Richard Neave, Esq., *Secretary and Registrar*; John Fasson, Esq., *Chief Clerk*; seven *Senior Clerks*; seven *Assistant Clerks*; twenty-three *Junior Clerks for the In-Pensioners*, besides Thomas C. Brooksbank, Esq., *Agent and Paymaster of the Out-Pensioners*; Robert Gwilt, Esq., *Chief Clerk*; six *Senior Clerks*; six *Assistant Clerks*; twenty-two *Junior Clerks*; William Somerville, M.D., *Physician*; Sir Everard Home, Bart., *Surgeon*; John Leeds, Esq., *Deputy*; John Hartshorne, *Assistant*; William North, *Apothecary*; William Sheldrake, *Truss Maker*; John Heriot, *Comptroller*; Poole Hickman, *Steward*; Mrs. Elizabeth Dalrymple, *Housekeeper*; Mrs. Helen Campbell, *Whitster*; Miss Robertson, *Organist*; John Soane, Esq., R.A., *Clerk of the Works*; John Bruce, *Gardener*.

**CHELSEA-MARKET**, is behind a part of *Lower Sloane-street*, about three quarters of a mile on the left hand from Knights-bridge.

**CHELSEA WATER-WORKS' OFFICE**, is at No. 21, *Abingdon-street, Westminster*, a few doors from the Abbey. The Chelsea Water-works are under the management of a company, incorporated by act of parliament in 1722, by the name of "The Governor and Company of the

Chelsea Water-works." The business of the company is managed by a governor, a deputy-governor, and thirteen directors.

**CHELTENHAM-PL.**, *Lambeth*, is about three-eighths of a mile on the left hand in the Westminster-bridge-road, going from the bridge; it extends from Oakley-street towards the Asylum.

**CHELTON'S-CT.**, *Bedfordbury*, is at No. 44, and leads into Chandos-street at No. 60, near St. Martin's-lane, Charing-cross.

**CHEMISTER'S-ALLEY**, *Covent Garden*, turns off at No. 16, Bedfordbury.

**CHENEY'S-ALLEY**, is in *Shoreditch*, near the church.

**CHENIES'-MEWS**, *Bedford-square*, are in Chenies'-street, which is parallel to and between Gower-street and Thornhaugh-street.

**CHENIES'-PL.**, *Chenies'-street*, is three houses eastward on the right from Alfred-place, Tottenham-court-road.

**CHENIES'-ST.**, *Bedford-square*, is the second turning on the left hand in Gower-street, going from the square towards Tottenham-court-road, and nearly opposite Goodge-street.

**CHEQUER-ALLEY**, *Bunhill-row*, is about one-fifth of a mile on the left hand from Chiswell-street, and leads into Whitecross-street.

**CHEQUER-CT.**—1. is at *Charing-cross*, three houses westward of St. Martin's-lane, or from the west end of the Strand. —2. is in *Chequer-alley, Bunhill-row*, going towards Whitecross-street.

**CHEQUER-Sq.**—1. is in *Chequer-alley, Bunhill-row*, a small open space on the north side, the second turning on the right from Bunhill-row.—2. is at *Aldgate*, eight houses on the right hand below the Minories.

**CHEQUER-YARD**, *Dowgate-hill*, is the first turning on the left going towards Thames-street. It extends from No. 14, Bush-lane, to Dowgate-hill.

**CHERRY-GARDEN-ST.**, *Rotherhithe*, is the first turning on the west going from Millpond-bridge by Cherry-garden-stairs.

**CHERRY-GARDEN-STAIRS**, *Bermondsey*, one mile and a quarter east from London-bridge, opposite Wapping Old-stairs.

**CHERRY-TREE-ALLEY**, *Bunhill-row*, is the first turning on the left hand going from Chiswell-street.

**CHERRY-TREE-Ct.**—1. is in *Cherry-tree-alley*, the last turning on the right hand going from Bunhill-row.—2. is in *Golden-lane*, the third turning on the right hand from Old-street.—3. is in *Aldersgate-street*, and turns off at No. 34, between Jewin-street and Barbican.

**CHERRY-TREE-YARD**, *Kingsland-road*, is nearly opposite the Basing-house, by the side of the Cherry-tree public-house, about a furlong on the right hand from Shove-ditch church.

**CHERUBIM-Ct.**, *Bishopsgate-street*, is the fifth turning on the left hand in Angel-alley, going from Bishopsgate-street Without.

**CHESHIRE-RENTS**, *Rotherhithe*, are in Shipwrights'-row.

**CHESTER-Pl.**—1. is in *Farringdon-street*, eight houses on the left from Fleet-street, and leads up into Black-horse-court.—2. is *Lambeth*, the east side of the high road from Walcot-place to Kennington-cross.—3. is in *Bethnal-green*, a few yards on the left hand from the east side of the green towards Globe-street.—4. is in the *Old Kent-road*, near the Turnpike, by the Green-man.—5. is in the *Mill-end-road*, near the Canal.

**CHESTER'S-QUAY**, *Lower Thames-street*, is the second turning on the west from Tower-hill.—[See BREWERS'-QUAY, to which this is united.

**CHESTER-ST.**, *Lambeth*, extends from the north end of Chester-place aforesaid, to Kennington-lane.

**CHESTER-ST.**, *Grosvenor-place*, is the third turning on the right hand from Hyde-park-corner, and leads into Belgrave-square.

**CHESTERFIELD-HOUSE**, *South Audley-street*, is situated by the west end of Curzon-street, May-fair, opposite Stanhope-street. It was built by the celebrated Earl of Chesterfield, and is one of the handsomest mansions in the metropolis. The wings are connected with the body of the house, by two very beautiful colonnades. The magnificent staircase was removed from the vast mansion of the Duke of Chandos, at Cannons, when it was pulled down.

**CHESTERFIELD-ST.**, *Berkely-square*, is the second turning on the left hand in Charles-street, Berkeley-square.

**CHESTERFIELD-ST.. GREAT**, *Mary-le-bone*, is situated between the west end of Weymouth and Great Mary-le-bone-street.

**CHESTERFIELD-ST., LITTLE**, *Mary-le-bone*, is four houses southward of the last.

**CHEYNE-WALK**, *Chelsea*, is on the north side of the Thames, and leads from Paradise-row towards Battersea-bridge.

**CHICHESTER-Ct.**, *Chancery-lane*, is three houses on the left hand in Chichester-rents, Chancery-lane.

**CHICHESTER-Pl.**—1. is in *Hopetown*, *Wandsworth-road*.—2. is near *King's-cross*, *Battle-bridge*.

**CHICHESTER-RENTS**, *Chancery-lane*, is near the middle of the western side of Chancery-lane, and leads into Star-yard. It derives its name from being near the site of the ancient palace of the Bishops of Chichester.

**CHICKSAND-Pl.**, *Whitechapel*, is the second turning on the left hand in Chicksand-street going from High-street.

**CHICKSAND-ST.**, *Whitechapel*, is the continuation of Osborne-place from Brick-lane; it derives its name from Chicksand Priory, Bedfordshire, the seat of Sir John Osborne, Bart.

**CHIGWELL-ST.**, *Ratcliffe-highway*, is at No. 51, opposite Cannon-street, St. George's in the East.

**CHILD'S-Ct.**, *Westminster*, is the second turning on the right hand in Tothill-street, going from the Abbey.

**CHILD'S-Pl.**, *Temple-bar*, is three doors on the right hand in Fleet-street, going from Temple-bar. It derives its name from the celebrated bankers who built it, and whose banking-house it nearly adjoins.

**CHIMISTER'S-ALLEY**, *Bedfordbury*.—[See CHEMISTER'S-ALLEY.

**CHINA-Ct.**, *Lambeth*, is the first turning on the right hand in China-row, going from China-terrace.

**CHINA-HALL**, *Deptford Lower-road*, is about a third of a mile on the left hand from Paradise-row.

**CHINA-HALL-Pl.**, is at the south side of the preceding.

**CHINA-ROW**, *Lambeth*, is on the west side of the Westminster-bridge-road, and extends from the south end of China-terrace to Lambeth-walk.

**CHINA-TERR.**, *Lambeth*, is near the new chapel opposite the Stags, about half a mile on the right hand from Westminster-bridge.

**CHINA-WALK**, *Lambeth*, is at Buxton-place, near the above.

**CHIROGRAPHERS' - OFFICE**, *THE*, *Temple*, is in Hare-court; it has another entrance opposite Brick-court in Middle Temple-lane. The present chirographers are George Colebrooke, James Edward Colebrooke, and Henry T. Colebrooke, Esqrs. The hours of attendance are from 11 to 3.

**CHISWELL-ST.**, *Finsbury-square*, is a considerable thoroughfare leading from the south-west corner of the square to White-cross-street, Barbican, and Aldersgate-street.

**CHIVERS'S-Ct.**, *Limehouse*, is in Nightingale-lane, about six houses on the right hand from Narrow-street.

**CHOPPEN'S-Ct.**, *Wapping*, is in Old Gravel-lane, at No. 35, the fourth turning on the right hand from Wapping-street.

**CHRIST'S CHURCH**, *Newgate-street*.

This church is dedicated to the name and honour of Christ, and anciently belonged to the convent of Grey Friars or Franciscans, but falling to the crown, at the dissolution of the religious houses, Henry VIII. gave it to the mayor, commonalty and citizens of London, for a parish church, in lieu of the two churches of St. Ewen, in Newgate-market, near the north corner of Eldoness, now called Warwick-lane, and of St. Nicholas in the Shambles, on the north side of Newgate; both which churches and their parishes were then demolished, and as much of St. Sepulchre's parish as laid within New-gate, was added to this newly created parish, which was then named Christ Church. From this time it was made a vicarage in the patronage of the mayor, commonalty and citizens of London, as governors of the royal hospital of St. Bartholomew.

The old church was destroyed by the great fire in 1666, after which the small parish of St. Leonard Foster, whose church was also destroyed, and not rebuilt, was annexed to Christ Church as united parishes by the act for rebuilding the parish churches thus destroyed. St. Leonard's is a rectory

in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Westminster. The present incumbent of this united vicarage and rectory is the Rev. George Preston, jun., M.A., under master of Westminster school, who was instituted this year by the said dean and chapter, on the death of the Rev Samuel Crowther, who was instituted by the Lord Mayor and common-council as governors of St. Bartholomew, in 1800.

The present church is one of the numerous works of Sir Christopher Wren, who began to rebuild it 1687, and finished it in 1704. It is well built of stone, strong, spacious and handsome. The interior is also spacious and very handsome, one hundred and fourteen feet in length, eighty-one in breadth, and thirty-one in height. The lofty columnar steeple, on its solid, square tower, forms one of the most striking features in the architecture of the metropolis. This parish is entitled to several excellent charities under the wills of Mrs. Margaret Danes, Lady Mary Ramsay, Sir Kenelm Digby, and others, full accounts of which are to be found in the Reports of the Parliamentary Commissioners on the Endowed Charities of London. Christ's Hospital is also in this parish, an account of which is to be found under its proper head.

**CHRIST'S CHURCH**, *Spitalfields*, the church of, is situated on the south side of Church-street, Spitalfields, directly facing the eastern end of Union-street, Bishopsgate Without. The district called Spitalfields derives its name from having been built upon the fields and grounds belonging to St. Mary's, Spital, and was formerly a hamlet in the parish of Stepney; but from the great increase of inhabitants, arising from the settlement of the persecuted French Protestants, after the revocation of the edict of Nantz, by Louis XIV., within its precincts, it was made, in the year 1723, a distinct parish under its present name.

This church is one of the fifty new churches ordered to be built by act of parliament, in the reign of Queen Anne. It was began in 1723, by Nicholas Hawksmore, the favourite pupil of Sir Christopher Wren, and was finished in 1729. It is a substantial edifice, built of stone, with a lofty spire over a Doric portico, which is spoiled by the application of an arch over the two inner columns, instead of a pediment. The interior is 111 feet in length, eighty-seven in breadth, and thirty-four in height.

The church is made a rectory, but is not to be held in *commendam*; it is in the diocese of London, in the county of Middlesex, but exempt from the jurisdiction of the archdeacon; and the patronage, like that of its mother church, is in the Principal and Scholars of Brasen-nose College, Oxford.

**CHRIST CHURCH, *Mary-le-bone*,** the district church of, is in Stafford-street, Lisson-green. It was began in 1822, and opened for divine service in May 1825. It is a substantial building, erected by His Majesty's commissioners for building new churches, from the designs of Mr. Smirke. Its front is embellished by a recessed or inverted portico of the Ionic order, above which is a square tower surmounted by a cupola and vane. It is a district rectory in the parish of St. Mary-le-bone, and the patronage, like that of its mother church, is in the crown. The present rector is the Rev. George Chandler, D.C.L., who was instituted by the king in 1825.

**CHRIST'S CHURCH, *Surrey*,** The church of, is situated at the south end of Bennett-street, Stamford-street, Blackfriars'-road, and has an open church-yard up to the footpath of the road. The parish of Christ-church, Surrey, was formerly a district belonging to the parish of St. Saviour's, Southwark, and consists principally of the Old Manor of Paris Garden, in which was situated one of the ancient playhouses of the metropolis, and here were also exhibited the bear baitings so much in request among our ancestors.

The church was founded, and the living instituted, by the will of Mr. John Marshall, of the borough of Southwark, dated the 21st August, 1627, wherein, among other charitable bequests to the parish of St. Saviour, was one to build and endow this church. In 1676 the first church was built on this site by the trustees, and an act of parliament was obtained to make it a distinct parish under its present name. In the year 1737 the foundation of the old church having become ruinous, a new application was made to parliament and the present church was erected at the expense of the parishioners. It is a plain substantial building consisting of a plain brick body, lighted by two tiers of windows, with a square tower and a turret. The church is a rectory, in the diocese of Winchester, and in the county and archdeaconry of Surrey. The advowson is in the patronage of the trustees of Mr. Mar-

shall's charity, and the present rector is the Rev. J. H. Mapleton, who was instituted by the trustees in 1809. The trustees are thirteen in number, among whom are Thomas Griffiths, Esq., of Hill-house, Dulwich. and William Toulmin, Esq., of Great Suffolk-street, Southwark.

**CHRIST'S CHURCH-PASSAGE, *Newgate-street*,** turns off at No. 92, near the middle of the north side of that street, and leads to Christ's church and Christ's Hospital.

**CHRIST'S CHURCH SOCIETY, *Newgate-street*,** is a charitable institution among the inhabitants of that parish, for visiting and relieving the sick poor at their own habitations, and for assisting poor married women with child-bed linen.

**CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, *Newgate-street*,** is one of the five royal hospitals that are under the guardianship of the Corporation of London, the general management of which is described in the article Bartholomew's Hospital, to which the reader is referred.

On the site of part of the ground now occupied by this Hospital and Newgate-market, stood a small convent of Grey Friars, which at the dissolution of the religious houses by Henry VIII., was vested in the Corporation of London, at the same time that he transferred to them the Priory of St. Bartholomew. Christ's church had been esteemed one of the most superb among the conventional churches of England, having been built by contributions of princes and nobles, among whom were Gilbert de Clare, who, according to Penant, gave twenty beams of timber out of his forest at Tonbridge, towards its construction. In the following reign they began to repair and furnish it for the reception of poor fatherless children, and it received the name of Christ's Hospital from the charter of Edward VI., in 1552, who thereby incorporated the governors of the three hospitals of Bridewell, Christ's, and St. Thomas.

Besides its first endowment and numerous subsequent benefactions, this hospital receives the benefit, by grant from the corporation, of superintending and licensing the carts of the city.

The greater part of the buildings of this hospital were destroyed at the great fire of 1666, but the active zeal and liberality of the corporation and their fellow citizens, restored it by donations, by loans, and by



anticipation of its revenues, all of which obligations, says Mr. Highmore, in his *Pietas Londinensis*, have been long since discharged.

Charles II., on the 19th of August 1674, founded a mathematical school within its boundaries, styled the New Royal Foundation of King Charles II., to qualify forty boys for the sea. They wear appropriate badges, and their classes are examined by the elder brethren of the Trinity House. Ten of the ablest of these boys are appointed to ships, and ten others are received in their places. All the other scholars are bound apprentices at fourteen or fifteen years of age, for seven years, or if properly qualified, are sent to one of the Universities.

On St. Matthew's day, Sept. 21st, yearly, the Lord Mayor goes in state, accompanied by the president, aldermen, sheriffs and governors, and visitors admitted by tickets, who assemble in the great hall, after divine service at Christ's church. Orations in Latin and in English are then delivered by the senior boys who are qualifying for college.

The governors also maintain a junior school or nursery at Hertford, which is also under excellent regulations.

The children are admitted by recommendation of a governor, on the order of the committee and treasurer, signed by the chief clerk. Their education consists of reading, writing, arithmetic, navigation and the Latin and Greek languages, to those intended for the university. Their dress is the same as that used in the time of Edward VI., namely, a blue cloth coat, or tunic, which reaches nearly to the feet, with yellow breeches and stockings, and a round bonnet.

The processes of education, examination, rules and regulations of the hospital, are fully and authentically explained in Highmore's *Pietas Londinensis*, to which the reader is referred.

The buildings are at present detached, and very irregular. Part of the ancient cloisters remain, which were repaired after the great fire in 1666. The writing-school was built and endowed in 1694, by Alderman Sir John Moore, the President of the Hospital, from the designs of Sir Christopher Wren. The Grammar School, which is a neat yellow brick building near Little Britain, was erected in 1793, from the designs of Mr. Lewis, then architect to the hospital. The new hall, which is used as the refectory, is a

fine specimen of the pure ancient style of English architecture, by Mr. Shaw, the present architect to the hospital. It is two hundred feet in length, by fifty in breadth. A fine organ and gallery is at one end, and a pulpit is fixed against the south wall, for the purpose of prayer and exhortation.

The present officers of Christ's Hospital are William Thompson, Esq., M.P. and Alderman, *President*; Thomas Poynder, Jun., Esq., *Treasurer*; and the following members of the common-council as corporation *Governors*: Robert Slade, Esq., for *Castle Baynard*; Edward Colebatch, Esq., deputy, *Portoken*; Mr. Charles Stuart, *Tower*; Mr. N. Saunders, *Bridge*; Mr. W. A. Beckwith, *Farringdon Without*; J. Trimbe, Esq., *Cordwainers*; Mr. R. Pigeon, *Broad-street*; Mr. Edward Eyton, *Cornhill*; Mr. R. L. Jones, *Cripplegate Without*; Mr. John Duddell, *Bishopsgate Within*; Mr. John Saunders, *Candlewick*; Thomas Welby, Esq., *Clerk*; the Rev. John Greenwood, M.A., *Head Classical Master*; the Rev. Edward Rice, M.A., *Second Classical Master*; the Rev. William Trollope, M.A., *Third Classical Master*; the Rev. Just Henry Alt, M.A., *Fourth Classical Master*; the Rev. George J. Brookes, M.A., *Head Mathematical Master*; William Webster, B.A., *Assistant ditto*; George Reynolds, *Writing-Master*; John Wells, *Drawing*; J. Glenn, *Music*; Edward Roberts, M.D., *Physician*; Eusebius A. Lloyd, Esq., *Surgeon*; Henry Field, *Apothecary*; Matthew Cotton, *Receiver*; Thomas Huggins, *Steward*; Mrs. Huggins, *Matron*. —Establishment at Hertford: The Rev. Charles Cotton, B.A., *Classical Master*; George Ludlow, *Writing*; Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, *Schoolmistress*; Thomas Colbeck, *Surgeon and Apothecary*; Robert A. Steele, *Steward*; Mrs. Moore, *Matron*.

**CHRISTIAN BENEVOLENCE SCHOOL**, *Bedfordbury*, is the first house in the court at the back of Bedfordbury.

**CHRISTIAN-ST.**, *St. George's in the East*, is the continuation of Prince's-place, New-road.

**CHRISTOPHER'S-ALLEY**, *Finsbury*, is the first turning in Wilson-street, northward of Crown-street.

**CHRISTOPHER - ALLEY**, *Lambeth-street, Goodman's-fields*, is about four houses from Ayliffe-street.

**CHRISTOPHER-Ct.**—1. is the second turning on the right hand from *Golden-lane*.—2. is in *Angel-alley*, the first turning on the left hand from *Little Moorfields*.—3. is in *St. Martin's-le-Grand*, the third turning on the left hand from *Newgate-street*.—4. is in *Brick-lane*, the fourth turning on the left hand from *Old-street*.—5. is on the east side of *Tower-hill*, seven houses northward of *Irongate*.—6. is in *Rosemary-lane*, between *Darby-street* and *Blue-Anchor-yard*.

**CHRISTOPHER-ROW**, *Walworth*, is at the north end of *Union-street*, *East-lane*, the second turning on the left hand, going from *Richmond-place* towards *Lock's-fields*.

**CHRISTOPHER-Sq.**, *Finsbury*, is the second turning in *Long-alley* northward of *Crown-street*.

**CHRISTOPHER-ST.**, *Hatton Garden*, is the north continuation of that street, extending onwards to *Back-lane*.

**CHRISTOPHER-ST.**, *Finsbury-square*, is at the north-east corner of the square, and leads into *Wilson-street*.

**CHRISTOPHER-ST.**, *NEW*, *Finsbury*, is the continuation of the last from *Wilson-street*.

**CHRISTOPHER-ST.**, *Bethnal-green*, is the continuation of *Turville-street*, on the right from No. 37, *Church-street*. It leads to *Nelson-street*, *Mount-street*, and *Virginia-row*, at the back of *Shoreditch church*.

**CHURCHES**, The various, in the Metropolis. These are all to be found under their different heads, as **ST. ALBANS**, **ST. ALPHAGE**, &c.

**CHURCH-ALLEY**, *Basinghall-street*, is near the middle of the west side, and leads into *Aldermanbury*.

**CHURCH - ALLEY**, *Ironmonger - lane*, *Cheapside*, is eight houses on the right hand from *Cheapside*, and leads into the *Old Jewry*.

**CHURCH-Ct.**—1. is in *Church-passage*, *St. James's*, the first turning on the left hand going from *Piccadilly*.—2. is in *Little Chapel-street*, *Westminster*, three houses westward of *Gardener's-lane*, nearly opposite the *Almshouses*.—3. is in the *Strand*, at No. 446, near *Charing-cross*.—4. is in *Walbrook*, about six houses on the right hand from the *Mansion House*.—5. is in *Friday-street*, about three houses on the right hand from *Cheapside*.—6. is in

*Clement's-lane*, *Lombard-street*, about four houses on the right hand from *Cannon-street*.—7. is in *Lothbury*, on the north side of the *Bank of England*, adjoining *Token-house-yard*.—8. is in *Wapping*, at the north end of *Maidenhead-court* from *Wapping*.

**CHURCH - ENTRY**, *Shoemaker's - row*, *Blackfriars*, is the second turning on the left hand westward of *Creed-lane*.

**CHURCH-GARDENS**, *Wapping*, is the continuation of *Well-alley*, going from *Wapping*.

**CHURCH-HILL**, *St. Pancras*, is at the east side of the church, about the third of a mile on the right hand from *Battle-bridge*.

**CHURCH-HILL**, *Blackfriars*, is the first turning on the right hand from *St. Andrew's-hill*, going from *Earl-street*.

**CHURCH-LANE**.—1. is in *George-street*, *Bloomsbury*, the first turning on the left hand, from *Broad-street*.—2. is in the *Strand*, about thirty houses on the left hand, going from *Charing-cross*.—3. is in *Whitechapel*, the continuation of *Church-street* to the *Commercial-road*.—4. is called *Back Church-lane*, and is the continuation of the last into *Cable-street*.—5. is in *Limehouse*, and extends from the west side of the church to *Ropemaker's-fields*.—6. is in *Newington Butts*, opposite the church in the *High-street*.

**CHURCHES, ADDITIONAL, COMMISSIONERS FOR BUILDING.** This parliamentary commission is appointed by authority of an act of the 58th Geo. III., c. cxlv, and have built a very great number of new churches in the metropolis, and other parts of the kingdom. The present commissioners are, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of York, Earls Harrowby and Hardwick, Viscount Sidmouth, the Bishops of London, Winchester, Litchfield, Lincoln, Chester, and Down and Connor, the Dean of Westminster, the Rev. J. Headlam, Archdeacon of Richmond; the Rev. Dr. Wordsworth; Lords Grenville, Kenyon, Stowell and Bexley, the Archdeacons of London, Middlesex, Essex, Nottingham and Derby, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Right Hon. Sir John Nicholl, M. P., Francis Burton, Esq., Benjamin C. Stephenson, Esq., Surveyor-General, and Joshua Watson, Esq.; Mr. George Jelf, Secretary.

# CHURCHES AND CHAPELS, SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE BUILDING OF, *Great George-street, Westminster.*

This society aids parishes with pecuniary assistance, under certain regulations, for rebuilding or repairing the churches. The present officers are, the King, *Patron*; the Archbishop of Canterbury, *President*; the Archbishop of York, the Dukes of Beaufort, Rutland and Northumberland, and thirteen other peers of the realm, all the Bishops, the Speaker of the House of Commons, Mr. Justice Park, Sir Robert Peel, Bart., and other illustrious Commoners, *Vice-Presidents*; Lord Kenyon, Sir Robert Peel, Bart., Charles Hoare and Joshua Watson, Esqs., *Trustees*; the Rev. William J. Rodber, *Secretary*, and Mr. Henry Stretton, of No. 67, Lincoln's-inn-fields, *Collector*.

# CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY,

THE, have their London establishment on the western side of Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, and their college near Highbury at Islington. They were established, and are supported by members and friends of the Church of England, principally for Africa and the eastern part of the globe.

Their college at Islington is a building more remarkable for strength and goodness of construction than for elegance of design. It consists of a centre and two wings, without any attempt at architectural decoration. It is, however, a plain substantial useful building, and well adapted for the purposes to which it is applied. It was designed by William Brookes, Esq., the architect of the London Institution, Finsbury Chapel, and other public buildings in or near the metropolis.

Its present officers are Lord Gambier, *President*; Sir Thomas Ackland, Bart., the Very Rev. Hugh Nicholas Pearson, D.D., Dean of Salisbury, and eighteen other gentlemen and clergymen, *Vice-Presidents*; John Thornton, Esq., *Treasurer*; Josiah Pratt, B.D., *Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence*; the Rev. E. Bickerstaff, and the Rev. T. Woodroffe, M.A., *Secretaries*; Danderson Coates, *Assistant Secretary*; Messrs. Seeley, Fleet-street, and Hatchard, Piccadilly, *Booksellers*.

**CHURCH - PASSAGE.**—1. is in *New Compton-street, St. Giles's*, the first turning both right and left from Broad-street.—2. is called *Church-passage-yard*, and is at the north end of the last.—3. is in *Covent Garden*, the west side of the square,

by the church.—4. is in *Piccadilly*, at No. 200, by St. James's church.—5. is in *Cloth Fair, West Smithfield*, the first turning on the right hand from Smithfield.—6. is in *Upper Thames-street*, the west side of Bennett's-hill, about a quarter of a mile on the left hand from Blackfriars'-bridge.

**CHURCH - PL.**—1. is in *Church-street, Whitechapel*, the first turning on the left hand a few yards from the western side of the church, going towards the Commercial-road.—2. is in *Hampton-street, Newington* or *Walworth*, the first turning on the right hand from Walworth High-street, and leads to Newington church.

**CHURCH-ROAD,** *St. George's in the East*, is at the east end of Lower Cornwall-street, Back-lane, extending from King David's Fort towards the Half-way-house in the Commercial-road.

**CHURCH - ROW.**—1. is at *St. Pancras*, near the north end of Pancras-place, about one-third of a mile on the right hand from King's Cross, Battle-bridge.—2. is in *St. Luke's*, three houses on the right hand in Wenlock-street, going from Ironmonger-row, on the east side of the church in Old-street.—3. is in *Church-street, Bethnal-green*, about half a mile on the right hand from Shoreditch, leading to Hare-street.—4. is in *Aldgate High-street*, a few yards on the left hand from Leadenhall-street, leading round the church from the south side to Houndsditch.—5. is in *Fenchurch-street*, a few houses eastward of Mark-lane, leading by the East India warehouses to Crutched Friars.—6. is in *Stepney Church-yard*, about six houses at the north-east corner of the church-yard. There are a few houses on the west side of the church-yard from Spring-garden-place towards the green, also called by the same name.—7. is at *Limehouse*, the continuation of Church-lane from Ropemakers'-fields to the Commercial-road on the west side the church.—8. is at *Newington, in Surrey*, and extends from the church to Kennington-lane, on the west side of the road, about one-fifth of a mile on the right hand from the Elephant and Castle.—9. is in *Horseleydown*, on the east side of St. John's church, and extends from Fair-street to Charles-street.—10. is in *Church-street, Whitechapel*.

**CHURCH-STAIRS,** *Rotherhithe*, is neatly opposite the east end of the church, about one mile and a half eastward of London-bridge.

**CHURCH-ST., *St. Giles's***, is the second turning on the right hand in Bainbridge-street, about six houses from Oxford-street, and leading into Church-lane and Dyot-street.

**CHURCH-ST., *Dean-street, Soho***, is parallel to, and between Compton-street and King-street; it extends from the church to Moor-street, and is continued by Monmouth-street to Broad-street, Bloomsbury.

**CHURCH ST., *Paddington***, is about three quarters of a mile on the left hand from Connaught-terrace, and extends from the Edgeware-road to Paddington-green.

**CHURCH-ST., *Southwark***, is nearly half a mile on the left hand from London-bridge; extending from St. George's church to White-street on the left hand, and to Kent-street on the left.

**CHURCH-ST., *Millbank-street, Westminster***, is on the right hand, nearly a quarter of a mile southward of the Abbey; it leads to St. John's church.

**CHURCH-ST., *Bethnal-green***, commences in Shoreditch, nearly opposite to Holywell-lane; it extends to the Turnpike, Bethnal-green-road.

**CHURCH-ST., *Mile End New Town***, is nearly parallel to part of the north side of Whitechapel-road, and extends from Baker's-row to High-street; it is continued by Well-street and Montague-street into Brick-lane.

**CHURCH-ST., *Spitalfields***, is the fifth turning on the left hand from Whitechapel, in Brick-lane, and is continued by Paternoster-row and Union-street into Bishops-gate Without.

**CHURCH-ST., *Minories***, is the first turning on the left hand from Aldgate, and leads into Haydon-square.

**CHURCH-ST., *Whitechapel***, is the first turning westward of the church, extending to Goodman's-stile, and is continued by Church-lane and Commercial road towards Limehouse.

**CHURCH-ST., *Wapping***, is on the west side of the church, and on the eastern side of the London Docks; it extends to Greenbank.

**CHURCH-ST., *Lambeth***, is opposite the Stage, about three quarters of a mile on the right hand from Westminster-bridge, extending from Pratt-street to the church.

**CHURCH-ST., *Blackfriars'-road***, is the second turning on the left hand, about the sixth of a mile from Blackfriars'-bridge, and nearly opposite Christ church.

**CHURCH-ST., *St. Saviour's, Southwark***, is the second turning on the right hand in York-street, going from High-street, Southwark. It is near London-bridge, and leads towards the Thames.

**CHURCH-ST., *Horselydown***, is on the south side of St. John's church, near the bottom of Tooley-street, and extends from Artillery-lane to Russell-street, Bermondsey.

**CHURCH-ST., *Rotherhithe***, is on the south side of the church and leads into the Lower-road to Deptford.

**CHURCH-ST., *Walworth or Newington***, is the first turning parallel to the Walworth High-street or road westward, and extends from Amelia-street to Manor-place, about half a mile on the right hand from the Elephant and Castle.

**CHURCH-TERR., *St. Pancras***, is at the end of Church-row, by the old church, on the high road between Somers-town and Camden-town.

**CHURCH-WAY, *Somers-town***, is a path that extends from Charlton-street to the fields, now converting into streets, near Clarendon-square or the Polygon.

**CHURCH-YARD-ALLEY, *Farringdon-street***, is the first turning on the right in Harp-alley, going from Farringdon-street into Shoe-lane. It is named from its contiguity to the lower church-yard of St. Bride's parish.

**CHURCH-YARD-CT., *Temple***, is the first turning on the left hand from Fleet-street, opposite Chancery-lane by Temple-bar.

**CHURCH - YARD - ALLEY, *Upper Thames-street***, is about four houses on the left hand from London-bridge.

**CHURCH - YARD - ROW, *Newington, Surrey***, is on the south side of the church-yard, and the first turning on the right hand from the church towards Kennington.

**CHYMISTER-ALLEY.—[See CHEMIST'S-ALLEY.]**

**CINNAMON-ST., *Wapping***, is the north turning parallel to part of Wapping-street; it extends from New Market-street or Old Gravel-lane to Prussian Island.

**CIRCUS, THE, *Minories***, is about three houses on the left hand from Tower-hill.

**CIRCUS-ST., *Mary-le-bone***, is the first turning on the right hand in Cumberland-place, New-road, eastward of the turnpike by the Yorkshire Stingo; it extends into York-street.

**CIRENCESTER-PL., *Fitzroy-square***, is the continuation northward of Great Titchfield-street, Oxford-market.

**CITY BARGE-HOUSE, *Lambeth***, is situated in Bishop's-walk, nearly a quarter of a mile above Westminster-bridge.

**CITY CHAMBERS, NEW, THE, *Bishopsgate-street***, are by the London Tavern, three houses on the left hand from Corn-hill.

**CITY CHAMBERS, OLD, THE, *Bishopsgate-street Within***, are near to the preceding.

**CITY DISPENSARY, THE**, is held at No. 76, *Queen-street, Cheapside*; was established in 1788, and opened on the 1st of January, 1789, in Grocers'-hall-court, Poultry. This charity is intended for the relief of the diseased poor, in all cases requiring medical and surgical assistance, and for inoculation. It is open every day for the admission of patients on the recommendation of a governor, where they have advice and medicine; and those who are not able to attend, are visited at their own habitations. Medical electricity and warm and cold baths are provided for such cases as the medical officers think necessary.

The business of this charity is managed by a committee of twenty-four governors, elected annually; and the present officers, who are also members of such committee, *ex officio*, are, The King, *Patron*; H.R.H. the Prince Leopold, *Vice-Patron*; the Lord Mayor for the time being, *President*; Robert Williams, Esq., M.P., Richard Clark, Esq., *Chamberlain*, Sir Richard Carr Glynn, Bart., Aldermen Atkins, M.P., Wood, M.P., Thorpe, and twelve other eminent citizens, *Vice-Presidents*; David Uwins, M.D., *Physician*; Thomas Crokatt, Esq., Deputy of Bread street Ward, *Treasurer*; William Kingdon, Esq., *Surgeon*; John C. Taunton, Esq., *Assistant Surgeon*; Mr. W. Honeywood, *Apothecary*; Mr. John Nokes, *Secretary*; Mr. John Cooper, of No. 51, Winyatt-street, Clerkenwell, *Collector*.

**CITY DISPENSARY, THE WESTERN**, is a charitable institution of a similar nature to the preceding, extending to the localities of the Old Change and Lambeth-hill to the eastward; the Temple, Temple-bar, and Chancery-lane, westward; Holborn, Skinner-street, and Newgate-street, northward; and to the Thames on the southward, wherein all patients are attended when necessary at their own homes; and are received gratuitously on a letter from a governor by the medical officers at their own houses. It was established on the 1st of January 1830, for supplying the poor with medical advice, assistance and medicines, in cases of sickness.

The business of this excellent charity is conducted by and under the patronage of the Bishop of London, *Patron*; the Lord Mayor for the time being, *President*; the Bishop of Llandaff, Dean of St. Paul's, Sir Charles Price, Bart., A. Spottiswoode, Esq., M.P., the Rev. Dr. Allen, Vicar of St. Bride's, Alderman Copeland, T. N. Longman, Esq., and ten other gentlemen, *Vice-Presidents*; Frederick Sparrow, Esq., *Treasurer*; a committee of twenty-one gentlemen resident in the district; Septimus Wray, Esq., No. 9, Salisbury-square, D. H. Walne, Esq., and J. Marsden, Esq., *Surgeons*, &c. for the district westward of Farringdon-street; P. Hurlock, Esq., St. Paul's church-yard, B. Goss, Esq., Newgate-street, and Richard Gilpin, Esq., of Earl-street, Blackfriars, eastward of Farringdon-street; Dr. Clutterbuck, *Consulting Physician*; Dr. Ramsbottom, *Consulting Accoucheur*; and Frederick Tyrrel, Esq., *Consulting Surgeon*; Mr. Nason, Fleet-street, Mr. Lowden, Fleet-street, and Messrs. Drew and Co., No. 2, Skinner-street, *Druggists*; Joseph Smith, Esq., of Dorset-street, Vestry Clerk of St. Bride's, *Honorary Secretary*; and three appointed *Midwives* for deserving cases.

**CITY - GARDENS, *City - road***, are an assemblage of cottages and gardens on the north side of the road behind Anderson's-buildings, near the Regent's Canal, about three quarters of a mile on the right hand from Finsbury-square.

**CITY-GARDEN-ROW, *City-gardens***, is a row of houses that extends from the City-road near the Canal, to the aforesaid gardens.

**CITY-GREEN-YARD, *Whitecross-street***, is nearly opposite the new city prison, and is a sort of pound, where horses or carts found without drivers are taken.

**CITY LAND COAL METER'S OFFICE.**—The principal office is at the coal market in Lower Thames-street, opposite Billingsgate, there is another in Great Timber-street, Brooke's Wharf, Upper Thames-street, and another at No. 21, Garlick-hill.—[See COAL-METERS' LAND-OFFICE.]

**CITY OF LONDON TAVERN,** *Bishops gate-street*, is about twelve houses on the right hand from Leadenhall-street, and opposite Threadneedle-street.

**CITY OF LONDON TRUSS SOCIETY, FOR THE RELIEF OF THE RUPTURED POOR THROUGHOUT THE KINGDOM,** is held at No. 76, *Queen-street, Cheap-side*. This charity was instituted in 1807, and was held at the City Dispensary in Grocers'-hall-court, but was removed with that institution to its present site. It is managed by a committee of governors, who meet on the second Wednesday in the months of January, April, July, and October; and is under the patronage of the King, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Leopold. John Atkins, Esq., M.P. and Alderman, *President*; the Earls of Digby, Egremont and Grosvenor, Lord Gambier, and thirty other noblemen and gentlemen of all parts of the kingdom, *Vice - Presidents*; Samuel Cartwright, Esq., *Treasurer*; John C. Taunton, Esq., *Surgeon*; Thomas Eglinton, No. 44, St. John's-street-road, *Secretary*.

**CITY OF LONDON LYING-IN HOSPITAL, THE,** *City-road*, for the reception and delivery of poor Pregnant Married Women, is situated rather more than a quarter of a mile on the left hand from Finsbury-square, at the corner of Old-street, and the eastern end of St. Luke's Hospital.

This charity was instituted in 1750, by a few gentlemen of the City, who were desirous of promoting so benevolent an object, and they commenced their work of charity, in hired apartments, at London House, Aldersgate-street, avoiding, by such means, exhausting the whole of their funds on an expensive building. In the following year the committee removed their establishment to Shaftesbury House, nearly opposite, and in 1769, their funds had so increased, that they took a lease for ninety-nine years of the governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, of the site they now occupy, and erected the present handsome and commodious edifice, from the designs, and under the superintendence of Robert

Milne, Esq., the architect of Blackfriars'-bridge. The first stone was laid by Barlow Trecothick, Esq., Lord Mayor of London and President of the Hospital, on the 10th of October 1770. The new hospital was opened on the 4th of April 1773, by divine service, and a sermon in the chapel, by the Rev. Joseph Cookson, the chaplain. A very interesting and detailed account of this institution is given in Mr. Highmore's *Pietas Londinensis*, that gentleman being at that time secretary, but it is too long for the pages of this work, as every other similar charity would require equal extension. The reader who requires further information is therefore referred to that work.

The present officers are, the Lord Mayor, *Patron*; Sir John Perring, Bart., *President*; Sir Richard Carr Glynn, Bart., Sir James Shaw, Bart., Sir Charles Flower, Bart., William Mellish, Esq., and seven other eminent Citizens, *Vice-Presidents*; John Capel, Esq., *Treasurer*; William Howard, Esq., *Chairman of the Committee of Management*; the Rev. James Carver, M.A., *Chaplain*; Halliley Lidderdale, M.D. *Physician*; J. T. Conquest, M.D., *Physician Accoucheur*; William Lucas, Esq., *Surgeon*; Mr. James Clift, No. 23, Red Lion-square, *Secretary*; Mrs. C. Tuson, *Matron and Midwife*; Mary Widgon, *Assistant Ditto*.

**CITY OF LONDON LYING-IN INSTITUTION, THE,** for providing poor Married Women with Midwives and Medicine at their own habitations. The office of this charity is in *Great Swan-alley, Coleman-street*, and applies to cases that many of the Lying-in Hospitals omit. It provides well-instructed women, of good character, to attend in all ordinary cases. Over them a vigilant eye is kept, and a physician accoucheur, and proper medical officers are attached to the institution, who give advice and assistance at any hour of the day or night, in cases of difficulty or danger. The limits prescribed to the midwives, beyond which they are not allowed to go, are described by a line drawn from the Tower, along Thames-street to Temple-bar, Chancery-lane, Holborn, Smithfield, St. John's-street to Wilderness-row, along Old-street-road to Hoxton Town, Shore-ditch church to Bishopsgate church, down Houndsditch and the Minories to the Tower. Its present officers are, Sir Thomas Baring, Bart., *President*; seven *Vice Presidents*; John Whitmore, Esq.,

*Treasurer* ; J. T. Conquest, M.D., *Physician Accoucheur* ; B. Travers, Esq., *Consulting Surgeon* ; Henry Pellatt, Esq., *Ironmongers' Hall, Secretary* ; a *Committee of fourteen Subscribers* ; James Brown, Esq., *Solicitor*.

**CITY OF LONDON GENERAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, THE**, for administering temporary aid to the Poor within five miles of the Royal Exchange. The office of this charity is at No. 37, *Old Jewry*. It was instituted by some benevolent individuals in 1820. J. Hulbert, Esq., *Treasurer* ; and Mr. Tucker, No. 22, *Addle-street, Secretary*.

**CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION AND INDUSTRY, THE**, is situated in *Mitre-street, Aldgate*.—This school was originally proposed by the Rev. Dr. Povah, the rector of St. James', *Duke's-place*, and some of his benevolent parishioners, inhabitants of that district, in 1806. It affords protection to seventy children, sixty of whom, namely, thirty boys and thirty girls are admitted on the foundation, and are annually clothed, educated and taught to make their own clothes, and other branches of useful industry. My readers are referred for further information to another work of Mr. Highmore's, called *Philanthropia Metropolitana*, a sort of continuation of his *Pietas*, as it contains accounts of charities established since the publication of his other work.

This charity is managed by two committees, one of ladies for the female department, and the other, of the governors, for the male department, and affairs generally. Its present officers are the King, who was its original patron when Duke of Clarence, *Patron* ; the Sheriffs of London, the Recorder and fourteen other benevolent citizens, *Vice-Presidents* ; the Rev. Richard Povah, D.C.L., *Founder and Visitor* ; James Schooling, Esq., *Treasurer* ; eight *Auditors* ; Thomas Saunders, Esq., *Queen-street-place, Honorary Secretary* ; Mr. John Myles, *School-master*, and Mrs. Elizabeth Myles, *School-mistress*.

**CITY - KITCHEN, THE**, *New - street, Blackfriars*, is a charitable institution for the relief of the poor of the City of London, and parts adjacent. It was established in the year 1700.—[See ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR OF THE CITY, &c.

**CITY-ROAD, Finsbury-square**, is a wide and handsome thoroughfare, extending from the north-west corner of the square to the Angel, at Islington. It is about a mile and a quarter in length, and communicates with the New-road, Pentonville, Islington, the New North-road, St. John-street-road, and other great thoroughfares.

**CITY INSTITUTION FOR DISEASES OF CHILDREN**, is in *Devonshire-street, Bishopsgate-street*. Mr. E. Cheesewright, *Secretary*.

**CITY SOLICITOR'S OFFICE**, is in *Guildhall-yard*, the last door on the left hand side before coming to Guildhall. It is on the one-pair story : the present *Solicitor* is W. L. Newman, Esq.

**CITY REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE**, is on the two-pair story of the same building. The present *Remembrancer* is Timothy Tyrrel, Esq. ; *Deputy Remembrancer*, Edward Tyrrel, Esq.

**CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE**, is at the first door on the left hand, under the porch, in Guildhall. The present *Comptroller* is Joseph Bushman, Esq. ; *Deputy Comptroller*, Francis Bligh Hookey, Esq.

**CITY OF LONDON GENERAL PEN- SION SOCIETY**. The office of this society is at No. 8, *Ironmonger-lane, Cheap-side*. It was founded in 1818, for the benevolent purpose of allowing permanent pensions to decayed artisans, mechanics and their widows, who are resident within ten miles of the metropolis. The pensions are £13 a-year, or five shillings a-week to the men, and £7. 16s. a-year, or three shillings a-week to the women. The directors meet on the first Wednesday in every month for general purposes, and quarterly on the first Wednesday in January, April, July and October. The present officers are their R.H. the Duke of Sussex and Prince Leopold, *Patrons* ; the Lord Mayor for the time being, *President* ; the Dukes of Bedford, Norfolk and St. Albans, the Marquesses of Lansdowne, Clanricarde, many of the aldermen, Dr. Birkbeck and several other leading characters of the city, *Vice Presidents* ; Alderman Sir Peter Laurie, *Treasurer* ; the Rev. W. E. L. Faulkner, *Chaplain* ; and Daniel Richardson, Esq., *Secretary*.

**CITY STONE-YARD, Worship-street**, is the first turning on the left hand from Paul-street. It is the receptacle of the old building-materials belonging to the corpora-

ration, under the management of William Mountague, Esq., the clerk of the city's works, who is the receiver of old materials.

**CITY-TERR.**, *City-road*, forms part of the north side of that road, and is nearly half a mile on the right hand from Finsbury-square, opposite Fountain-place.

**CLARE-CT.**, *Clare-market*, turns off at No. 104, *Drury-lane*, and leads into *White-horse-yard* and *Blackmore-street*.

**CLARE-HALL-ROW**, *Stepney-Green*, is on the west side, by the Charity School, opposite the Mulberry-tree, about one-third of a mile on the right from Mile-end.

**CLARE-MARKET**, *Lincoln's-inn-fields*, is at the south west corner, and near the north end of *Newcastle-street* going from the Strand. It derives its name from John, Earl of Clare, by whom it was built and opened in 1656.

**CLARE-ST.**, *Clare-market*, is on the west side of the market, and extends into *Stanhope-street*, and is continued by *Blackmore-street* into *Drury-lane*.

**CLAREMONT-PL.**, named after Claremont near Esher, the residence of the late much lamented Princess Charlotte of Wales.—1. is in the *City-road*, near the Angel at Islington.—2. is in the *Brixton-road*, on the eastern side just beyond Kennington-common.—3. is in the *Old Kent-road*.

**CLAREMONT-SQ.**, *Pentonville*, turns off at No. 27, *Claremont-terrace*, *New-road*.

**CLAREMONT-ST.**, *Pentonville*, is a short distance on the right hand in the *New-road*, beyond the Angel.

**CLAREMONT-CHAPEL**, is a dissenting place of worship in the *New-road*, near the above.

**CLAREMONT-TERR.**, *Pentonville*, begins at No. 12, *Angel-terrace*, *New-road*.

**CLAREMONT-ST.**, *Hackney-road*, is near *Durham-Street*, on the right hand, going from *Shoreditch church*, to *Cambridge-heath*.

**CLARENCE-GARDENS**, *Rotherhithe*, are in *Clarence-street*, a short distance on the right hand below the church.

**CLARENCE-MARKET**, *Regent's Park*, is a new market on the east side of the *Regent's Park*, northward of *Osnaburgh-street*, *New-road*, which leads into it, crossing *York-square*, and is continued northward by *Clarence-street* into *Cumberland-market*.

**CLARENCE-PASSAGE**, *St. Pancras*, is by the Duke of Clarence public house, on the north side of the *Small-Pox Hospital*.

**CLARENCE-PL.**—1. is in *Pentonville*, part of the south side of the *New-road*, about a quarter of a mile on the left hand from the Angel, *Islington*.—2. is in the *Hackney-road*, part of the east side of the high road, extending from *Crabtree-row* to the Crescent, opposite *Union-street*, about a quarter of a mile on the right hand from *Shoreditch church*.—3. is in *Southwark*, turning out of the *Borough-road*, *St. George's Fields*; it is a part of the south side, commencing near the *King's Bench Prison* on the left hand, and leading towards the Obelisk.

**CLARENCE-ST.**, *Rotherhithe*, is about the sixth of a mile on the right hand, below the church, turning off at No. 302, *Rotherhithe-street*.

**CLARENCE-TERR.**, *Regent's Park*, is a picturesque row of houses, on the western side of the Park, and named in honour of King William IV., when Duke of Clarence and Lord High Admiral of England. They are from the designs of Decimus Burton, Esq., and consist of a centre and two wings, of the Corinthian order, connected by two colonnades of the Ionic order. It is the smallest terrace in this park, but it is one of the most elegant in design, and pure in taste.

**CLARENDON - Sq.**, *Somers - town*, the square which encloses the Polygon, at the west end of *Phoenix-street*, from the Crescent, or second on the left along *Chalton-street*, from the *New-road*.

**CLARENDON-ST.**, *Somers-town*, the west continuation of the south side of the square.

**CLARENDON-ST.**, *LOWER*, *Somers-town*, is a continuation of the preceding.

**CLARGES-ST.**, *Piccadilly*, is about half a mile on the right hand from the Hay-market, between *Bolton-street* and *Half-moon-street*, and leads into *Curzon-street*, *May-fair*.

**CLARK'S-BLDS.**, *Snow-hill*, is the first turning on the west from the *Saracen's Head Inn*, at No. 52, *Skinner-street*.

**CLARK'S CT.**—1. is in *Hatton-wall*, the first turning on the left hand in *Vine-street*, going from *Hatton-wall*.—2. is in *Jacob-street*, *Dockhead*, the second turning



on the right hand from Mill-street, near the Bridge.—3. is in *Little Turnstile, Holborn*.—4. is at No. 58, *Bishopsgate-street Within*.

**CLARK'S - MEWS**, *Beaumont - street, Mary-le-bone*, turns off at No. 2, three houses from Weymouth-street.

**CLARK'S-ORCHARD**, *Rotherhithe*, is between Queen-street and Princes-street, and leads to the eastern end of Paradise-street and the Lower-road to Deptford.

**CLARK-ST.**, *Clerkenwell*, is the first turning on the west, and parallel to Goswell-street; it extends from Allen-street into Little Sutton-street.

**CLARK'S-TERR.**, *St. George's in the East* is part of the east side of Cannon-street-road, and extends from the turnpike by Cannon-street to the Chapel.

**CLAY-ST.**, *Mary-le-bone*, is the second turning on the left hand in Durweston-street, going from Baker-street; it extends into Dorset-street.

**CLAYLAND'S-PL.**, *Clapham-road*, is on the right hand side going from Kennington-common, between the new church and Dorset-place North.

**CLAYTON-PL.**, *Kennington*, forms a part of the west side of the main road, near the two-mile stone from Cornhill; it extends from Mansion-house-row to White-hart-row.

**CLAYTON-ST.**, *Kennington*, is the second turning on the left hand from the Horns tavern, going towards Kennington-cross; it leads on to the Oval.

**CLAYTON-ST., LITTLE**, *Kennington*, is the first turning on the right hand in the last-named street, going from Kennington-green towards the Oval.

**CLEAVER-CR.**, *Goodman's-fields*, is about the middle of the north side of Great Ayliffe-street.

**CLEAVER'S - RENTS**, *Goodman's-fields*, are the first turning on the left hand in Great Ayliffe-street, going from Somerset-street, Whitechapel.

**CLEAVER-ST.**, *Kennington*, is the continuation of the south side of Princes-square, and leads to Kennington-cross, behind the White Hart.

**ST. CLEMENT'S DANES**, *Strand*, the church of, is the first church westward of Temple-bar; it stands nearly in the middle of the street. It is supposed by most his-

torians that it derives its name from having been dedicated in very ancient times to St. Clement, a disciple of St. Peter the Apostle, and the fourth Pope of Rome, who is said in Papal chronology to have been created Pope in the year of Christ 91, and died about the year 100. Baker in his chronicles says it received the epithet "*Danes*" from having been the burial-place of Harold the Dane. William of Malmesbury mentions a great conquest over the Danes near this spot, where many were slain in a place since called Clement the Danes; but Fleetwood, the antiquary, who was Recorder of London in the reign of Elizabeth, reported to the Lord Treasurer Burleigh, who resided in this parish, that when most of the Danes were driven out of this kingdom, those few that remained were permitted to settle and to marry English wives, and had the district between Thorney Isle, now called Westminster, and Caer Lud, Ludgate, assigned to them, where they built a church that was afterwards consecrated and called after them and the before-mentioned saint—*Ecclesia Clementis Danorum*.

The old church was taken down in 1680, and the body of the present church was rebuilt to the old tower by Sir Christopher Wren, in 1682. By an inscription on a slab of white marble in the north aisle it appears that Sir Christopher gave his valuable services, when he stood alone in this country as an architect, to the parish, gratuitously. Generosity and liberality are among the most prominent features of that great man's character.

In the year 1719, when Wren was in his ninetieth year, when Steele published his beautiful and appropriate apologue of Nestor, concerning the ungrateful neglect of Wren; Gibbs, no unworthy follower, added the present lofty, picturesque and handsome tower and steeple to this church.

The church is a very handsome structure, built entirely of solid stone, lighted by two stories of windows, and has a commodious and well arranged interior, ninety-six feet in length, sixty-three in breadth and forty-eight in height. It is a rectory, in the City of Westminster, in the diocese of London and in the county and archdeaconry of Middlesex. The patronage was anciently in the Knights Templars; but after passing through several hands, it came into the family of the Earls of Exeter, with whom it remained till recently. Gilbert's Clerical Guide, which is generally received as good au-

thority, gives the patronage to "Lord St. Helens", &c." but does not mention whom he means by the "&c." The present rector is the Rev. William Gurney, who is advantageously known to the public by valuable editions of the Old and New Testaments, the Book of Common Prayer and other works, and to his parish by his attention to all his clerical and parochial duties. He was instituted by Lord St. Helens, in 1827.

**ST. CLEMENT'S EASTCHEAP**, The church of, is situated on the east side of *St. Clement's-lane*, which forms the western extremity of Eastcheap. This church is dedicated to the same saint and pope as the last, and derives its addition from its situation. The date of its foundation is at present unknown, but William de Southlee appears to have been its rector prior to 1309, and before the suppression of religious houses, it was in the gift of the abbot and brethren of the convent of *St. Peter, Westminster*. Queen Mary, however, in the first year of her reign, gave the advowson of this church to the Bishop of London and his successors in that see for ever, with whom it still remains, as hereafter mentioned.

The ancient church was burned down in 1666, and the present erected by Sir Christopher Wren in 1686. It is a neat, plain and appropriate but unpretending building, of the Composite order, with a square tower and a balustrade. The interior is well arranged and neatly pewed, is sixty-four feet in length, forty feet in breadth, and thirty-four in height. It is a rectory, and the living was considerably augmented by having the neighbouring parish of *St. Martin Orgar* united to it by an act of parliament, after the fire of London.

The parish church of *St. Martin Orgar* stood on the east side of *St. Martin's-lane*, Cannon-street, and was so designated from its dedication to *St. Martin*, and from one *Ordgarus*, who is generally supposed to have been the founder. This church was also a rectory, the patronage of which was granted about the year 1181 by *Ordgarus*, with the consent of his wife and sons, to the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, in whom, except as hereafter mentioned, it still remains. Since the union of this parish with that of *St. Clements*, the living is presented alternately by the Bishop of London and the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*.

The present rector of these united

parishes is the Rev. William Johnson, who was instituted by the Bishop of London in 1820. The next presentation is, of course, with the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*.

**CLEMENT'S-CT.**—1. is in *Carey-street*, *Lincoln's-inn-fields*, about a furlong on the left hand from Chancery-lane.—2. is in *Milk-street*, *Cheapside*, the second turning on the left hand from Cheapside, and leads to Wood street.—3. is in *Liverpool road*, formerly called the *Back-road*, *Islington*.

**CLEMENT'S-INN**, *Strand*. The entrance to this inn is in *Pickett-street*, opposite the north side of *St. Clement's church*, a few houses on the right hand from *Temple-bar*, and leads to *New-inn*. It is an Inn of Chancery, belonging to the Inner Temple, and named from its contiguity to *St. Clement's*.

The antiquity of this inn is not at present known, but it is mentioned in a book of entries, dated in the nineteenth year of Edward IV. Shakspeare, however, if he could be relied on as a chronologist, makes it of much older date, for *Justice Shallow*, in the second part of *Henry IV.* speaks two or three times of his freaks, and of his acting in the shows, when he was a member of this inn, and boasts, "I was once of *Clement's-inn*, where, I think, they will talk of *Mad Shallow* yet." In the second year of *Henry VII.*, *Sir John Cantelow* demised this inn to *John* and *William Elliott*, in trust for the students; and in 1538, it descended to *Sir William Holles*, then Lord Mayor, and from him to the Earl of *Clare*, in whose family it still remains.

**CLEMENT'S - INN - PASSAGE**, *Clement's-inn*, is the continuation of the north-east side of the inn, and leads into *Houghton-street* and *Clare-market*.

**CLEMENT'S - LANE**, *Strand*, is a few houses on the right hand in *Pickett-street* going from *Temple-bar*, facing the north side of *St. Clement's church*, and leads into *Clare-market*.

**CLEMENT'S-LANE**, *Lombard-street*, is the first turning on the left hand from *Gracechurch-street*, and leads into *Cannon-street*.

**CLERGY ORPHAN CORPORATION**, *St. John's Wood*, *Regent's-park*.—[See **SONS OF THE CLERGY CORPORATION OF.**]

**CLERICAL, MEDICAL AND GENERAL LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY**, have their office at No. 4, *Southampton-street, Bloomsbury-square*.—The object of this institution is to afford to all classes of persons, whether in the church, the medical profession, the law, the army, the navy or in any other station of life, the utmost advantage that can be derived from the system of Life Assurance. The business of this society is conducted by and under the management of his Grace the Duke of Gordon, G.C.B., *President*; thirteen *Vice-Presidents*; sixteen *Directors*; of whom George Pinckard, M.D., is *Chairman*; seven *Trustees*; four *Auditors*; Messrs. Dixon, Son, and Brooks, *Bankers*; John Burder, and William Gilmore Bolton, Esqrs., *Solicitors*, and Joseph Pinckard, Esq., *Resident Secretary and Actuary*.

**CLERK OF THE CROWN OFFICE**, is in the *Roll's-yard, Chancery-lane*.

**CLERK OF THE DOCQUETS' OFFICE** (K. B.), is in the *King's Bench Office, King's Bench Walk, Temple*.

**CLERK OF THE DOCQUETS' OFFICE** (C. P.), is at the *Prothonotaries' Office, Tanfield-court, Temple*.

**CLERK OF THE ESSOIGNS' OFFICE** (C. P.), is in *Elm-court, Temple*. The hours from 11 till 2 and from 4 till 8 in term, and 4 till 6 in vacation.

**CLERK OF THE JURIES AND HABEAS CORPUS' OFFICE**, *Chief Justice of Common Pleas' Office*; the hours, 10 till 3, and 5 till 8 in term.

**CLERK OF THE FOREIGN ESTREATS' OFFICE**, is at the *Exchequer Office, Somerset-place*.

**CLERK OF THE ERRORS' OFFICE**, is at the *Lord Chief Justices' Office*.

**CLERK OF THE OUTLAW OFFICE**, is at the *Attorney-General's Office*.

**CLERK OF THE PAPERS' OFFICE** (K. B.), 4, *Symond's-inn*: hours from 10 till 2, and 6 till 8; and near K. B. prison, the hours from 10 till 2, and from 6 till 9.

**CLERK OF THE PAPERS' OFFICE** (C. P.), is at the *Fleet Prison*. Hours from 10 till 3, and from 6 till 9 in term.

**CLERK OF THE RULES' OFFICE**, (K. B.), is at No. 6, *Symond's-inn*. Hours from 10 till 2 and from 6 till 9; in vacation, from 10 till 2.

**CLERK OF THE PEACE OFFICE FOR LONDON**, is at the *Sessions'-house in the Old Bailey*.

**CLERK OF THE PEACE OFFICE FOR MIDDLESEX**, is at the *Sessions'-house, Clerkenwell*.

**CLERK OF THE PEACE OFFICE FOR SURREY**, is in *North-street, Lambeth*, nearly opposite the west end of the Asylum.

**CLERK OF THE PIPE OFFICE**, is in *Somerset-place*.

**CLERK OF THE PELL'S OFFICE**, is in *Westminster Hall*. Hours of attendance, from 10 to 1.

**CLERK OF THE CITY WORKS' OFFICE**, is in *Guildhall*, down the steps on the right hand side of those that go up to the Chamberlain's Office and the Council Chambers.

**CLERKS'-HALL**, *Wood-street, Cheapside*, is at the corner of Silver-street, about a quarter of a mile on the left hand from Cheapside. — [See PARISH CLERKS'-HALL.

**CLERKENWELL**, a large district or parish, situated to the north-east of High Holborn. It derives its name from a spring on the western side of the Green, called *Clerks' or Clerken* (the ancient plural of clerk) well, from the parish clerks of the City of London meeting there annually to exhibit dramatic representations, founded on scriptural subjects. The water of this well was suffered to run to waste for many years, but at length the parishioners caused it to be walled in, and a pump to be erected in it for the use of the neighbouring inhabitants, on the front of which is an inscription relating to its history. It stands in Ray-street, nearly opposite Mutton-hill.

**CLERKENWELL CHURCH**.—[See ST. JAMES'S, CLERKENWELL, the church of.

**CLERKENWELL-CLOSE**, *Clerkenwell*, is on the west side the church, it is continued by Bridewell-walk and Rosamond-street into Spa-fields, and leads towards Islington.

**CLERKENWEL - GREEN**, *Clerkenwell*, is the large open space on the south side of the church, and in front of the *Sessions'-house*, about a quarter of a mile northward of Smithfield.

**CLERKENWELL WORKHOUSE**, *Cop-pice-row*, is about a furlong on the left hand from the Sessions' House or Green, towards Pentonville.

**CLEVELAND-CT.**, *St. James's Palace*, is about eight houses on the left hand from St. James's-street.

**CLEVELAND-HOUSE**, *St. James's*.—[See STAFFORD-HOUSE.]

**CLEVELAND-MEWS**, *Cleveland-street, Fitzroy-square*, are at No. 16, and lead into Russell-mews and Howland-street.

**CLEVELAND-PL.**, *St. James's*, is in Cleveland-row, opposite the Palace.

**CLEVELAND-ROW**, *St. James's*, is the west continuation of Pall-Mall, facing the Palace, and extending from St. James's-street to the Stable-yard in the Palace.

**CLEVELAND-SQ.**, *St. James's*, is at the west end of Cleveland-row; two of its sides are occupied by the splendid mansion, picture galleries and offices of the Marquess of Stafford.

**CLEVELAND-ST.**, *Fitzroy-square*, is on the west side of the square and extends from Foley-street to Carburton-street. It is continued by Buckingham-place to the New-road.

**CLEVELAND-YARD**, *King-street, St. James's*, is the first turning on the left hand from St. James's-square.

**CLIFFORD'S-INN**, *Fleet-street*, is by the side of St. Dunstan's church, and leads into Fetter-lane on the right hand, and to Serjeant's-inn and Chancery-lane on the left.

**CLIFFORD'S-INN-GARDENS**, are on the north side of the inn.

**CLIFFORD'S-INN-PASSAGE**, *Fleet-street*, is by St. Dunstan's church, and leads into Clifford's-inn.

**CLIFFORD-ROW**, *Chelsea*, is the second turning on the left hand in Queen-street, going towards Pimlico. It is nearly opposite Ranelagh-walk, and leads towards Belgrave-square.

**CLIFFORD-ST.**—1. is in *New Bond-street*, the second turning on the right hand going from Piccadilly.—2. is in the *Blackfriars'-road*.—3. is in *Battersea-fields*.—4. is in *Waterloo-street, Wal-worth-common*.

**CLIFTON-PL.**—1. is in *Finsbury*, and turns off at No. 8, *New North-street*.—2. is in the *Hackney-road*, near the Canal-bridge, Cambridge-heath.

**CLIFTON-ST.**, *Finsbury*, is the first turning in Worship-street, and parallel eastward to Wilson-street, Worship-square.

**CLINK-ST.**, *Southwark*, is parallel to the Thames, on the north side of St. Saviour's church; it extends from St. Mary Overy's Dock to Bank-end, and is continued by Bank-side and Willow-street to Blackfriars'-bridge.

**CLINK LIBERTY COURT**, *THE, Southwark*, is an ancient court of record, held on the Bankside in Southwark, by the steward of the Bishop of Winchester; before whom are tried pleas of debt, damage and trespass. There is also a court leet, in which business peculiar to that court is managed.

**CLIPSTONE-ST.**, *Mary-le-bone*, is about the third of a mile on the right hand in Great Portland-street, going from Oxford-street along John-street. It leads into Cleveland-street, opposite London-street, Fitzroy-square.

**CLOAK-LANE**, *Queen-street, Cheapside*, is the second turning on the left hand from Cheapside. It probably derives its name from *Cloaca*, a sewer, which anciently ran along it from Queen-street into the Wallbrook.

**CLOISTERS, THE GREAT**, *Westminster*, are on the south side of the Abbey, near the south-east corner of Dean's-yard.

**CLOISTERS, THE LITTLE**, are in *Dean's-yard*, a few yards southward of the preceding.

**CLOISTERS, THE, St. Bartholomew's Hospital**, are at the south corner, by No. 19, Giltspur-street, West Smithfield, and lead into Little Britain.

**CLOISTERS, THE LITTLE**, nearly adjoin the above, and are entered at No. 44, Smithfield.

**CLOTH FAIR**, *West Smithfield*, is on the east side of the market by Long-lane, and extends into King-street. It is continued by Middle-street to No. 126, Aldersgate-street. It derives its name from a grant of Henry II. to the Priory of St. Bartholomew, of the privilege of a fair to be kept annually at Bartholomew tide, to which the clothiers of England and the drapers of London repaired. Their booths were

within the ancient church-yard on this spot, which still retains its name, and has many respectable woollen-drapers' shops.

**CLOTHES'-EXCHANGE**, *Rosemary-lane*, is a few doors on the right hand eastward of Queen-street.

**CLOTHWORKERS'-HALL**, *Mincing-lane*, is the first building on the left hand from No. 42, Fenchurch-street. The hall is a spacious room, embellished with carved wainscot, and figures of King James I. and Charles I., and a handsome window of stained glass.

The Company of Cloth-workers was originally incorporated by letters patent of Edward IV. in the year 1482, which were confirmed by Henry VIII. in 1528. They were re-incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, by the name of the Master, Wardens and Commonalty of Freemen of the Art and Mystery of Cloth-workers of the City of London." This last charter was confirmed by Charles I. in 1634. This company is the last of the twelve chief companies, and has been at all times in such repute as to be left trustees for numerous and munificent bequests. Among which are the Countess of Kent's alms-houses, Sir John Robinson's gifts, Heath's alms-houses and charity for clothing, charities for artisan clothworkers, to blind persons generally, Frances West's charity for apprentices, for blind persons of the city, and a distinct charity of the same lady to blind persons of Reading, Newbury, Twickenham and London; several exhibitions in the two universities, and several other munificent charities, which are fully detailed in the Parliamentary reports on the endowed charities of London.

**CLOUDESLEY-Sq.**, *Islington*, is a small new square on the left hand side of the Liverpool road, formerly the Back-road.

**CLOUDESLEY-TERR.**, *Islington*, is also in the Liverpool-road, near the preceding.

**CLUB-ROW**, *Bethnal-green*, is at No. 171 in Church-street, the third turning on the right hand from Shoreditch.

**COACHMAKERS'-HALL**, *Noble-street*, *Foster-lane*, is about the sixth of a mile on the right hand from No. 147, Cheapside. It is a spacious and commodious hall, originally built by the Scriveners' Company, who, falling into poverty, sold it to the Coachmakers. It was celebrated at the beginning of the revolutionary war with

France as the resort of a debating society, which was put down for inculcating greater notions of public liberty than pleased the minister of the day.

The company of Coachmakers was originally incorporated by letters patent of Charles II. in 1671, by the name of "The Master, Wardens, Assistants and Commonalty of the Company of Coach and Coach-harness-makers of London." It is the seventy-ninth livery company of the city in order of precedence.

**COACH AND HORSES-YARD**.—1. is in *Mount-street*, *Berkeley-square*.—2. is in *Old Burlington-street*.—3. is in *Charles-street*, *Drury-lane*.—4. is in *Aldersgate-street*.—5. is in *York-street*, *Westminster*.—6. is in *Northumberland-alley*, *Fenchurch-street*.—7. is in *Coleman-street*, the third turning on the left from London-wall.

**COADE'S-ROW**, *Lambeth*, is in the Westminster-bridge-road, about six houses on the left hand from the Surrey foot of Westminster-bridge.

**COAL-EXCHANGE**, *Lower Thames-street*, is nearly opposite Billingsgate, and about a furlong on the left hand below London-bridge.

**COAL-HARBOUR**.—[See **COLD-HARBOUR**.

**COAL-METERS'-OFFICE**, FOR WESTMINSTER, is in *Northumberland-street*, *Strand*, about twelve houses on the left hand from the Strand, near Charing-cross.

**COAL-METERS', LAND, OFFICE**, FOR THE CITY, is at the *Coal-market*, or *Exchange*, in *Lower Thames-street*. It is managed by fifteen principal coal-meters in trust for the city, chosen from the members of the common-council, who remain in office for four years, if so long in the common-council. Mr. William Drummer is *Chief Clerk*, and Messrs. John Freeman and William Vale, Jun., *Assistant Clerks*.

**COAL-YARD**, *Drury-lane*, is ten houses southward of Holborn.

**COB'S-CT.**, *Broadway*, *Blackfriars*, is about eight houses on the left hand from Ludgate-street along Pilgrim-street; it leads into Shoemaker's-row.

**COB'S YARD**, *Middlesex-street*, formerly *Petticoat-lane*, is the second turning on the right hand northward of Wentworth-street; it leads into Cox's-square.

- COBHAM-PL.**—1. is in *New North-street, Finsbury*.—2. is in *Cold-bath-square, Gray's-inn-lane-road*.
- COBHAM-ROW**, *Coldbath-square*, is on the west side of the square, nearly opposite the House of Correction.
- COBLEY'S-COURT**, *Whitechapel*, is the third turning on the left hand in Essex-street, five houses from Wentworth-street, going towards Whitechapel. It is sometimes corruptly called *Cobbler's-court*.
- COBLEY'S-RENTS**, are at the first turning northward of the preceding.
- COBORN-ROAD**, *Mile-end-road*, is a new road, the first turning on the left beyond Morgan-square, about a quarter of a mile beyond the Regent's-canal. It leads into Bearbinder-lane, and onwards to Old Ford.
- COBORN-ROW**, *Mile-end-road*, is a short distance beyond the preceding.
- COBORN-ST.**, is the first turning on the left beyond *Coborn-road*.
- COBORN-TERR.**, is between *Coborn-road and street*.
- COBOURG-PASSAGE**, *Commercial-road*, is in Cobourg-street, which *see*.
- COBOURG-PL.**, is in the *Deptford Lower-road*.
- COBOURG-ROW**, *Old Kent-road*, is near the Duke of Wellington public-house.
- COBOURG-ROW**, *Westminster*, is in Spencer's-row, Palmer's Village.
- COBOURG-ST.**, *Deptford Lower-road*, turns off at No. 1, Cobourg-place.
- COBOURG-ST.**, *Somers-town*, turns off at No. 47, Drummond-street West, at the back of Southampton-place, New-road.
- COBOURG-ST.**, *Clerkenwell*, turns off at No. 1, Meredith-street, St. John's-street-road.
- COBOURG-ST.**, *Commercial-road*, is on the south side of the road, between Cannon-street-road and Dock-street, to which it nearly joins.
- COBOURG-TERR.**, *Westminster*, is in the Horseferry-road, near the Gray-coat school.
- COBOURG THEATRE, THE, ROYAL**, is situated at the corner of the Waterloo bridge-road and the New Cut, Lambeth-marsh. It derives its name, as do the nine preceding, from the late much la-

mented Princess Charlotte of Wales and Saxe Cobourg. It was built in 1816-1818, by Mr. Glossop, from the designs of Signor Cabanel, an Italian architect of great taste, and is one of the most elegant and best constructed theatres of its size in the metropolis. It is now under the management of Mr. Davidge, a comedian of great comic humour.

- COCK-ALLEY.**—1. is in *Hartshorn-court, Moor-lane, Finsbury*.—2. is in *Shoreditch*, the second turning on the right hand northward of Church-street, Bethnal-green, it leads into Cock-lane and Old Nichol-street, Bethnal-green.—3. is in *Upper East Smithfield*, opposite No. 94, about a furlong on the left from Tower-hill, and leads to Cartwright-square, Rosemary-lane.
- COCK-Ct.**—1. is in *Broad-street, Golden-square*, extending from New-street to Hopkins'-street.—2. is in *Sharp's-alley, Cow Cross*, the first turning on the left from Duke's-court, West-street.—3. is in *Tottenham-court-road*, a few houses on the left from Oxford-street.—4. is on *Snow-hill*, a few houses on the left hand eastward of Farringdon-street.—5. is in *St. Martin's-le-Grand*, about seven houses on the left from Newgate-street.—6. is on *Ludgate-hill*, opposite the Old Bailey; it leads into the Broadway, Blackfriars.—7. is in *Philip-lane, Wood-street*, seven houses on the left from Addle street, Aldermanbury.—8. is in *Turnmill-street, Clerkenwell*, the fourth turning on the left from the Season's House, going towards Smithfield.—9. is in *Norton Folgate*, opposite White Lion-street.—10. is in *Jevry-street, Aldgate*, seven houses on the right from Aldgate High-street.—11. is in the *Hay-market*.
- COCK-HILL.**—1. is in *Anchor-street, Spitalfields*, the first turning on the right from Shoreditch.—2. is at the east end of *New-street, Bishopsgate*.—3. is at *Ratcliffe*, the eastern continuation of Shadwell High-street, on to Broad-street.
- COCK-AND-HOOP-YARD**, *Houndeditch*, is opposite Duke-street, about a quarter of a mile on the left hand from opposite Bishopsgate church.
- COCK-LANE**, *Giltspur-street*, is the first turning on the left from Newgate-street towards Smithfield.
- COCK-LANE**, *Shoreditch*, is behind No. 65, and extends from Church-street, Bethnal-green, to Castle-street.

**COCK-PIT, THE,** *Westminster.* — [See PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE.]

**COCK-PIT-ALLEY,** *Drury-lane,* is near the middle of the east side, leading into Great Wild-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

**COCK-PIT-Ct.,** *Fleet-street,* is the second turning on the left in Poppin's-court, near Farringdon-street.

**COCK-PIT-YARD, GREAT,** *James-street, Bedford-row,* is the first turning parallel to James-street; it extends from the King's-road to Little James-street.

**COCK-PIT-YARD, LITTLE,** *James-street, Bedford-row,* is at the south end of the preceding.

**COCKSPUR-ST.,** *Charing-cross,* is the continuation westward from the Strand, and extends from the King's Mews to the Haymarket.

**COFFEE - HOUSE - ALLEY,** *Upper Thames-street,* is the first turning westward of Queenhithe.

**COHEN'S-RENTS,** *Goodman's-fields,* are about the middle of the east side of Mill-yard.

**COLBATCH'S LEGAL WAREHOUSE,** *Globe-yard, Lower Thames-street,* nearly opposite the eastern end of the Custom-house, where goods may be deposited without payment of duties as specified in the warehousing act.

**COLCHESTER-ST.,** *Crutched-friars,* is on the north side of Trinity-square, about six houses on the left in Savage-gardens.

**COLCHESTER-ST.,** *Whitechapel,* is in Red Lion-street, about eight houses on the left from Whitechapel High-street.

**COLDBATH - FIELDS,** *Clerkenwell,* a district so called, having been formerly spacious fields, is on the south side of Fentonville.

**COLDBATH-Sq.,** *Coldbath-fields,* is situated between Coppice-row and Great Warner-street, opposite the entrance to the House of Correction.

**COLD-HARBOUR,** *Upper Thames-street,* is a narrow lane, consisting principally of warehouses; but formerly the site of a magnificent mansion, of which mention is made in *Rymer's Fœdera*, so early as the thirteenth of Edward II., when it was let by the name of the *Cold Herbergh*, or *inn*. It afterwards became the property of Sir John Pounteney, and was called *Pounteney's-inn*. It passed from him to Hum-

phry Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, and in 1397, John Holland, Duke of Exeter, lodged here and gave a sumptuous entertainment to Richard II., his brother-in-law. Passing through various hands, among which, were Henry V., when Prince of Wales, it became the residence of Cuthbert Tonstal, Bishop of Durham, when Henry VIII. took Durham-house, near Charing-cross, into his own hands. The bishop lived here till 1553, when being deposed, it was given by Edward VI. to the Earl of Shrewsbury, and being destroyed by the great fire of 1666, it descended to its present state of humble utility.

**COLE'S-BLDES.,** *West Smithfield,* are on the north side of Long-lane, four houses westward of Charter-house-street.

**COLE-STAIRS,** *Shadwell,* are at the bottom of Gold-street, about two miles below London-bridge.

**COLEBROOK-PL.,** *Hoxton,* is the fifth turning on the left from Old-street road near Turner's-square.

**COLEBROOK-Sq.,** *Hoxton,* is the first turning on the left hand northward of Gloucester-street, Hoxton-town.

**COLE-HARBOUR,** *Hackney-road,* is about a quarter of a mile on the left hand from Shoreditch church.

**COLE-HARBOUR-PL.,** *Southwark,* is in White Bear-yard, Kent-street.

**COLE,** or **COLD-HARBOUR-STAIRS,** *Upper Thames-street,* are at the bottom of Cold-harbour-lane.

**COLE-HARBOUR-ST.,** *Hackney-road,* is opposite Bath-street.

**COLEMAN'S-BLDS.,** *Coleman-street,* are six houses on the left from London-wall.

**COLEMAN - Ct.—1.** is in *Bunhill-row,* the first turning on the left in Coleman-street, a few yards from Bunhill-row.—**2.** is near the west end of *Castle-street, Southwark.*

**COLEMAN-PL.—1.** is in *Ratcliffe-row, City-road,* about the middle of the south side of the road, near the north end of Ironmonger's-row.—**2.** is in *Coleman-street, Bunhill-row.*

**COLEMAN-ST.,** *Bunhill-row,* is about a quarter of a mile on the left hand from Chiswell-street, and is the next street southward of Banner-street.

**COLEMAN-ST., LOWER**, is at the end of the preceding, next Bunhill-row.

**COLEMAN-ST., Lothbury**, is the north continuation of the Old Jewry from Cheapside, bearing to the right, and extending to No. 53, Fore-street, Cripplegate. This street gives its name to the ward in which it is situated.

Coleman-street Ward is bounded on the north by Cripplegate Ward, the south part of Finsbury and Bishopsgate Ward; on the east by Bishopsgate, Broad-street and Cheap Wards; on the south by Cheap Ward; and on the west by Bassishaw Ward. It extends from the church in Lothbury to Ironmonger-lane, and from Moorgate to Grocers'-hall-gardens.

The principal streets in this ward are Coleman-street, the northern end of the Old Jewry, Lothbury from Coleman street to St. Margaret's church on the north side, and on the south to about twenty-seven feet beyond Princes-street; the north side of Cateaton-street, from Basinghall-street to Coleman-street, and the south side from Ironmonger-lane. The most remarkable buildings are, the parish churches of St. Stephen, Coleman-street, St. Margaret, Lothbury, and St. Olave Jewry, Founders'-hall, the Armourers' and Braziers'-hall, and part of the hall of the Mercers' Company in Fenchurch-place, Old Jewry, where the Excise Office formerly stood.—[See those several places and buildings.]

This ward is governed by an alderman, Sir John Perring, Bart., a deputy, and nine other common councilmen, and other ward officers.

**COLEMAN-ST., Shadwell**, is the first street northward of, and parallel to Wapping-wall.

**COLEMAN'S-YARD, Bermondsey-street**, is the third turning on the right hand beyond the church, going towards Tooley-street.

**COLLEGE ALMS HOUSES, College-yard, Counter-street, Southwark**.—[See CURE'S ALMS HOUSES.]

**COLLEGE-CT., Smithfield**, turns off at No. 61, Cow-cross-street.

**COLLEGE-GROVE, St. Pancras**, is in the King's-road, near the workhouse and the Veterinary College, whence it takes its name.

**COLLEGE-HILL, Upper Thames-street**, extends from opposite No. 19, Cloak-lane, into Thames-street, nearly opposite Brick-

hill-lane, between and parallel to Queen-street and Dowgate-hill. It derives its name from being for centuries the site of Whittington's College, which is now removed to Highgate-hill. It is also the site of the handsome church of St. Michael, Paternoster Royal; and its neighbouring street, *Tower Royal*, was anciently the residence of the Queens Dowager of England, hence the name of the church.

**COLLEGE - PL.**—1. is at *Lambeth*, in Isabella-street, near the Cobourg Theatre.—2. is in *College-street, Camden-town*, near the Veterinary College.

**COLLEGE-ROW, Chelsea**, is also called Royal Hospital-row, which see.

**COLLEGE-SQ., Doctors' Commons**, is the quadrangle belonging to the college. It has one entrance from Great Knight-rider-street, and another from Bennett's-hill.

**COLLEGE ST.**—1. is in *Belvedere-road, Lambeth*.—2. is at *Queen's Elms, Brompton*.—3. is at *Camden-town*, by the side of the Veterinary College.—4. is at *Newington - butts*.—5. is in *Tooley - street, Southwark*.—6. is in *Abingdon - street, Westminster*, in which is Little College-street, turning off at No. 9.—7. is on *College-hill, Queen-street, Cheapside*, opposite Maiden-lane, by the side of the church, and was formerly called Elbow-lane; and Little Elbow-lane, which runs out of it into Upper Thames-street, is also now called Little College-street.—8. is in *Narrow-wall, Lambeth*, about a quarter of a mile on the left from Westminster-bridge, towards Blackfriars, extending from opposite Vine-street, to King's Arms' Stairs.—9. is in *Tooley-street*, about a third of a mile on the right hand, going from London-bridge; it leads into Red Lion-court and Bermondsey-street.

**COLLEGE-TERR.**—1. is at *Brompton*, in College-street, Queen's Elms.—2. is on *Chelsea-common*.

**COLLEGE - YARD, or COLLEGE - CHURCH-YARD**, is in Counter-street.

**COLLEGE-YARD, Southwark**, is on the north side of St. Margaret's-hill, and the first turning on the left in Counter-street, going towards the Borough-market.

**COLLEGE OF ARMS, THE.**—[See HERALD'S COLLEGE.]

**COLLEGE OF ADVOCATES.**—[See DOCTORS' COMMONS.]



**COLLEGE GOD'S GIFT.**—[See DULWICH COLLEGE.]

**COLLEGE, GRESHAM.**—[See GRESHAM COLLEGE.]

**COLLEGE OF HERALDS.**—[See HERALDS' COLLEGE.]

**COLLEGE, KING'S.**—[See KING'S COLLEGE.]

**COLLEGE OF LONDON.**—[See LONDON UNIVERSITY.]

**COLLEGE OF MINOR CANONS.**—[See ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE.]

**COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, THE,** is situated in Pall Mall East, and extends towards Cockspur-street, its flank forming a wing to the Union Club-house. The principal front is composed of an hexastyle portico of the Ionic order, with an appropriate pediment, and the whole building is chaste, elegant and ornamental. It was designed by Mr. Smirke and is more decorative than most of that architect's works. A well engraved view and full description of this building is given in my work of London in the Nineteenth Century, to which the reader is referred.

The College of Physicians was established in 1523, by a charter from Henry VIII., which authorized its council to prevent any person from publicly practising as a physician, within seven miles of London, without previously becoming either a fellow or a licentiate of the college; and other important privileges.

The society's first building was a mansion in Great Knight-rider-street, Doctors' Commons, that was presented to them by Dr. Linacre, physician to Henry VIII. They afterwards removed to a house which they purchased in Amen-corner, Paternoster-row, where Dr. Harvey, the illustrious discoverer of the circulation of the blood, built a library and public hall, which he granted for ever to the college, and endowed it with his estate, which he resigned to them in his life-time. This building was destroyed by the great fire in 1666, after which, in 1674, the college purchased a piece of ground in Warwick-lane, Newgate-street, and raised a considerable sum for the erection of a new college.

This building was designed by Sir Christopher Wren, and finished in 1689. The theatre, of which two plans, an eleva-

tion and a section, are given in my Memoirs of Sir Christopher Wren, is amphitheatrical in plan, and is one of the best that can be imagined for seeing, hearing, and the due classification of the students, fellows and professors, and for the display of anatomical demonstrations or philosophical experiments upon a table in the centre of the arena, of any building of its size in existence. This admirable structure being how abandoned by the learned and scientific body for whom it was erected, and its demolition near at hand, the whole building being occupied by a manufacturing coppersmith, it is worth the inspection of the architectural amateur, before its destruction is complete.

The present officers and members of the college are Sir Henry Hallford, Bart., F.R. and A.S., Physician to the King, *President*; Thomas Turner, M.D., *Treasurer*; Francis Hawkins, M.D., *Registrar*; four *Censors* and twelve *Electors*. A certain number of *Fellows*, who must be duly qualified; *Candidates* for fellowships; *Inceptor Candidates*, *Licentiates*, and *Extra-Licentiates*.

**COLLEGE, SION.**—[See SION COLLEGE.]

**COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, THE ROYAL,** is situated on the south side of *Lincoln's-inn-fields*. The portico is hexastyle, of the Ionic order, with a proper entablature and acroteria. In the frieze is inscribed—

COLLEGIUM · REGALE · CHIRURGICUM.

Upon the acroteria above the entablature are a row of antique bronze tripods, which are attributes of *Apollo Medicus*, the ancient tutelary god of surgery. Over the centre intercolumniation is a massive shield, on which is sculptured the armorial bearings of the College, supported by two classical figures of *Æsculapius*, with his club and mystic serpent. In the interior, are a spacious and handsome museum, board and council-rooms, libraries, conversation-rooms a handsome hall and domestic apartments. It was designed by the late George Dance, Esq., R.A., and is altogether one of the most classical and appropriate buildings in the metropolis.

The surgeons were originally incorporated with the barbers by Edward IV. in 1461, by the name of the Company of *Barbers*, who were then the only practitioners of surgery. But as others afterwards practised this latter art who were

not barbers, they were also incorporated with them by Henry VIII., by act of Parliament, under the name of the Company of Barber-Surgeons, and enjoined that those who practised shaving were not to practise surgery, except drawing teeth; and those who practised surgery were forbidden to shave.

In the 5th Charles I. the surgeons obtained further privileges, but continued in an ill-assorted union with the barbers till 1745, when they separated themselves from the shavers, who however retained their ancient hall, built by Inigo Jones, and all their pictures and anatomical preparations. —[See BARBERS' - HALL.]—On which occasion they procured an act of parliament, by which they were solely incorporated by the name of "The Master, Governors and Commonalty of the Art and Science of Surgery of London." They therefore erected themselves a handsome hall on the site of the New Sessions' House in the Old Bailey, in which they continued till they built their present handsome structure before described, and procured their *cidevant* company to be elevated to the rank of a college, by royal charter in 1800.

The present officers of the college are a council, of which Honoratus Leigh Thomas, Esq., F.R.S., is the *President*; Sir William Blizard, Sir Astley Cooper, John Abernethy, Esq., and sixteen other eminent surgeons, *Vice-Presidents*; seven *Curators of the Museum*; Sir William Blizard and Sir Everard Home, *Honorary Professors of Anatomy and Surgery*; George Guthrie and Herbert Mayo, Esqrs., *Professors of Anatomy and Surgery*; Count Cuvier, *Honorary Member*; E. A. Wilde, Esq., *Solicitor*; Edmund Balfour, Esq., *Secretary*; William Clift, Esq., F.R.S., *Conservator of the Museum*; W. H. Clift, Esq., *Assistant*; Robert Willis, Esq., *Librarian*; and William Stone, *Beadle and Mace-bearer*.

COLLEGE, WESTMINSTER. — [See WESTMINSTER COLLEGE.]

COLLEGIATE CHAPTERS, THE, OF ST. KATHERINE AND WESTMINSTER. — [See their respective heads.]

COLLET-PL., *Ratcliffe*, is at the north end of White Horse-street, by the workhouse, near the south side of Stepney-church-yard.

COLLIER'S-CT., *Bethnal-green*, is two houses on the right hand in Fleet-street, going from George-street, Brick lane.

COLLIER'S-CT., *Mill-lane, Tooley-street*, is the first turning on the right from Tooley-street.

COLLIER'S-RENTS, *Southwark*, is the fifth turning on the left hand in White-street, near the back of St. George's church.

COLLIER-ST., *Pentonville*, is the first turning in North-street, parallel northward to part of the high road; it extends from Rodney-street to Winchester-street.

COLLIN'S-CT., *Shadwell*, is the first turning on the left in Farmer-street, going from No. 38, High-street.

COLLINS'S-PL., *Poplar High-street*, is about half a mile on the left, eastward of the Commercial-road.

COLLINGWOOD-PL.—1. is in *Ratcliffe*, a few houses on the left in Broad-street, going from Cock-hill.—2. is in *Trafalgar-street, City-road*.

COLLINGWOOD-ST., *Bethnal-green*, is the third turning on the left hand in Mount-street, going from No. 45, Church-street, or the first turning on the right from Virginia-street, behind Shoreditch church.

COLLINGWOOD-ST., *City-road*, is the first street parallel northward to the City-terrace, opposite Fountain-place; it extends from Providence-street or Westmoreland-place to Trafalgar-street.

COLLINGWOOD-ST., *Chelsea*, is in Manor-street, Cheyne-walk, near the Thames.

COLLINGWOOD-ST., *Great Charlotte-street, Blackfriars'-road*, is the south continuation of Green-walk to Lambeth Marsh, and the first turning on the right going from Surrey chapel.

COLLITCH-PL., *Newington, Surrey*, is the first turning on the right hand in Cross-street, a few yards beyond the church.

COLONIAL AUDIT OFFICE, THE, [See AUDIT OFFICE FOR THE COLONIES.]

COLONIAL SLAVES REGISTRY OFFICE, is at No. 13, *James-street, Buckingham-gate*.—The officers are Thomas Amyot, Esq., F.R. and A.S., *Registrar*; Richard G. Amyot, Esq., and Sir James Cockburn, Bart., *Clerks*.

COLONNADE, THE, *Brunswick-square*, is the first turning parallel northward to part of Upper Guildford-street; it extends from No. 12, Grenville-street, to Colonnade-mews, which lead into Bernard-street.

**COLONNADE - MEWS**, *Brunswick-square*, are the before named *mews*, from the Colonnade to Bernard-street.

**COLOSSEUM**, *THE*, *Regent's-park*, is a colossal building on the eastern side of the Regent's-park, between Park-square and Cambridge-terrace. It contains a panoramic view of London, and the surrounding country, as far as the eye can see, taken by Mr. Hornor, a land surveyor, from a temporary observatory, that was raised above the cross of St. Paul's Cathedral, during the construction of the present new ball and cross by C. R. Cockerell, Esq., A.R.A.

During the progress of the sketches, I was occasionally a witness to the precision with which the original projector of this immense picture, determined the situations of the various buildings on his paper, and of his extreme inaccuracy as to architectural details. At this period I was engaged with Mr. Hornor, as his architect, in making a series of designs for a building to contain his vast project, from a temporary timber building of ninety feet diameter for the Green-park, through a variety of others, circular and polygonal of various diameters and of various orders; till one of the Tuscan order, for this very spot, suggested by me, was approved by Mr. Nash, as architect to the crown, to whom I originally introduced Mr. Hornor. Necessity, however, or some more powerful influence, induced the artist (after a very complimentary letter to me, with hopes of a long continuance of our friendship, and expressions of his satisfaction with my exertions,) to employ Mr. Decimus Burton to superintend the execution of the building, which, as far as external design consists, is precisely the same as one of mine, namely, a sixteen sided polygon, with a Doric portico and cupola.

The grandest feature of this building is its portico, which is one of the finest and best proportioned of the Greco-Doric in the metropolis, and gives a majestic feature to this part of the park. The lodges are in equal good taste, and do great credit to their architect, Mr. Decimus Burton.

The building is, however, wrongly named, for it is more like the Pantheon at Rome, than the mighty Colosseum, of which the ancient proverb ran—

“ While stands the COLOSSEUM, ROME shall stand.”

The sponsor of this building, named it, I presume, *Colosseum*, from its colossal

dimensions, but it makes one involuntarily start a comparison, and wish that such an inappropriate name had not been chosen. Why! the huge blocks of Travertine marble, of which the Colosseum was heaped on high by the imperial command of Vespasian, would out-number the nine-inch bricks of its modern namesake.

Of the Panorama within its walls, it is impossible to speak too highly; its deception is so complete, and the accuracy of the architectural and other details so correct. Every church, house and other building may be known, and like the real view, will bear even the test of telescopic examination. It was painted, and the sketches finished by Mr. E. T. Parris and his assistants, and is of the enormous size of 46,000 square feet of surface.

The view from the top of the cupola of the surrounding country is very fine, and the spectator is interested by an inspection of the original ball and cross of the Cathedral. Under the Panorama is a circular saloon for the exhibition of works of art, and for refreshments. It contains many fine pieces of sculpture, and is ever varying as sales take place, and fresh subjects arrive. In the circular tube that goes up the centre of the building is an ascending room, by which persons who wish it, may enter at the bottom and in a few seconds find themselves at the top. There are also some beautiful conservatories, full of the finest varieties of exotics, and from the agreeable warmth produced by hot water, will be an attractive promenade in the winter season; a splendid fountain, and a very beautiful Swiss cottage of several apartments, in which the architectural characteristics of the *chalet* are well preserved. From the windows are seen real waterfalls, rocks, mountain-scenery, and a lake, with beautiful foreign waterfowl. It is now the property of Mr. Hornor's trustees, and under most judicious management. A more detailed account of this structure is to be found in my work of London in the Nineteenth Century.

**COLOUR-CT.**, *Southwark*, turns off at No. 14, the first turning on the right hand from Queen-street.

**COLVILLE-CT.**, *Charlotte-street*, *Rathbone-place*, extends into John-street, three doors southward of Goodge-street, Tottenham-court-road.

**COMMERCE - ROW**, *Blackfriars'-road*, is part of the west side of the high road,

about a quarter of a mile on the right hand from the bridge, and nearly opposite Surrey chapel.

**COMMERCIAL - DOCK COMPANY'S OFFICE, THE,** is at No. 106, *Fenchurch-street*. This company are proprietors of the

**COMMERCIAL DOCKS,** which are situated on the western side of Limehouse-reach, between the Thames and the Grand Surrey inner and outer Docks. They extend from a short distance of Queen-street, Deptford, opposite the entrance to the basin of the Regent's canal on the north, and to the East Country Dock on the south. They consist of five spacious and commodious docks, with an entrance from the Thames between Randall's-rents and Dog and Duck-stairs, nearly opposite King's-arms-stairs in the Isle of Dogs.

The affairs of this company are managed by Benjamin Shaw, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer*; Robert Humphry Martin, Esq., *Deputy Chairman*; eight *Directors*; three *Auditors*; William Allan, Esq., *Secretary*; James Walker, Esq., *Engineer*; David Waters, Esq., *Superintendent*.

**COMMERCIAL - HALL,** or **SALE-ROOMS,** *Mincing-lane*, is a public building erected in 1811 by subscription for the public sale of Colonial produce of every kind. It is a substantial and handsome building, designed by Joseph Woods, Esq., F.S.A., author of *Letters of an Architect*. The elevation next Mincing-lane consists of a lofty rusticated basement, supporting an upper story of the Ionic order. It is ornamented with appropriate *bassi-relievi* by J. G. Bubb. It contains spacious sale-rooms, coffee-rooms, and public and private offices.

**COMMERCIAL-PL.,** *Commercial-road*, is part of the south side of that road, about a furlong on the right hand eastward of the Half-way-house; it extends from Lucas-place to John-street.

**COMMERCIAL-ROAD,** *Whitechapel*, is the eastern continuation of Church-street, across Stepney-fields and Causeway to the West-India Docks and Poplar. It is about two miles in length, and is continued by the East India-road to the East India Docks.

**COMMERCIAL ROAD,** *Lambeth*, leads from Upper Ground-street, Blackfriars'-road, to Waterloo-bridge.

**COMMERCIAL-TERR.,** *Commercial-road, Limehouse*, is on the south side of the road, a few houses eastward of Limehouse-church, by the end of Gill-street.

**COMMISSARY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,** *Great George-street, Westminster*, is at the third house on the right hand, going from Westminster-bridge towards the Park.

**COMMISSARY OF LONDON'S OFFICE,** is at No. 6, *Knight Rider-street*, and the hours of attendance from 9 to 8.

**COMMISSARY OF SURREY'S OFFICE,** is at the same place and hours.

**COMMISSIONERS FOR BUILDING NEW CHURCHES.**—[See CHURCHES ADDITIONAL, COMMISSIONERS FOR BUILDING.

**COMMISSIONERS UNDER THE NEW POLICE ACT, OFFICE OF,** is at No. 4, *Whitehall-place*. Lieut.-Col. Charles Rowen, and Richard Mayne, Esq., *Commissioners*; John Wray, *Receiver*.—[See POLICE OFFICES.

**COMMISSIONERS OF LAND AND ASSESSED TAXES OFFICE,** is at No. 18, in *Somerset-place*.—[See AUDIT OFFICE.

**COMMISSIONERS OF SEWERS, LAMPS AND PAVEMENTS, FOR THE CITY OF LONDON, OFFICE,** is at *Guildhall*, the last door on the left hand, up stairs, between the Old and New Council Chambers. The present commissioners are, all the aldermen, the recorder, common serjeant, and the several deputies, with a common-councilman for every ward, except those of Farringdon Without and Within, which send two. They have a principal and assistant clerk, a surveyor, Samuel Acton, Esq., and six inspectors.

**COMMISSIONERS FOR SEWERS, &c. FOR WESTMINSTER.** Their office is at the north-east corner of *Greek-street* and *Soho-square*.

**COMMISSIONERS OF SEWERS, &c. FOR THE FINSBURY DIVISION,** is a few houses on the right hand side of *Hatton-garden*, from Holborn.

**COMMITTEE FOR TRADE AND PLANTATIONS.**—[See BOARD OF COUNCIL FOR TRADE, &c.

**COMMONS, HOUSE OF,** *Old Palace-yard, Westminster*, is on the south side of Westminster-hall, facing the Abbey.

**COMMON BAIL OFFICE, (K.B.)** King's Bench Office, *Temple*; the hours of attendance are from 11 to 2, and from 5 to 7, in term; and from 11 to 3 in-vacation.

**COMMON PLEAS, COURT OF**, is held at *Westminster-hall*, and at *Guildhall, King-street, Cheapside*.

**COMMON PLEAS, or PROTHONOTARY'S-OFFICE**, is in *Tanfield-court, Temple*; the hours of attendance are from 11 to 1, and from 4 to 8 in term, and from 1 to 6 in vacation.

**COMPTON-Ct., NEW**, turns off at No. 65, *Broad-street, Bloomsbury*, into *Compton-street*.

**COMPTON - MEWS, Brunswick-square**, turns out of *Compton-street*,

**COMPTON-PASSAGE, Clerkenwell**, is the first turning on the right from No. 198, *St. John's-street*.

**COMPTON-PL., Brunswick-square**, runs northward from the east end of *Henrietta-street* into *Harrison-street, Gray's-inn-road*.

**COMPTON-ST., Brunswick-square**, is the second turning to the left in *Hunter-street*, and extends into *Marchmont-street*.

**COMPTON-ST., Clerkenwell**, turns off to the right at No. 198, *St. John's-street*, about one-third of a mile from *Smithfield*, and extends into *Goswell-street*.

**COMPTON - ST., NEW, Broad-street, Bloomsbury**, is the first turning eastward of the church, and the first westward of *Monmouth-street*; it extends into *Crown-street*.

**COMPTON-ST., LITTLE**, is the west continuation of the last from *Crown-street* to *Greek-street, Soho-square*.

**COMPTON-ST., OLD**, is the western continuation of the last from *Greek-street* to *Prince's-street*.

**COMPTON-ST., Bloomsbury**.—See **BURY-STREET**.

**COMPTROLLER OF ARMY ACCOUNTS' OFFICE** is in *Whitehall-yard*, opposite the Horse Guards. The present chief officers are Colonel John Drinkwater, Sir William L. Herries, K.C.H. and John King, Esq., *Comptrollers*; the Hon. William Rodney, *Secretary*.

**COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY, Guildhall**, the first door on the left hand under the central porch. The comptroller has the drawing of all the City leases and other similar business. The present *Comptroller* is Joseph Bushman, Esq.; *Deputy Comptroller*, Francis Bligh Hookey, Esq.

**CONANT'S-PL., Whitechapel**, turns off at No. 21, *Back Church-lane*.

**CONDUIT-Ct., Long Acre**, is near the west end of that street, and leads into *Hart-street, Covent Garden*, seventeen houses from *St. Martin's-court*.

**CONDUIT-ST., Hanover-square**, extends from *Regent-street*, across *Mill-street*, into *New Bond-street*.

**CONGREGATIONAL FUND FOR AIDING MINISTERS AND EDUCATING STUDENTS AT HOMERTON ACADEMY**, was established in 1783, and is held at their establishment in *Homerton*, near *Hackney*.

**CONNAUGHT - PL., Edgeware-road**, is a few yards on the right hand from the western extremity of *Oxford-street*.

**CONNAUGHT-PL., LOWER**, adjoins the former.

**CONNAUGHT-Sq., Edgeware-road**, extends from *Upper Seymour-street*, northward, into *Upper Berkeley-street, west*.

**CONNAUGHT-TERR.** is on the western side of the *Edgeware-road*, near *Upper Seymour-street*.

**CONSTITUTION - HILL, Green-park, St. James's**, is the road which rises between *St. James's-park* and *Hyde-park-corner*.

**CONSTITUTION - ROW, Gray's-inn-lane**, is on the east side, about three-quarters of a mile on the right hand from *Holborn*.

**CONTENTMENT-ROW, Hoxton**, is the north continuation of *Gloucester-terrace*, opposite *Britt's-buildings*, about half a mile on the right hand from *Old-street-road*.

**CONTINENTAL SOCIETY FOR PROTESTANT MISSIONS BY MEANS OF NATIVE PREACHERS OF VARIOUS NATIONS**, was established in 1818. Their office is in *Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn*. The present officers of this society are Sir Thomas Baring, Bart., M. P., *President*; seven *Vice Presidents*; John

Scott, Esq., *Treasurer*; the Rev. Isaac Saunders, Rectory-house, Blackfriars, *Secretary*; M. de Caligny, *Foreign Secretary*. For further particulars of this society, see Higginson's *Philanthropia Metropolitana*, p. 123.

CONWAY-ST., *Mary-le-bone*, is between No. 10, Paradise-street and No. 49, Paddington-street.

CONWAY-MEWS, *Fitzroy-square*, are at the south end of Conway-street, by London-street.

CONWAY-ST., *Fitzroy-square*, is at the south-west corner of the square, and extends to No. 26.

CONWAY-ST., UPPER, *Fitzroy-square*, is at the north-west corner of the square, opposite the last.

COOK'S ALMS HOUSES, *Spring-street, Shadwell*, are on the south side of Shadwell church-yard.

COOK'S, CAPTAIN, ALMS HOUSES, *Mile End*, are about two miles on the left hand from Aldgate, and opposite York-place.

COOK'S-BLDGS., *Stoney-lane, Houndsditch*, are the last turning but one on the left hand, near Middlesex-street.

COOK'S-Ct.—1. is in *Primrose-street, Bishopsgate Without*, a few houses on the right from No. 110, Bishopsgate, and leads into Long-alley.—2. is in *Carey-street, Chancery-lane*, and leads from No. 99, Chancery-lane into Searle-street.

COOK'S-PASSAGE, *Park-lane*, is a few yards on the left hand in North-row, going from Park-street towards Park-lane.

COOK'S-ROW, *St. Pancras*, is about fourteen houses northward of the church, towards Camden-town.

COOPERS' ALMS HOUSES, THE, are in *Coopers-square, Ratcliffe*. — [See COOPERS'-HALL.]

COOPER'S-BLDGS., *Cromer-street, Brunswick-square*, are a turning at No. 5, Riley-street, near Gray's-inn-road.

COOPER'S-Ct.—1. is in *Great Windmill-street, Haymarket*, the first turning on the right from Piccadilly.—2. is in *Portpool-lane*, the first turning on the left from Leather-lane, Holborn.—3. is in *Seward-street, Goswell-street*, three doors on the right hand from Brick-lane.—4. is in *White-cross-street, Cripplegate*, about

twelve houses on the right hand from Chiswell-street.—5. is in *Blue-anchor-yard, Rosemary-lane*, the last turning on the left from No. 48, Rosemary-lane, and on the north side of New Martin-street from No. 97, Upper East Smithfield.

COOPER'S - GARDENS, *Hackney-road*, are the second turning on the right hand a few houses from Shoreditch church.

COOPER'S-HALL, *Basinghall-street*, is situated about the middle of the west side of the street adjoining the church. It is a handsome well-built edifice. The hall or banquetting-room is of large dimensions, wainscoted to the height of fourteen feet, and paved with marble.

The Cooper's Company was incorporated in 1501 by letters patent of Henry VII., under the title of "The Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Company of Coopers of London and suburbs thereof;" with power given them by Act of Parliament in the reign of Henry VIII., to search and gauge all beer, ale and soap vessels within the City of London, and two miles round the suburbs; for which they were allowed a farthing for each cask.

This company are guardians or trustees of several excellent charities; among which are the alms houses before mentioned, in Cooper's-square, Ratcliffe, that were founded in 1616, by *Tobias Wood, Esq.*, for the reception of six poor members of their company. Baker's Charity, left to the company by John Baker, in 1490, and renewed in 1693, to pay the churchwardens of St. Michael's, Bassishaw, £20. yearly before Christmas to purchase coals for the poor of that parish; the bequest of *Henry Cloker*, in 1574, of certain houses in the parish of St. Michael's, near Crooked-lane, for the use of the poor in the Ratcliffe Alms Houses and for other uses, as fully described in the Parliamentary Reports on the Endowed Charities of the City of London.

COOPER'S-PL., *Mary-le-bone*, is in Little York-place, three houses on the left from Great Quebec-street.

COOPER'S-ROW, *Crutched-friars*, is the third turning on the right hand from Mark-lane, and extends to Trinity-square.

COOPER'S-Sq., *School-house-lane, Ratcliffe*, is a few houses on the right hand, going from between Cock-hill and Broad-street towards Stepney-causeway.

**COOPER'S-ST.**, *Westminster*, leads from Orchard-street to Dacre-street, a few houses westward of New Tothill-street.

**COPENHAGEN-PL.**, *Limehouse*, is on the north side of the New-cut, the first turning on the right in Salmon-lane, going from the Commercial-road towards Stepney.

**COPPICE-ROW**, *Clerkenwell*, is the continuation of Ray-street, from the north-west corner of the Green.

**COPPIN-Ct.**, *St. Dunstan's-hill, Thames-street*, is three houses before coming to Tower-street.

**COPTHALL-BLDS.**, *Throgmorton-street*, is the continuation of Copthall-court into Bell-alley, Coleman-street.

**COPTHALL-CHAMBERS**, *Throgmorton-street*, are in Copthall-court as follows.

**COPTHALL-Ct.**, *Throgmorton-street*, is about ten houses on the left hand from the north-east corner of the Bank of England, and leads towards Bell-alley, London-wall, and Finsbury-square.

**CORAM-PL.**, *Russell-square*, is the first turning on the right hand in Little Coram-street from No. 54, in Great Coram-street, and leads into Russell-place.

**CORAM-ST., GREAT**, *Brunswick-square*, extends from the north-west corner of that square into Woburn-place, Russell-square.

**CORAM-ST., LITTLE**, the first turning parallel eastward to Woburn-place; it extends from Great Coram-street into Tavistock-place under the public house.

**CORBET'S - COURT**.—1. is in *Grace-church-street*, about seven houses on the right hand from Cornhill.—2. is in *Brown's-lane, Spitalfields*, the third turning on the right from Brick-lane.—3. is in *Vine-street, Spitalfields*, and leads into the last described.

**CORDWAINERS' AND BREAD-ST. WARD'S CHARITY SCHOOL**, *Old Change*, was established in 1701, for fifty boys and in 1714, for thirty girls, and was for many years supported by voluntary subscriptions alone. The trustees, who are forty in number, are possessed of a farm in Kent, bequeathed to them in 1726, by Mr. John Hutchins, now let at £42. a year, and funded property, partly left by Mr. John Bristow, in 1760, amounting to above £6,000., which with some other

arising from the profits of the Bank Stock, left by Mr. Bristow, and from various benefactions and other legacies, amount to the sum of £573. 18s. a year. Fifty boys and thirty girls are clothed and educated by this charity, and receive rewards, if their conduct has been good, on leaving the school.

**CORDWAINERS' HALL**, is situated on the north side of *Great Distaff-lane, Friday-street*, and is a handsome convenient building, consisting of a court-room, offices, great hall for the general meetings of the livery, and other apartments. In the hall are portraits of King William and Queen Mary. The building was thoroughly repaired, and a very handsome new stone front built from the designs of Mr. Adams one of the Adelphi architects. Over the centre window is a sculptured medallion of a country girl spinning with a distaff, allusive to the name of the lane, and of the thread which cordwainers, the ancient English name of shoemakers, use in their trade.

The Company of Cordwainers (from Corduaners, manufacturers of Corduan or Cordovan leather, from Cordua or Cordova in Spain) or Shoemakers, was originally incorporated in 1410, by Henry IV. under the title of *Cordwainers and Cobblers*, the latter of which, at that time, meant not only a shoemaker, but a dealer in shoes; nor does it appear that the word shoemaker was then in use. By a more recent charter, the company is now designated, "The Master, Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Cordwainers of the City of London."

This company have been appointed trustees and guardians to many useful charities; among which are a bequest of *Richard Minge*, in 1682, of sundry messuages, &c. near Bankside, Southwark, to be distributed to the poor of St. Anne Aldersgate and St. Leonard, Foster-lane; another of *John Fisher*, in the 31st of Edward VI., of three houses opposite St. Dunstan's church, occupied by Messrs. Underwoods, R. Whiteaves and Mrs. Pearson, and four others in Falcon-court, at the side and rear of the Messrs. Underwoods, to the poor of St. Dunstan's parish; another of *James Shave*, in 1630, of messuages in Smithfield, for the use of fifteen poor free-men of the company or widows of the same, and exhibitions for two poor scholars at either of the universities; another of *Richard Penlry*, in 1639, of houses in

Church-row, Fenchurch-street, for poor freemen of the company; another of *John Wild*, in 1662, of the Bell-inn and other property at Edmonton, for poor freemen of the company; another by *John Came*, who in 1796, bequeathed the sum of £19,500. 3. per cent. consols, £17,700. reduced annuities, and £100. a year in the short annuities, from which the company began immediately to distribute according to Mr. Came's will, under what is now called "*CAMES' Charity*," the whole proceeds. In the year 1820, the disbursements of this excellent charity were as follow :—

To Eighty-eight poor Blind Persons	£.	s.
Forty Clergymen's Widows	440	0
Forty Deaf and Dumb Persons	200	0
Annuities	200	0
Clerk's salary, Advertisements, &c.	190	0
Printing, Petitions, Stamps, &c.	56	11
	£1,086	11

Leaving a small surplus in favour of the charity of £9. 13s., to accumulate. They are also trustees under the will of *Mr. William Williams*, who, in 1809, left £2,000. South Sea Annuities, to make provision for three poor liverymen of the company and their widows. For much more information on these extensive and useful charities, see the Parliamentary Reports on the Endowed Charities of the City of London.

With regard to *Cames' Charity*, printed forms and every necessary information may be obtained at the Clerk's (*John Millard*, Esq.) Office, at their hall in Distaff-lane.

**CORDWAINERS'-ST.**, is now called Bow-lane, and gave its name to

**CORDWAINERS' WARD**, which is founded on the north by the Ward of Cheap on the east by that of Walbrook, on the south by that of Vintry, and on the west by that of Bread-street. It extends from Walbrook eastward along Watling-street, to Red-Lion-court westward, and its principal streets, are Bow-lane, Queen-street, Budge-row, Little St. Thomas Apostle, Pancras-lane, Size-lane, Basing-lane and a part of Watling-street. The principal buildings in this ward are the parish churches of St. Mary-le-bow, St. Mary Aldermary and St. Anthony's or St. Antholin's.—[See these several places and churches.

It is divided into eight municipal precincts, and is governed by an alderman,

*Christopher Smith*, Esq., M.P., a deputy and seven other common-councilmen, and other ward officers.

**CORDWELL'S-CT.**, *Mary-le-bone-street*, Piccadilly, is at No. 11, opposite the north end of Air-street.

**CORKCUTTER'S-ST.**, *Westminster*, is the first turning on the left in Princes'-street from Tothill-street.

**CORK-MEWS**, *Burlington-gardens*, are five houses on the left in Cork-street, going from Vigo-street.

**CORK-ST.**, *Burlington-gardens*, is opposite the northern end of Burlington Arcade and reaches from Burlington-gardens, to Clifford-street, between Old Bond-street and Old Burlington-street.

**CORN EXCHANGE, THE NEW**, *Mark-lane*, is on the right hand side of Mark-lane, going from Tower-street, and adjoins the Old Corn Exchange. It is a new building, erected in 1827, by a joint-stock company, for the use of corn-factors, &c.; from the designs of *George Smith*, Esq. and is one of the most agreeable architectural compositions in the metropolis. It is composed of a centre formed by a receding hexastyle portico of the Grecian Doric order, the cornice of which is crowned by a lofty blocking course, which supports a stylobate, bearing the imperial arms of the United Kingdoms, with agricultural trophies and an inscription.

**CORN EXCHANGE, THE OLD**, *Mark-lane*, adjoins the preceding; and there is another on the opposite side of the way, on a much smaller scale, also called the *New Corn Exchange*, which is principally used as a seed-market.

**CORNBURY-PL.**, *Kent-road*, is a part of the south-west side of the road near the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb. It extends from Swan-place to Orford-row, about a furlong on the right hand below the Bricklayers' Arms.

**CORNHILL**, one of the principal streets and thoroughfares in the city, extends from the western end of Leadenhall-street, of which it is a continuation, crossing westward to the Mansion-house. It is so called from being the spot where the ancient corn-market was held, and gives its name to

**CORNHILL WARD**, which is very small, and contains only one principal street, that whence it derives its name. It is bounded



on the north by Broad-street Ward, on the east by Bishopsgate Ward, on the south by Langbourn Ward, and on the west by Cheap Ward. Its principal buildings are the Royal Exchange, and the parish churches of St. Michael and St. Peter. — [See these several places and buildings.

This ward is divided into four municipal precincts, and is governed by an alderman, Sir Charles Flower, Bart., a deputy, and five other common-councilmen, and other ward officers.

**CORNWALL-PL.**, turns off in *Cornwall-road*, near the Cobourg Theatre.

**CORNWALL-ROAD**, *Waterloo-bridge-road*, reaches from the Commercial-road, Lambeth to the New Cut, opposite the Cobourg Theatre.

**CORNWALL-ST.**, *St. George's in the East*, is behind Bath-terrace, near Cannon-street turnpike.

**CORNWALL-ST., LOWER**, is the east end of the last, and extends from Charles-street to King David's Fort.

**CORNWALL-TERR.**, *Regent's-park*, is the first row of houses on the left on entering from opposite Mary-le-bone new church, between York-terrace and Clarence-terrace. It is one of the earliest, and, at the same time, one of the prettiest of the new terraces erected in this district, and derives its name from one of the titles of George the Fourth when Regent of these kingdoms. The houses are not on so large a scale as those of York-terrace, but possess a character for regular beauty that some of its neighbours want. It is erected from the designs of Mr. Decimus Burton, and possesses a character of enriched architectural beauty, and scholastic regularity much to be admired. The ground-story is rusticated, and supports two upper stories decorated with columns and pilasters of the Corinthian order.

**CORPORATION OF SONS OF THE CLERGY.**—[See SONS OF THE CLERGY.

**CORPORATION OFFICE, THE**, is at No. 13, *Paper-buildings, Inner Temple*, and the hours of attendance are from 10 till 2 and from 4 till 7.

**CORPORATION-CT.**, *Clerkenwell*, is about five houses on the left in Corporation-row, from the north end of St. John-street.

**CORPORATION-LANE**, *Clerkenwell*, is at the north end of Corporation-row, being the last turning on the left from Smithfield.

**CORRECTION, HOUSE OF**, for the county of Middlesex, is opposite *Coldbath-square*, in *Coldbath-fields*.

**COTTAGE GROVE**, *Mile-end-road*, is on the north side of the high road between *Grove-road* and *Morgan's-square*.

**COTTAGE-LANE**, *Commercial-road*, is the first turning on the left hand in the Commercial-road.

**COTTAGE-PL.**—1. is in *Chapel-path, Somers'-town*, about ten houses on the left hand from Brill-row.—2. is in *Poplar*, about half a mile on the right hand in the East India Dock road from Limehouse on the eastern side of the East India Alms Houses.—3. is in *Lion-street, Kent-road*, the first turning on the left hand, five houses from the said road.—4. is in *Goswell-street-road*.—5. is in *Frances-street, Westminster-bridge-road*.—6. is in *Crosby-row, Southwark*.—7. is in *South Lambeth*. 8. is at No. 175, *Long-lane, Southwark*. 10. is near the Orphan School in the *City-road*.

**COTTAGE-ROW**, *Bermondsey New-road*, part of the east side of the road leading from the Bricklayers' Arms towards Bermondsey church.

**COTTAGE-ROW**, *Poplar*, extends from Cottage-place to Poplar High-street or road.

**COTTERELL'S ALMS HOUSES**, are situated in *Chapel-yard, Hog-lane, Soho*, and were endowed by Sir Charles Cotterell for six sailors' widows of the East India Company.

**COTTON'S-GARDENS**, *Old Palace-yard, Westminster*, are nearly opposite the Abbey, and extend towards the Thames.

**COTTON'S-GARDENS**, *Hackney-road*, are the third turning on the left hand from Shoreditch church.

**COTTON LIBRARY.**—[See BRITISH MUSEUM.

**COTTON-ST.**, *Poplar*, is the first street parallel eastward to Bow-lane, and leads towards the East India Dock road.

**COTTON-YARD**, *Poplar High-street, or Road*, is about half a mile from the Commercial-road, on the left, nearly opposite the Charity School and Town Hall.

**COUNCIL OFFICE, Cockpit, Whitehall.**  
—[See PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE.]

**COUNTER-ALLEY, Southwark,** is opposite No. 66, High-street, about a quarter of a mile on the right from London-bridge, and leads into Counter-street.

**COUNTER-ROW, Southwark,** is in Mill-lane, Tooley-street.

**COUNTER-ST., Southwark,** leads from the western side of St. Margaret's-hill to Stoney-lane and the Borough market.

**COUNTING-HOUSE-YARD, Christ's Hospital,** is the first turning on the left in Butcher-hall-lane.

**COUNTY CHRONICLE NEWSPAPER OFFICE, Warwick-square,** is five doors on the left hand in the square from the middle of the western side of Warwick-lane.

**COUNTY FIRE AND PROVIDENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY'S OFFICE,** is at No. 50, Regent-street. It was established in 1807, and possesses a handsome, newly-built edifice, much resembling the addition to old Somerset House, by Inigo Jones. It was designed by Robert Abraham, Esq., and has a colossal figure of Britannia on the acroterium of the upper cornice. It is under the management of J. T. Barber Beaumont, Esq., and twelve other Directors. J. B. Beaumont, Esq., Secretary.

**COUNTY GAOL, THE SURREY,** is in Horsemonger-lane, a few yards on the left hand in Newington-causeway, from Stone's End, going towards the Elephant and Castle.

**COUNTY HERALD NEWSPAPER OFFICE,** is at the north west corner of Warwick-square, Newgate-street.

**COUNTY - NEWSPAPER - OFFICE, Warwick square,** is at the above place, where advertisements are taken in for every newspaper in the United Kingdom.

**COUNTY-RROW, Tooley-street,** is the first turning on the left hand in Mill-lane, going from Tooley-street.

**COUNTY-ST., Kent-road,** is the first turning on the north in County-terrace.

**COUNTY-TERR., WEBB'S, Kent-road,** is about a quarter of a mile on the left hand from the Elephant and Castle, opposite Rodney's-buildings.

**COURIER NEWSPAPER . OFFICE, Strand,** is nearly opposite Wellington-street, Waterloo-bridge, and adjoining the Lyceum theatre, a few houses westward.

**COURT OF ARCHES.**—[See ARCHES, COURT OF.]

For the rest of the law and ecclesiastical courts held in the metropolis, as of Chamberlains', Chancery, Common Pleas, Delegates, Equity, Exchequer, Marshalsea, King's Bench, Palaces, &c., see the respective articles under their several heads.

**COURT OF REQUESTS.**—1. is in Osborn-street, Whitechapel, five houses on the right hand from Whitechapel, nearly opposite the church.—2. is in Castle-street, Leicester-square, about twelve houses on the right hand from Hemming's-row, St. Martin's-lane.—3. is in Vine-street, Piccadilly, ten houses from the west end of Brewer-street, Golden-square.—4. is in Kingsgate-street, Holborn.—5. is in the new street between Basinghall-street and Guildhall-yard.—6. is on St. Margaret's-hill, Southwark.

**COURT OF RECORD,** within the manor of Stepney and Hackney, in the county of Middlesex, is in Whitechapel.

**COURT-ST., Whitechapel-road,** is nearly opposite the London Hospital.

**COURT-YARD, ALBANY.**—[See ALBANY MANSION AND CHAMBERS.]

**COUSEN-LANE, Upper Thames-street,** is opposite Dowgate-hill, and leads to the Thames, about a quarter of a mile above London-bridge.

**COVENT GARDEN** is a large quadrangle, situated between the Strand and Long-acre, with Inigo Jones's fine church of St. Paul on its western side and Russell-street on its eastern. It contains within its spacious area, a new and commodious market, built at the expense of the Duke of Bedford, its ground landlord, by William Fowler, Esq., most substantially erected with granite columns and other durable materials.

This district of the metropolis derives its name from having been formerly a garden belonging to the abbot and monks of the Convent of Westminster, whence it was called *Convent* and by corruption *Covent* Garden. At the dissolution of the religious houses, it was given to Edward Duke of Somerset, but on his attainder, it again reverted to the crown, and Edward VI. granted it, in 1552, to John, Earl of Bedford, together with a field called the

Seven Acres, which being built on for a street, was, from its length, called Long-acre.

Covent Garden, would have been, if completed according to Inigo Jones's design, one of the finest squares or places (it is called Piazza, the Italian for place) in Europe. The proportions of the arcades and piers, crossed with elliptical and semi-circular arches into groins, are exquisitely beautiful, and are master-pieces of architecture.

**COVENT GARDEN CHURCH.**—[See ST. PAUL COVENT GARDEN, The church of.]

**COVENT GARDEN MARKET.**—[See the above.]

**COVENT GARDEN THEATRE,** is situate at the north east corner of Covent Garden, with its principal front next Bow-street, its northern front next Hart-street, its western next Princes'-place, and its southern next an opening running from Bow-street into the great Piazza. It is a handsome and spacious theatre, designed by Robert Smirke, Esq., R.A., and rebuilt after being destroyed by fire in September, 1808. It was re-opened in September, 1809, ten months only having been occupied in its erection.

The principal front is embellished with a tetrastyle portico of the Grecian Doric order, with two wings and niches containing statues of Tragedy and Comedy, and *bassi rilievi*, on each side of the portico, representing the ancient and the modern drama, from the designs and chisel of Flaxman, assisted in the execution by Rossi. The interior is extremely elegant, the scenery incomparable, and the dramatic performances on the first scale of magnificence.

The company at this theatre generally commence their performances about the middle of September and close about the latter end of July.

For a much more detailed account of the history and description of this splendid national theatrical establishment and a well engraved print of its exterior, the reader is referred to my work of London in the Nineteenth Century, which is exclusively devoted to the metropolitan improvements of the last ten or twelve years.

**COVENT GARDEN THEATRICAL FUND,** *Covent Garden Theatre.* This charity for the relief of decayed and aged actors, was instituted in 1765, and after-

wards confirmed by act of parliament. It is supported by voluntary contributions, and a collection at an annual dinner during the session of parliament, which is always attended by the greatest and most celebrated characters of the day. It is in a flourishing condition, but has many claims upon its bounties, which are distributed in a most feeling manner by the committee. Subscriptions are received by John Fawcett, Esq., the *Treasurer*, at the theatre.

**COVENT-GARDEN WORKHOUSE,** is at the north end and east side of Norfolk-street, Middlesex Hospital, nearly facing Foley-street, Portland-road.

**COVENTRY-Ct., Haymarket,** is a turning on the east side of that street, and leads into Coventry-street.

**COVENTRY-PL., Bermondsey,** is a few houses on the left in Willow-walk, going from Page's-walk towards the Grange-road.

**COVENTRY-ST., Haymarket,** is the last turning on the right hand from Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, and extends from the east end of Piccadilly to Princes-street, Soho.

**COW-ALLEY, Horselydown,** is nearly half a mile on the left hand in Free-school-street from London-bridge along Tooley-street.

**COW-Ct.**—1. is in *Old-street, St. Luke's*, the second turning on the left hand, a few houses from Goswell-street.—2. is in *Hare-street, Bethnal-green*, the first turning on the right hand, a few doors from Brick-lane.—3. is in *Rotherhithe-street*, by the south-east corner of the church-yard.

**COW-CROSS, St. John's-street, West Smithfield,** is the second turning on the left hand, a few houses from Smithfield. It extends into Turnmill-street, by which it is continued into Clerkenwell-green.

**COW-LANE.**—1. is in *West Smithfield*, at No. 93, the third turning on the left hand from Newgate-street, and leads on to Snow-hill and Farringdon-street.—2. is in *New Gravel-lane*, the second turning on the left hand, about nine houses from High-street, Shadwell.—3. is at *Stepney*, parallel to and a few yards from the church-yard.—4. is at *Rotherhithe*, between Lower Queen-street and Trinity-street, nearly half a mile from the Commercial docks.

**COW-YARD**, *Liquorpond-street, Gray's-inn-lane*, is the first turning on the right hand, a few yards from Gray's-inn-lane.

**COW-HEEL-ALLEY**, *Whitecross-street, St. Lukes*, is five houses on the right from Banner-street, and leads into Golden-lane.

**COWLEY-ST.**, *Westminster*, is the second turning on the right in Cowley-street, a few houses from Millbank-street.

**COWPER'S-CT.**, *Cornhill*, is the first turning on the left from Birchin-lane, and leads from Cornhill by the Jerusalem Coffee-house into Birchin-lane.

**COX'S-CT.**—1. is in *Aldersgate-street*, two houses southward of Westmoreland-buildings.—2. is in *Little Britain*, the second turning on the left hand from St. Bartholomew's Hospital, towards Aldersgate-street.—3. is in *Green-walk, Christ Church, Surrey*, the first turning on the left hand from Holland-street by Blackfriars-bridge.—4. is in *Middlesex-street, Whitechapel*, nearly opposite Stoney-lane, about eight houses south from Wentworth-street.

**COX'S-GATEWAY**, *Bermondsey-street*, is about the middle of the west side.

**COX'S-RENTS**, *City-road*, are a few houses on the left hand from the Angel at Islington.

**COX'S-Sq.**, *Spitalfields*, is situated behind the corner formed by Wentworth-street and Petticoat-lane.

**CRAB-TREE-ROW**, *Hackney-road*, is the third turning on the right hand, about a quarter of a mile from Shoreditch church, opposite Union-street.

**CRADLE-CT.**—1. is in *St. Mary-Axe*, near Bury-court, about twenty houses on the right hand from Leadenhall-street.—2. is in *Red-cross-street, Cripplegate*, the third turning on the left hand from Barbican; it leads into Bowling-alley and White-cross-street.

**CRAIG'S-CT.**, *Charing-cross*, is on the east side, a few houses on the left hand from the Strand, going towards Westminster-bridge. In this place is Cox and Greenwood's large army-agency office, which is almost demi-official.

**CRANBOURNE-PASSAGE**, *Leicester-square*, is the first turning on the right hand from Castle-street, and leads into Little Newport-street.

**CRANBOURNE-ST.**, *Leicester-square*, is the first turning on the left in Castle-street, from St. Martin's-court; it leads to the Panorama by the square.

**CRANE-CT.**—1. is in *Fleet-street*, five houses eastward of Fetter-lane.—2. is on *Lambeth-hill, Doctors' Commons*, three houses on the left hand from Old Fish-street.

**CRANE-YARD, OLD**, *Leicester-street*, is about three houses on the right hand towards Warwick-street.

**CRAVEN-BLDGS.**, *Drury-lane*, are situated at the west end of Wych-street, and the south end of Drury-lane. It derives its name from having been built on the site of the ancient families of Craven and of Drury, and also that of the Queen of Bohemia, the unfortunate daughter of James II. The remains of this last was taken down by the late John Astley the equestrian, and the present Olympic Theatre built upon its site.

**CRAVEN-BLDGS.**, *City-road*, is the first turning on the right hand northward of Old-street, about a third of a mile beyond Finsbury-square.

**CRAVEN-CT.**, *Strand*, is about the middle of the east side of Craven-street, and leads into Hungerford market.

**CRAVEN-ST.**, *Strand*, is ten houses on the right hand from Charing Cross, extending to the Thames.

**CRAVEN-ST.**, *City road*, is the first turning on the right hand northward of Old-street.

**CRAVEN-YARD**, *Drury-lane*, is about four houses on the right hand from Wych-street towards Holborn.

**CRAWFORD'S-ST.**, *Mary-le-bone*, leads from the north-west corner of Baker-street, Portman-square, opposite Paddington-street, into Shouldham-street, Edgeware-road.

**CRAWFORD'S-PASSAGE**, *Clerkenwell*, is the third turning on the right hand in Ray-street, going from the Green by the Sessions House. It leads into Coppice-row by the Workhouse.

**CREE CHURCH-LANE**, *Leadenhall-street*, is the first turning on the right hand from Aldgate. It leads into Duke's-place and Houndsditch.

**CREED-BANE**, *Ludgate-street*, is the first turning on the left hand from St. Paul's Church-yard. It leads into Shoemakers'-row, Blackfriars.

**CRESCENT**, *Bridge-street, Blackfriars*, is part of the eastern side of that street, beginning about six houses on the left from Ludgate-hill.

**CRESCENT**, *Jewin-street, Cripplegate*, is two houses on the right hand from No. 29, Redcross-street.

**CRESCENT**, *Minories*, is the second turning on the left hand from Tower-hill.

**CRESCENT, NORTH**, *Bedford-square*, is two houses on the left hand in Chenies'-street, going from Tottenham-court-road. It faces the north end of Alfred-place, hence its name as well as that of

**CRESCENT, SOUTH**, *Bedford-square*, two houses on the right hand in Store-street, going from Tottenham-court-road. It faces the south end of Alfred-place.

**CRESCENT or CIRCUS**, *Oxford-street*, is at the intersection of Regent-street with Oxford-street.

**CRESCENT or CIRCUS**, *Piccadilly*, is at the intersection of Regent-street with Piccadilly.

**CRESCENT**, *Somers'-town*, is the second turning on the left hand in Brill-row from Clarendon-square.

**CRESCENT**, *Temple bar*.—[See PICKETT-STREET.

**CRESCENT-ST.**, *Euston-square*, is in Euston-street, at the back of the square.

**CRESCENT-PL.**—1. is in *Bridge-street, Blackfriars*, about eight doors on the left from Ludgate-hill going towards the bridge.—2. is in *Burton Crescent*, is the centre opening of that crescent, and leads into Burton-street.—3. is in *Hackney-road*, at Clarence-place, the third turning on the right from Shoreditch church.—4. is in the *Lambeth-road, St. George's-fields*, part of the south side by St. George's-crescent, and leads from the Obelisk towards Lambeth.

**CRIPPLEGATE - BLDGS.**, *Fore-street, Cripplegate*, is the north continuation of Wood-street, and leads from London-wall into Fore-street.

**CRIPPLEGATE-CHURCH**, *Fore-street, Cripplegate*, is a few doors on the left hand from the last, going towards Redcross-street.

**CRIPPLEGATE-CHURCH.**—[See ST. GILES', CRIPPLEGATE, The church of.

**CRIPPLEGATE WARD**, derives its name from the very ancient gate which stood 1,032 feet to the westward of Moorgate. *Cripplegate* was named, say the best authorities, from the number of cripples that formerly begged there. Its great antiquity is proved by being mentioned by this name in the history of Edmund, King of the East Angles, so early as 1010, and also in a charter of William the Norman. It underwent various changes, till it was finally pulled down with the others, except Temple-bar, in 1760.

This ward is very large, and consists of two parts, one lying within the ancient gate and London-wall, and the other reaching to the extent of the City Liberties, without the walls. It extends from Cheapside on the south, to beyond Bridgewater-square on the north; and from Jewin-street in the west to Finsbury in the east. It is bounded on the north by the parish of St. Luke's without the freedom, and is, therefore, the most northern of the city wards; on the west by Aldersgate ward, on the south by Cheap ward, and on the east by parts of Coleman-street, Bassishaw and Cheap wards.

The principal streets, &c., in Cripplegate Within, are Milk-street, Aldermanbury, Love-lane, Wood-street, Silver-street, Addle-street, parts of Cateaton-street, Hart-street, Monkwell-street, Maiden-lane, Gutter-lane and a small part of Cheapside, namely, 170 feet eastward of Wood-street. Those in Cripplegate Without are Fore-street, Moor-lane, part of Milton-street, formerly Grub-street, Whitecross-street to beyond Beech-lane, Redcross-street, Beech-lane, part of Barbican, the whole of Bridgewater-square and the eastern end of Jewin-street.

The principal buildings in this ward are the parish churches of St. Giles Cripplegate, St. Alphage, St. Alban Wood-street, St. Michael Wood-street, and St. Mary Aldermanbury; Lamb's chapel, Sion college, Dr. Williams's library, the new debtors' prison in Whitecross-street, and the halls of the Haberdashers', Waxchandlers', Plaisterers', Brewers, Curriers', Bowyers' and Loriners' companies.—[See these several places and buildings.

This ward is divided into thirteen municipal precincts, nine within the walls and four without, and is governed by an alderman, Matthew Wood, Esq., M.P., two

deputies, and fourteen other common-councilmen, and other ward officers. Till within these few years this ward had but twelve common-councilmen, eight for the ward within and four for that without, but four more have been recently added on the motion of Alderman Wood, to the latter, making now eight for each division of the ward.

**CRISPIN-ST.**, *Spitalfields*, intersects Union-street, and is the third turning from No. 69, Bishopsgate Without.

**CROMBUS**, or **DORAN'S-ROW**, *Commercial-road*, is on the western side of the Half-way house.

**CROMER'S-PL.**, *Somers'-town*, is eight or nine houses on the left hand in Manton-street from Phillips's-buildings, Willsted-street.

**CROMER-ST.**, *Brunswick-square*, reaches from Judd-street, Burton Crescent, into Gray's-inn-road, opposite the southern end of Constitution-row.

**CROOKED-LANE**, *Cannon-street*, leads to Miles's-lane; but a portion is about to be built upon for the new approaches to London-bridge.

**CROOKER'S-BLDS.**, *Hoxton*, are two doors on the left in Charles-square, Hoxton, going from Pitfield-street towards the square.

**CROOKET'S-ALLEY**, *Lambeth*, is the second turning on the left hand in High-street, going from Broad-street towards Lambeth church.

**CROOKED-BILLET-CT.**, *Long-alley, Moorfields*, is about seven houses on the left from Moorfields towards Sun-street.

**CROOKED-BILLET-YARD**, *Kingsland-road*, is the sixth turning on the left hand, about a furlong from Shoreditch church, and nearly opposite Union-street.

**CROSBY-ROW**, *Southwark*, is the third turning on the right hand down King-street, from No. 108, Borough High-street. It leads into Long-lane, Bermondsey.

**CROSBY-ROW**, *Walworth*, is part of the east side of the high road, about half a mile on the left hand from the Elephant and Castle.

**CROSBY-Sq.**, *Bishopsgate Within*, is about ten houses on the right hand from the City of London Tavern. It leads into Crosby-street and St. Mary-Axe. It derives its name from being on the site of an

ancient mansion, built by Sir John Crosby, citizen and grocer, in 1466, called Crosby-place. This house was the city residence of Richard Duke of Gloucester while the measures that procured him the throne were concerting. The hall and other parts of the house still remain on the northern side of the entrance into the square. The hall is still very perfect, and is a beautiful specimen of the style of architecture of that period. The roof is carved, and scientifically constructed, and is a study of the art. The hall and rooms below are used as warehouses by a packer.

**CROSBY-ST.**, *St. Mary-Axe*, is the first turning on the left from No. 117, Leadenhall-street. It leads into Great St. Helens on the right and into Crosby-square on the left.

**CROSBY'S-BLDS.**, *Shoreditch*, are the first turning on the left hand in French-alley.

**CROSS-ALLEY**.—1. is in *Gun-alley, Wapping*, two houses on the right hand from Wapping-street, and leads into Upper Well-alley.—2. is in *King-street, Rotherhithe*, the first turning on the left hand from Rotherhithe-street, and leads into Queen-street.—3. is in *Salisbury-street, Bermondsey*, the first turning on the left hand from Rotherhithe-wall, and leads into Marigold-street.

**CROSS-CT.**—1. is in *Broad-court, Drury-lane*, the first turning on the left hand from Drury-lane, and leads into Duke's-court.—2. is in *Cross-street, Carnaby Market*, the continuation of Cross-street from Carnaby-street to the market, and leads into King-street.

**CROSS-GUN-CT.**, *Rosemary-lane*, is nearly opposite Darby-street, about the middle of the same lane.

**CROSS-KEY-CT.**, *London-wall*, is about the middle of the south side, between Leather-sellers-buildings and Black-Swan-alley.

**CROSS-KEY-CT.**, *St. John's-street, West Smithfield*, is two doors on the left hand from Cow-cross towards St. John's-lane.

**CROSS-KEYS-MEWS**, *Mary-le-bone-lane*, are at No. 34, six houses on the left hand from High-street, near Bulstrode-street.

**CROSS-KEY-Sq.**, *Little Britain*, is eight houses on the right hand from Aldersgate-street, going towards West Smithfield.

**CROSS-KEY-YARD**, *Bermondsey-street*, is at No. 266; about sixteen houses on the right hand from Tooley-street.

**CROSS-LANE**.—1. is at the *Neat Houses*, *Chelsea*, nearly half a mile from Pimlico, over the bridge towards the Thames about the middle of Baker's-lane.—2. is in *Long Acre*, about the middle of the north side, and is continued by King-street to St. Giles's.—3. is the continuation of *Newton-street*, *Holborn*, and leads into Parker's-lane and Lincoln's-inn-fields.—4. is in *Bush-lane*, *Cannon-street*, eight houses on the left hand from Cannon-street, and leads into Suffolk-lane.—5. is on *St. Mary's-hill*, about eleven houses on the left hand from Little Eastcheap, opposite Rood-lane, and extends to Idol-lane; it is also called Cross-lane.—6. is in *St. Dunstan's-hill*, the second turning on the left, a few houses from No. 11, Tower-street, and extends to Harp-lane.

**CROSS-ROW**, *Ratcliffe-square*, is on the south side of the square, or the last turning on the left in Perriwinkle-street from Brook-street.

**CROSS-ROW**, *Stepney-green*, is the fourth turning on the right hand, about the fifth of a mile from Mile End-road, and leads into Saville-buildings, the south end of Pleasant-row.

**CROSS-ST.**, *Bermondsey New-road*, is the first turning on the left hand in Brandon-street, from No. 17, in the New-road; it extends into Webb-street.

**CROSS-ST.**, *Bermondsey*, or *Rotherhithe-wall*, is the first turning on the left hand in Marigold-street, and extends into Cherry-garden-street, about six houses from Cherry-garden-stairs.

**CROSS-ST.**, *Bethnal-green*, is the second turning on the left hand in Church-street, going from Shoreditch; it extends into Old Nicol-street.

**CROSS-ST.**, *Bethnal-green*, is the third turning on the left hand in Green-street, nearly the third of a mile from the Green; it leads towards Bonner's-hall.

**CROSS-ST.**, *Commercial-road*, is the first turning on the left hand in Morgan-street; it extends into Humberston-street, a few yards westward of Cannon-street-road.

**CROSS-ST.**, *City-road*, is the first turning on the right hand in Westmoreland row from Providence-street.

**CROSS-ST.**, *Finsbury-place*, is the first turning on the right hand northward of the Pavement; it extends into Wilson-street, and is parallel to the south side of Finsbury-square.

**CROSS-ST.**, *Golden-square*, is the fifth turning on the left hand in King-street, about the fifth of a mile from Oxford-street; it leads into Cross-court and Carnaby-market.

**CROSS-ST.**, *Hatton Garden*, is the second turning on the right hand from Holborn; it extends from Kirby-street to Leather-lane.

**CROSS-ST.**, *Horsleydown*, is the first turning on the left hand in Fair-street, from the east end of Tooley-street, and nearly facing St. John's church; it extends into Back-street.

**CROSS-ST.**, *Hoxton*, is the first turning on the right hand in Myrtle-street, Hoxton-town; it extends into Gloucester-street.

**CROSS-ST.**, *Limehouse*, is situated between the church and the West India Docks; it extends from Rich-street to Jamaica-place East.

**CROSS-ST.**, *Newington*, is the second turning on the left hand from the Elephant and Castle on the Kennington-road, opposite Newington church. It leads into the Walworth-road.

**CROSS-ST.**, *New-road*, *Hans-town*, is the first turning on the right hand from the north end of Sloane-street, Knightsbridge.

**CROSS-ST.**, *Queen-square*, *Bloomsbury*, is the first street parallel to the south side of the square, and leads from Devonshire-street to Gloucester-street.

**CROSS-ST.**, *Rotherhithe*, is the second turning on the left hand in King-street, going from Rotherhithe-street, and opposite King's-stairs; it leads into Queen-street.

**CROSS-ST.**, *Shoreditch*, is the second turning on the right hand in Leonard-street, eastward of Paul-street, Finsbury; it extends into Luke-street.

**CROSS-ST.**, *St. George's in the East*, is in Lower Cornwall-street, about a quarter of a mile eastward of Cannon-street turnpike; it leads towards the Commercial-road.

**CROSS-ST.**, *Walworth*, is the second on the right and left in Locks-fields or Walworth New Town, along Queen-street from York-street towards East-lane.

**CROSS-ST.**, *Westminster-bridge-road*, also called *Joiner's-place*, is the first turning on the left hand, going from the Obelisk by the Blind School towards the Asylum.

**CROSS-ST.**, *Wilderness-row*, *Clerkenwell*, is at No. 12, the first turning on the right hand from Goswell-street, and extends into Great Sutton-street.

**CROWN-Ct.**—1. is in *Westminster*, about the middle of the south side of Crown-street, and leads to Charles-street.—2. is on the south side of *Fleet-street*, between Salisbury-court and Water-lane.—3. is in *Tudor-street*, *Bridge-street*, *Blackfriars*, the west continuation from Bridge-street. It leads into Dorset-street, Salisbury-square.—4. is in *Russell-street*, *Drury-lane*, opposite Drury-lane Theatre, and leads into Bow-street, Covent Garden.—5. is in the *Strand*, the third turning on the right hand, about seventeen houses from Temple-bar, and leads into Little Shire-lane.—6. is in *Chancery-lane*, about ten houses on the left hand from Fleet-street.—7. is in *St. James's*, and extends from the west end of Pall Mall into King-street.—8. is in *Liquorpond-street*, *Leather-lane*, a few houses on the right hand from Gray's-inn-lane.—9. is in *Sherrard-street*, *Golden-square*, three houses on the left hand from Brewer-street.—10. is in *Little Pulteney-street*, *Princes-street*, *Soho*, and leads into Queen's-head-court and Great Windmill-street, Haymarket.—11. is in *Little Princes-street*, *Soho*, nearly opposite Compton-street, and leads into the preceding.—12. is in *Dean-street*, *Soho*, the second turning on the right hand, about eleven houses from Oxford-street, and leads into Chapel-street.—13. is in *Portpool-lane*, about six houses on the left hand from Leather-lane, Holborn.—14. is in *Broad-street*, *Bloomsbury*, and leads into Short's-gardens, Drury-lane.—15. is in *West-street*, *West Smithfield*, the second turning on the left hand, about seven or eight houses from Smithfield, and leads into St. John's-court and Cow-lane.—16. is in *Butcher-hall-lane*, the first turning on the right hand, four houses from Newgate-street.—17. is in *High-street*, *Islington*, the first turning on the right hand, a few yards from the City-road.—18. is in *Golden-lane*, *Cripplegate*, the second turning on the left hand from Barbican towards Old-street.—19. is in *Bell-alley*, *St. Luke's*, the second turning on the left hand from Goswell-street, and leads into French-alley.—20. is in *Milton-street*, late *Grub-street*,

*Cripplegate*, the fourth turning on the left hand, about twelve doors from Chiswell-street, and leads into Type-street, Rope-maker's-street, and Moorfields.—21. is in *Turn-again-lane*, *Farringdon-street*, the first turning on the left, three doors from Farringdon-street towards Snow-hill.—22. is in *Warwick-lane*, *Newgate-street*, the first turning on the left hand, three or four houses from Newgate-street.—23. is in *Old Change*, behind the south-east corner of St. Paul's church-yard, opposite Distaff-lane.—24. is in *Whitecross-street*, *Cripplegate*, the first turning on the right hand from opposite St. Luke's church, Old-street.—25. is in *Charter-house-lane*, the first turning on the left hand from St. John's-street, towards Charter-house-square.—26. is in *Aldersgate-street*, about six houses on the right hand northward of Jewin-street.—27. is in *Cheapside*, on the south side, about four or five houses westward of Queen-street.—28. is in *Trinity-lane*, three houses on the left westward of Bow-lane, Cheapside.—29. is in *Holywell-lane*, *Shoreditch*, the first turning on the left hand from the Curtain-road, or the last on the right hand from Shoreditch.—30. is in *White's-alley*, *Coleman-street*, the first turning on the left hand from Coleman-street.—31. is in *Old Broad-street*, on the east side of the church, and nearly opposite the Excise Office.—32. is in *Little Pearl-street*, *Spitalfields*, six houses southward on the left from Great Pearl-street, and opposite Vine-place.—33. is in *Quaker-street*, *Spitalfields*, the first turning on the left hand, about nine houses from Wheeler-street, and leads into Black's-court and Phoenix-street.—34. is in *Thread-needle-street*, opposite Merchant Taylor's-hall.—35. is in *White's-yard*, *Rosemary-lane*, the third turning on the right hand from Rosemary-lane, and the second turning on the left hand from Upper East Smithfield, and leads into Blue-anchor-yard.—36. is in *Jewry-street*, *Aldgate*, about the middle of the west side, and the second turning on the right hand from Aldgate.—37. is in *Sun Tavern-fields*, *St. George's in the East*, nearly half a mile on the left hand from the Cannon-street turnpike towards Limehouse.—38. is in *Cartwright-street*, *Middlesex-street*, formerly *Rosemary-lane*, the fourth turning on the left hand from Rosemary-lane towards Upper East Smithfield.—39. is in *Queen's-row*, *King-street*, *Old Gravel-lane*, a few houses on the left hand from King-street, or the third turning on the



right hand along Prussian Island from Wapping-street.—40. is in *Wapping-street*, about a furlong below Hermitage-bridge on the left hand, and leads to Great Hermitage-street.—41. is in *Wentworth-street*, *Whitechapel*, the first turning on the left hand westward of George-yard, entering at No. 89, Whitechapel High-street.—42. is in *Seething-lane*, the first turning on the left hand from Great Tower-street.—43. is in *Narrow-wall*, *Lambeth*, about the third of a mile on the left hand going from Westminster-bridge towards Blackfriars, and nearly a furlong westward of Cuper's-bridge.—44. is in *Horsleydown-lane*, *Southwark*, the second turning on the right hand from Broad-street, and leads into Boss-alley.—45. is at *Bankside*, about the third of a mile from Blackfriars'-bridge, going towards London-bridge, on the bank of the Thames.—46. is in *Glean-alley*, *St. Olave's*, the second turning on the right hand from Tooley-street.—47. is on *Garlick-hill*, two houses on the left hand from Upper Thames-street towards Bow-lane.—48. called *Three Crown-court*, or *square*, is in *High-street*, *Southwark*, about the sixth of a mile on the right hand from London-bridge, and leads into the Borough Market.—49. (or *Alley*) is in *Crown-street*, *Finsbury*, the third turning on the left hand from Finsbury-square towards Sun-street and Bishopsgate-street.—50. is in the *Curtain-road*, the first turning on the right hand from Holywell-lane, *Shoreditch*.

**CROWN AND CUSHION CT.,** *West Smithfield*, is at the corner of Cow-lane.

**CROWN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY'S OFFICE,** is at No. 33, *Bridge-street*, *Blackfriars*. It is a recently formed company on the modern system of lower rates and new calculations. It is under the management of 18 directors, of whom William P. Lett, Esq. is *Chairman*; John Wells, Esq., *Deputy Chairman*; Joseph M. Rainbow, Esq., *Actuary*; and T. G. Conyer, Esq., *Secretary*.

**CROWN OFFICE, THE,** for the Court of King's Bench, is at No. 2, *King's Bench Walk*, *Temple*. The hours of attendance are from 10 till 2, and from 6 till 8 in term time, and from 11 till 2 in vacation.

**CROWN OFFICE, THE,** for the Court of Chancery, is in *Roll's-yard*, *Chancery-lane*. Earl Bathurst is *Clerk of the Crown*; Edward Wilbraham, Esq., *De-*

*puty*; Mr. Benjamin Pointon, *First Clerk*; Thomas Jackson, *Clerk*. The hours of attendance are from 10 till 3.

**CROWN OFFICE-ROW,** *Temple*, is on the north side of the Temple Gardens.

**CROWN-PL.,** *Crown-court*, *Temple-bar*, is the first turning on the right hand from the Strand, near *Temple-bar*.

**CROWN RENTS, RECEIVERS OF.—**  
[See WOODS AND FORESTS.]

**CROWN-ROW.—**1. is in *Mile-end-road*, about a mile and three quarters from Aldgate.—2. is in *Walworth*, part of the left side of the road, commencing near the Elephant and Castle.

**CROWN AND SCEPTRE-CT.,** *St. James's-street*, is the third turning on the left hand from Piccadilly.

**CROWN AND SHEARS-PL.,** *Rosemary-lane*, is the first turning on the left hand from the Minories.

**CROWN-ST.,** *Westminster*, is about the third of a mile from Charing Cross towards the Abbey.

**CROWN-ST., UPPER,** *Westminster*, is at the end of the preceding, next Duke-street.

**CROWN-ST.,** *Soho*, is near St. Giles's, and leads from Oxford-street to Compton-street.

**CROWN-ST.,** *Hoxton-square*, is at the south-west corner of the square, and leads into Old-street-road.

**CROWN-ST.,** *Finsbury-square*, is at the south-east corner, and continued by Sun-street into Bishopsgate-street Without.

**CROWN-YARD,** *Southwark*, is the third turning on the left hand in Kent-street, going from St. George's church.

**CRUCIFIX-LANE,** *Bermondsey-street*, is about the sixth of a mile on the left hand from Tooley-street, and leads towards Dockhead.

**CRUTCHED FRIARS,** *Mark-lane*, is the second turning on the left hand from Fenchurch-street. It derives its name from being on the site of an ancient monastery of *Crouched* or *Crossed* friars, (*Fratres Sanoti Crucis*), which was founded in 1298, by Ralph Hosier and William Sabernes. They originally carried in their hands, as an emblem of their order, an iron cross, which they afterwards changed for one of silver; and wore a red cross of cloth sewed upon their garments.

In the reign of Henry VIII. this monastery was dissolved among the rest, and was granted by the king to Sir Thomas Wyatt, who built a handsome mansion upon the site. The refectory was converted into the first glass-house ever established in England, which was burned down in 1575. On this site, now stands a magnificent tea warehouse, belonging to the East India Company; it is a parallelogram of two hundred and fifty feet in length, by a hundred and sixty in depth, and encloses a court yard of a hundred and fifty feet long, by sixty broad, entered by a well proportioned archway.

**CUCKOLD'S POINT**, *Rotherhithe*, is about a mile on the left hand below the church, and leads to the Thames.

**CULLUM-ST.**, *Fenchurch-street*, is the second turning on the left hand from Gracechurch-street.

**CUMBERLAND-CT.**—1. is in *Tottenham-street*, *Tottenham-court-road*, two doors from Norfolk-street, Middlesex Hospital. —2. *Great*, is in *Blackman-street*, *Southwark*, near the Stones End and opposite Suffolk-street. —3. *Little*, is in *Blackman-street*, *Southwark*, two houses south of the last.

**CUMBERLAND CRESCENT**, *Oxford-street*, is on the east side of Cumberland-place, between Upper Seymour-street, and Upper Berkeley-street.

**CUMBERLAND MARKET**, *Regent's Park*, is a new market, recently erected in this improving district, situated northward of Clarence Market, southward of the Regent's Canal basin, and at the back of Chester-terrace. The Hay Market which has been held for so many years past between Coventry-street and Pall Mall, is being removed, under the sanction of an act of parliament, to this spot.

**CUMBERLAND MEWS**, *Cumberland-street*, *Mary-le-bone*, are the fourth turning on the left hand from the west end of Oxford-street.

**CUMBERLAND-PL.**—1. is in *Mary-le-bone*, about twelve houses northward of Oxford-street, and extends from Upper Seymour-street to Upper Berkeley-street. —2. is in the *New-road*, being part of its south side, and extends from Salisbury-place to Queen Charlotte's-row. —3. is in the *Kent-road*, being part of the east side, opposite East-street.

**CUMBERLAND-R.O.W.**—1. is on *Kennington-green*, at the back of Brookes'-place, the second turning on the left hand from Kennington-cross towards the Common. —2. is in *Pentonville*, part of the south side of the road, and extends from the turnpike to King's-cross, Battle-bridge.

**CUMBERLAND-ST., GREAT**, *Oxford-street*, is the last turning on the right hand before coming to the Edgeware-road, and extends into Cumberland-place.

**CUMBERLAND-ST., Curtain-road**, is the first turning on the right hand, and leads into Plough-yard.

**CUMBERLAND-ST., Blackfriars'-road**, is the first turning on the left hand in John-street, going from Holland-street, Blackfriars', to Green-walk.

**CUMBERLAND-TERR., Regent's Park**, is the last terrace on the right hand side of the park, going from the Colosseum, before coming to St. Katherine's Hospital, and is the next above Chester-terrace. It is one of the largest terraces in this park of terraces, and has greater pretensions to architectural beauty than any other in its neighbourhood. The prevailing character of Cumberland-terrace is grandeur, arising from a majestic simplicity of large parts. It consists of a lofty rusticated ground story, above which is an elevation of two stories, embellished with columns and pilasters of the Ionic order. Its situation, for a metropolis, is unrivalled, and the plantations are judiciously employed to set off the architectural and sculptural decorations of the buildings. It is from the designs of Mr. Nash, and may be reckoned among the best of his compositions. For a more detailed account of this and other terraces and villas in the Regent's Park, and other recent architectural improvements in the metropolis, I must again refer my readers to my work of London in the Nineteenth Century.

**CUMMING-PL., Pentonville**, is part of the north side of the road, and extends from the chapel to Southampton-street.

**CUMMING-ST., Pentonville**, extends from the west side of the chapel to Collier-street.

**CUPER'S-BRIDGE, Lambeth**, is about half a mile on the left hand in Narrow-wall, going from Westminster-bridge.

**CUPER'S-GARDENS**, are opposite the last, on the south bank of the Thames, and were in 1636 the gardens of Arundel-

house in the Strand, the mansion of Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel. The premises were afterwards rented by a person named *Cuper*, who had been the earl's gardener, and from him they obtained their name. In the early part of the last century, they were much resorted to as a place of public entertainment, where music, fireworks, &c., were exhibited. There were also several statues and other remains of Greek and Roman antiquities, part of the celebrated collection of the earl, which being mutilated and defaced, were not thought good enough to be presented to the University of Oxford, and placed among the *Arundelian marbles*. Part of these are said to have been removed by the Earl of Burlington to Chiswick.

**CUPID'S-CT.**, *Barbican*, is about the middle of the west side of Golden-lane.

**CURE'S ALMS HOUSES**, *College-yard, Counter-street, Southwark*, was founded in 1584, by Thomas Cure, Esq., for the reception of 16 poor men and women, with an allowance of twenty-pence a week each, and by the addition of benefactions of his son and Mrs. Appleby, each of them receives an additional allowance of sixteen shillings a year.

**CURRIERS'-HALL**, *London-wall*, is in Curriers'-hall-court, four houses eastward of Wood-street, Cheapside, and is a convenient useful structure. The curriers' company is of considerable antiquity, since, according to Stow, they founded a guild, or brotherhood, in 1367, in the conventual church of the White Friars, in Fleet-street. King James I. incorporated the society by letters patent, dated the 30th April, 1605, by the name of "The Master, Wardens and Commonalty of the Art or Mystery of the Curriers of the City of London." This company are trustees for several charities, and, among others, one called "Dawes's Charity," which is distributed among ten poor freemen of the company, and a sum to bury certain of their pensioners.

**CURRIERS'-HALL-CT.**, *London-wall*, is four houses on the eastward of the north end of Wood-street, Cheapside.

**CURRIERS'-ROW**, *Blackfriars*, is the first turning parallel westward to St. Andrew's-hill.

**CURSITORS' OFFICE**, *Rolls-yard, Chancery-lane*, is an office appertaining to the court of Chancery, where original writs are made out. This office was originally

erected by Sir Nicholas Bacon, *Lord Keeper*, in the reign of Elizabeth. The clerks, or cursitors, were anciently called *Clerici Brevium de Cursu*. They are a distinct corporation, twenty-four in number, each having certain counties and cities allotted them, for which they make out such original writs as are required, and execute their duties either personally or by deputy. The present officers are John Appleyard, Esq., *Principal*; John Pensam, and Thomas Jones, Esq., *Assistants*; twenty *Cursitors*; and William Bass, *Bag-bearer*. The hours of attendance are from 12 till 2, and from 6 till 8 in term, and from 11 till 2 in vacation.

**CURSITOR-ST.**, *Chancery-lane*, is about the middle of the east side of Chancery-lane, and leads into Castle-street and Holborn.

**CURTAIN-ROAD**, *Shoreditch*, is the first turning on the right hand in Worship-street, going from Shoreditch, and reaching to Old-street-road. It received its name from the Curtain Theatre, wherein Ben Johnson, Tarlton and other celebrated actors of that period often performed.

**CURTIS'S-ROW**, *Broadwall, Surrey*, is nearly opposite Cross-street from Blackfriars'-road.

**CURZON-ST.**, *May Fair*, is the first turning on the left in Clarges-street from Piccadilly.

**CUSHION-CT.**, *Old Broad-street*, is the second turning on the right hand from Threadneedle-street.

**CUSTOM HOUSE**, *Lower Thames-street*, is about a quarter of a mile on the right hand from London-bridge, and is insulated, having its northern front next Thames-street, its southern front next the river, its western end next Billingsgate, and its eastern end towards Tower-hill.

The earliest building known to have been erected on this spot, for business like that of the present, was in the reign of Elizabeth, but it was destroyed by the great fire of 1666. It was rebuilt on a more extensive scale in the reign of Charles II. by Sir Christopher Wren. This building was also destroyed by fire in 1718, and rebuilt upon almost a similar plan. It was again consumed by fire in February 1814, and rebuilt upon a yet larger and more extensive scale by David Laing, Esq., the architect to the Board of Customs.

In consequence of some defects in the piling, the long room and front next the river were taken down, and the present elevation next the river, which differs much from the preceding, was erected by Mr. Smirke. It is four hundred and eighty-eight feet in length, and one hundred and seven in depth. The building is all faced with Portland stone, and the water front is embellished with columns of the Ionic order. The interior is commodious and well adapted to the nature of the business that is carried on within its walls.

The present department of the customs consist of thirteen *commissioners*, of whom Dean Richard Betenson, Esq. is *Chairman*; the Hon. Edward R. Stewart is *Deputy*; Thomas Whitmore, Esq., *Secretary*; Charles A. Scovell, Esq., *Assistant Secretary*; various clerks, a comptroller-general of the coast guard, superintendant of quarantine, law officers, cashiers and paymasters, inspectors, and a little army of officers, for which I must refer my readers to Burke's Official Calendar, or either of the Court Kalendars of the year.

**CUSTOM HOUSE-CT.,** *Beer-lane, Lower Thames-street*, is the first turning on the right hand from Tower-street.

**CUSTOM HOUSE QUAY,** is the quay in front of the *Custom-house* next the river.

**CUSTOM HOUSE STAIRS,** *Lower Thames-street*, is opposite Water-lane.

**CUSTOS BREVIUM OFFICE OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS,** is at No. 4, *Elm-court, Temple*, three houses on the left hand from Middle Temple-lane. The *Custodes Brevium* are the chief officers of the Common Pleas, whose office is to receive and keep all writs returnable in that court, and to receive of the prothonotaries all records of *nisi prius*, called *postea*. The present officers are, Sir Edward Mostyn, Bart., Sir William Eden, Bart., and Charles Browning, Esq., *Custodes Brevium*; George Humphrys, Esq., *Deputy*.

**CUTLER'S-HALL,** *Cloak-lane*, is the first public building on the south side or left hand going from Dowgate-hill towards Queen-street. It is a small but convenient brick building, conveniently fitted up for transacting the business of the company. The wardmotes for Vintry Ward, are also, by permission of the company, usually held in this hall.

The Company of Cutlers is of great antiquity, for we find them, in 1405, of

sufficient consequence to maintain a dispute before parliament, with the Goldsmiths. They were afterwards incorporated by letters patent, granted by Henry V., in 1417, and subsequently united to the Haft Sheath Makers. They are styled in the patent, "The Master, Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Cutlers of London." They are trustees or guardians of several benevolent charities; one a considerable legacy of *Thomas Baché*, in 1556, and another of *John Craythorne*, in 1568, of the reversion of the *Belle Sauvage*, on Ludgate-hill, for various charities, exhibitions at the two universities, &c. That inn alone produces the company a rent of £1,101. 10s. a year. A very detailed account of these charities, and the mode in which they have been and are appropriated, are to be found in the Parliamentary Reports of the Endowed Charities of the City of London.

**CUTLER'S-ST.,** *Houndsditch*, is about the middle of the north side, and leads into Harrow-alley.

## D.

**D'ACRE'S ALMS HOUSES,** *Westminster*.—[See EMANUEL'S HOSPITAL.

**D'ACRE-ST.,** *Westminster*, is about the middle of the west side of New Tothill-street, and leads into Great Chapel-street.

**DAFFEY'S-RENTS,** *Southwark*, are the continuation of Glean-alley from Tooley-street.

**DAGGER-CT.,** *Cripplegate*, is in Fore-street, and nearly opposite the north termination of Wood-street, Cheapside.

**DAGGETT'S-CT.,** *Finsbury*, is at the north east corner, between Long-alley and Eldon-street, by Broad-street-buildings.

**DAKER'S-RENTS,** *Cripplegate*, are in Whitecross-street, named after the late Mr. Deputy Daker, who built them.

**DALBY-TERR.,** *City-road*, is about a furlong from Islington, near the New River, and extends down the City-road. They are named after their first proprietor, Mr. Dalby, the inventor of the present ingenious engine for drawing beer.

**DALGLEISH-ST.,** *Commercial-road*, leads from that road into Salmon-lane.

**DANGLE-LANE,** *Poplar High-street*, is about a furlong on the right hand from the Commercial-road; it leads to the West India Docks.

**DANISH-CHURCH**, *Wellese-square*, is the building which occupies the centre of the square. It was erected in 1746, and is a commodious and handsome structure appropriated to the use of the Danes, who reside in this neighbourhood.

**DARBY-ST.**, *Rosemary-lane*, is about the sixth of a mile on the right hand from the Minorics.

**DARKHOUSE-LANE**, *Lower Thames-street*, is on the west side of Billingsgate-market, about sixteen houses on the right from London-bridge.

**DARK-ENTRY**.—1. is the second turning on the left from *Aldgate*.—2. is in *Lower East Smithfield*, facing *Butcher-row*.

**DARLING-PL.**, *Mile-end*, is in the New Cambridge-road, formerly the Dog-row, the third turning on the left hand from Whitechapel Turnpike.

**DARLING-ROW**, *Mile-end*, is the continuation of the preceding into Lisbon-street.

**DARNAL'S-ROW**, *Bermondsey*, is the first turning on the left in Willow-walk, going from Page's-walk.

**DARTMOUTH-ROW**, *Westminster*, is the first turning on the right hand in Tothill-street, near Great George-street.

**DARTMOUTH-ST.**, *Westminster*, is the first turning on the right hand in Tothill-street from the Abbey.

**DART'S - ALLEY**, *Whitechapel*, is the fourth turning on the left hand from the church.

**DAVID-ST.**, *Mary-le-bone*, is the first turning on the left hand in York-place, Baker-street, going from the New-road.

**DAVIES-CT.**, *Bunhill-row*, is in Chequer-square.

**DAVIES-MEWS**, *Berkeley-square*, is the second turning on the left hand in Davies-street from Oxford-street.

**DAVIES-ST.**, *Berkeley-square*, is at the north-west corner, and extends into Oxford-street.

**DAWS-CT.**, *Shoe-lane*, is about seven houses on the left hand in Gunpowder-alley, going from Shoe-lane.

**DEACON-CT.**, *Spitalfields*, is the second turning on the left hand in Quaker-street, going from Wheeler-street.

**DEADMAN'S-PL.**, *Southwark*, is the second turning on the left hand in Park-street, going from the Borough-market.

**DEAF AND DUMB CHILDREN OF THE POOR, ASYLUM FOR**.—[See ASYLUM FOR DEAF AND DUMB.

**DEAL'S-CT.**, *Spitalfields*, is the first turning on the left hand in Flower and Dean-street, going from Brick-lane near White-chapel church.

**DEAN'S-BLDES.**, *Limehouse*, is about a quarter of a mile on the left hand in the Commercial-road below the church.

**DEAN'S-BLDES.**, *Walworth*, is the first turning on the left hand in Flint-street, Lock's-fields, or Walworth New Town, going from Apollo-buildings, East-street.

**DEAN'S-CT.**—1. is in *New Round-court, Strand*, the first turning on the right hand, a few yards from the Strand.—2. is in the *Old Bailey*, about the middle of the west side.—3. is in *St. Paul's Church-yard*, the first turning on the right hand from Ludgate-street, and leads by the Deanery, whence it derives its name, into Doctors' Commons.—4. is in the *Kingsland-road*, the seventh turning on the left hand, about a furlong from Shoreditch church.

**DEAN AND CHAPTER OF WESTMINSTER OFFICE**, is in *Bennett's-hill*, *Doctors' Commons*.

**DEAN AND CHAPTER OF ST. PAUL'S REGISTER OFFICE**, is in *Carter-lane*, hours from 9 to 8.

**DEAN'S-PL.**, *Westminster-bridge-road*, forms part of the south side on the right going from the Asylum, opposite Tower-street.

**DEAN-ST.**, *Westminster*, is the first turning on the left hand going from the Abbey; it leads from Tothill-street to Great Smith-street.

**DEAN-ST.**, *Soho*, is situated on the west side of Soho-square, and extends from King-street to Oxford-street.

**DEAN-ST., LITTLE**, *Soho*, is four houses northward of Compton-street, and leads into Milk-alley and Wardour-street.

**DEAN-ST.**, *South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square*, extends from Hill-street, Berkeley-square, into Park-lane.

**DEAN-ST.**, *Fetter-lane*, is about the middle of the east side, and extends into New-street.

**BEAN-ST.,** *High Holborn*, is about half a mile on the right hand from Farringdon-street.

**DEAN-ST.,** *Finsbury-square*, is at the south-east corner, and extends into Willson-street, opposite Crown-street.

**DEAN-ST.,** *Shadwell*, is the first street parallel to the High-street.

**DEAN-ST.,** *Southwark*, is about a furlong on the right hand in Tooley-street, going from London-bridge; it leads into Canterbury-square.

**DEAN'S-YARD.**—1. is in *Westminster*, at the south-west corner of the Abbey, and leads to Tothill-street.—2. **LITTLE**, is the part of the last which communicates with *College-street*.—3. is in *Dean-street*, *South Audley-street*, about seven houses on the left towards Park-lane.—4. is in *New Bond-street*, about a quarter of a mile on the right from Oxford-street.

**DEACON'S-CT. or BLDGS.,** *Bermondsey*, is two houses on the left hand in White's-groind, going from Crucifix-lane.

**DEBTOR'S PRISON,** *Whitecross-street*.—[See **WHITECROSS-STREET PRISON**, and for the others, see **SURREY COUNTY GAOL, KING'S BENCH, FLEET, MARSHALSEA, &c.**

**DELAHOY-ST.,** *Westminster*, is the first turning on the right hand in Great George-street, going from King-street towards the Park.

**DELAP-CT.,** *Westminster*, is in the Broadway, two houses eastward of Queen-street, near the west end of Tothill-street.

**DELEGATES, COURT OF.** Their office is in *College square, Doctors' Commons*. This is the highest court for civil affairs, belonging to the church, to which appeals are carried from the spiritual courts, instead of to Rome, as was the case before the reformation. Lord Hardwick has, however, decided that ecclesiastical laws do not, *proprio vigore*, bind the laity, as may be seen in the Appendix to my treatise on the Law of Ecclesiastical Dilapidations, page xii.—[See **DOCTORS' COMMONS, ARCHES COURT OF.**

**DENHAM-CT.,** *Drury-lane*, is the first turning on the left hand from the new church of St. Mary-le-Strand.

**DENHAM-CT.,** *Strand*, is the last turning on the left hand in Burleigh-street.

**DENHAM-CT.,** *St. Giles's*, is three houses on the right hand in Denmark-street, from High-street, Bloomsbury.

**DENMARK-ST.,** *St. Giles's*, is the first turning on the right hand going from Oxford-street towards Holborn.

**DENMARK-ST.,** **LITTLE**, *St. Giles's*, is the first turning on the left hand in Denmark-street, from High-street, Bloomsbury.

**DENMARK-ST.,** *Ratcliffe Highway*, is the first street parallel westward to Cannon-street.

**DENNIS-CT.,** *Strand*, is the first turning on the left in Marigold-court, going from the Strand.

**DENNIS or DENNET'S-CT.,** *Southwark*.—[See **TENNIS-COURT**.

**DENNIS-ROW,** *Somers-town*, is the first turning on the left hand in Welsted-street, going from the New-road towards Chapel-path.

**DENTON'S-BLDGS,** *Somers-town*, is in Chapel-path, and between Brill-row and Middlesex-street.

**DENGELL-ST.,** *Drury-lane*, is the continuation of White-horse-yard, Stanhope-street, Drury-lane.

**DERBY-CT.,** *Piccadilly*, turns off at No. 208, near St. James's church.

**DERBY-ST.,** *May Fair*, is three houses in Curzon-street, eastward of South Audley-street.

**DERBY-ST.,** *Westminster*, is the second turning on the left hand in Parliament-street, going from the Horse Guards towards Westminster-bridge.

**DEVEREUX-CT.,** *Strand*, is the third turning on the left from Temple-bar, going towards Charing-cross, and derives its name from the noble family of Devereux, whose mansion stood on its site.

**DEVONSHIRE-BLDGS.,** *Finsbury*, is the fourth turning on the left hand in Worship-street, going from Shoreditch.

**DEVONSHIRE-CT.,** *Southwark*, is the first turning on the left hand in Sutton-street, Maze, going from New-street.

**DEVONSHIRE HOUSE,** *Piccadilly*, is near the middle of the north side of that street, and reaches from the corner of Stretton-street to that of Berkeley-street, and its gardens extend northward to those of Lansdowne House, Berkeley-square. It

is built on the site of an ancient mansion of the Berkeley family, from designs by Kent, and is said to have cost £20,000. exclusive of £1,000. presented to the architect, by the third Duke of Devonshire. It is a well proportioned noble looking house of brick, behind a spacious court yard and wings. In this splendid mansion the present duke gave many grand entertainments to the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and the great military personages that were over in this country a few years since. His grace has also given other equally grand parties to the fashionable world, in the succeeding seasons. The old house, according to Pennant, was frequented by Waller, Denham and most of the poets and wits of the days of Charles II.

There is a very fine collection of pictures in Devonshire House, but they are never shewn to the public.

**DEVONSHIRE - MEWS, *Mary-le-bone*,** are four houses on the right hand side of Devonshire-street, westward of Charlotte-street.

**DEVONSHIRE-MEWS, NORTH, *Mary-le-bone*,** are in Devonshire-street, behind Upper Wimpole-street.

**DEVONSHIRE - MEWS, SOUTH,** are parallel to and between Upper Wimpole-street and Upper Harley-street.

**DEVONSHIRE-MEWS, EAST,** are between Portland-place and Upper Harley-street.

**DEVONSHIRE-MEWS, WEST,** are between Devonshire-place and Upper Harley-street.

**DEVONSHIRE-MEWS, *Bishopsgate*,** are at the south-east corner of Devonshire-square, and enter from Bishopsgate Within.

**DEVONSHIRE-PL., *Mary-le-bone*,** is the second turning on the left hand from Devonshire-street, going from High-street.

**DEVONSHIRE-PL., *Bethnal-green*,** is a few yards on the right hand in Old Nicoll-street, going from Cock-lane, Shoreditch.

**DEVONSHIRE - PL. - MEWS, *Mary-le-bone*,** are the first turning in Devonshire-street, parallel westward to Devonshire-place.

**DEVONSHIRE-Sq., *Bishopsgate*,** is at the east end of Devonshire-street. On this spot was formerly a splendid mansion, built by Jasper Fisher, one of the Six Clerks in Chancery, but whose fortune, not being answerable to his expenses, his house

obtained the name of Fisher's Folly. It came afterwards into the possession of the Earl of Oxford, and subsequently to the Earl of Devonshire, whose name is still preserved in the street and square built upon its site.

**DEVONSHIRE-ST., *Bishopsgate*,** is the first turning on the right hand north of the church.

**DEVONSHIRE-ST., *Portland-place*,** is the last turning in Portland-place, on the right and left, going from Langham-place towards Park-crescent. It extends from Portland-road to High-street, Mary-le-bone.

**DEVONSHIRE-ST., *Queen-square*,** is at the south-east corner, leading into Theobald's-road.

**DIAMOND-CT.—1.** is in *Hosier-lane*, the first turning on the left from West Smithfield.—**2.** is in *Great Pearl-street, Spital-fields*, the second turning on the left from Wheeler street.

**DIANA-PL., *New-road, Mary-le-bone*,** is on the east side of Quickset-row, near the Turnpike, opposite Conway-street, Fitzroy-square.

**DIGBY-ROW, *Bethnal-green*,** is the east continuation of Digby-street.

**DIGBY-ST., *Bethnal-green*,** is the first turning on the left hand in Globe-street, going from Green-street towards Mile End.

**ST. DIONIS BACK CHURCH,** is situated near the south-west corner of *Lime-street*, behind the houses on the north side of Fenchurch-street. It derives its name from being dedicated to *St. Dionis; Dionysius*, or *Denis*, as it is called in various languages, an Athenian Areopagite, or judge, who was converted to Christianity, and became Bishop of Athens. He travelled into France, where having been beheaded by the Pagan Gauls, he carried his head two miles after it was cut off, and became a popish saint and patron of France. The addition "*Back-church*" was given to this church from its situation, and to distinguish it from the church of St. Gabriel, which stood in front of the street.

The ancient church was destroyed by the great fire in 1666, and rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren in 1674, who added the tower and steeple in 1684. The edifice is principally of stone, but part of the walls are of brick, which have been subsequently stuccoed. It is of the Ionic order, of a masculine bold style; with a nave sixty-six feet long, and thirty-four high, sepa-

rated from two capacious aisles, by Ionic columns. The entire width of nave and aisles is thirty-four feet within the walls.

The oldest authentic mention of this church and parish is in 1288, when Reginald de Standon was its rector. It is one of the thirteen peculiars in the city, belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury. The patronage was formerly in the prior and canons of that church; but at the dissolution of the priory, it was conferred by Henry VIII. upon the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, who have remained patrons of the advowson ever since. It is a rectory, in the province of Canterbury, and the present incumbent is the Hon. George Pellw, D.D., Dean of Norwich, and a Prebendary of York, who was instituted by the Dean and Chapter in 1829.

**DIORAMA, THE**, a well known exhibition so called, is at the back of the houses, on the eastern side of *Park-square, New-road*, through one of which it is entered. It is a display of architectural and landscape scenery, painted by M. M. Bouton and Daguerre, in solid and in transparency, arranged and lighted in a peculiar mode, so as to exhibit changes of light and shade, and other natural phenomena, in a very surprising manner. These pictures or scenes, are viewed from an elegant little theatre, which is moved from one picture to another upon a pivot. The present subjects now exhibiting are a view of the interior of the Cathedral of Rheims, and of the splendid valley and scenery of Mount St. Gothard, in Switzerland.

**DIOT or DYOTT-ST.**, *Bloomsbury*, is the first turning on the left hand in *High-street*, going from the church.

**DIRTY-LANE**.—1. is in the *Strand*, opposite Southampton-street.—2. is in *Shoreditch*, near *Holywell-street*, leading to *Cock-lane*.—3. is in *Blackman-street*, *Southwark*, near *Great Suffolk-street*.

**DISPATCH, BELL'S WEEKLY, NEWSPAPER OFFICE**, is in *Fleet-street*, nearly opposite *Water-lane*.

**DISPENSARY FOR RELIEVING THE SICK POOR AT THEIR OWN HABITATIONS**, is at No. 29, *Aldermanbury*, about twelve doors on the right hand from *London Wall*.

**DISPENSATION AND FACULTIES, COURT OF**.—[See **FACULTIES, COURT OF**.

**DISPENSARIES**, the various, are to be found under their several heads, as **CITY, EASTERN, GENERAL, &c.**

**DISPENSARY, ROYAL, FOR DISEASES OF THE EAR**.—[See **EAR INFIRMARY**.

**DISSENTERS' BURIAL GROUND**, in the *City-road*, is better known by the name of *Bunhill Fields*, *which see*.

**DISSENTING MINISTERS (POOR), ASSOCIATED FUND FOR THE RELIEF OF**.—[See **ASSOCIATE FUND**.

**DISSENTING MINISTERS, PROTESTANT SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF WIDOWS AND CHILDREN OF**, was established in 1733. The Office is at No. 71, *Cornhill*, and Mr. H. K. Smithers is *Secretary*.

**DISSENTERS' LIBRARY, Red Cross-street, Cripplegate, THE**.—[See **WILLIAMS'S, DR., LIBRARY**.

**DISTAFF-LANE, GREAT**, *Friday-street*, is the second turning on the right hand from *Cheapside*.

**DISTAFF-LANE, LITTLE**, is about the middle of the south side of *Great Distaff-lane*.

**DISTILLERS' - HALL, Throgmorton-street**, is, by permission of the *Drapers' Company*, held in an apartment of their spacious premises. The Distillers were incorporated by Charles I., in 1638, by the name of "The Master, Wardens, Assistants and Commonalty of the trade, art or mystery of Distillers of London."

**DITCHMAN'S - GARDENS**, *Old-street-road*, is the second turning on the left from *Shoreditch church*.

**DOBNEY-PL.**, *Pentonville*, is six houses on the right hand in *Penton-street*, behind 1, *Winchester-place*.

**DOBY-CT.**, *Falcon-square*, is four houses on the left hand in *Monkwell-street*, northward of *Barbers' Hall*.

**DOCKS**, The various.—[See their several heads, as **COMMERCIAL DOCKS, EAST INDIA DOCKS, KATHERINE DOCKS, LONDON DOCKS, &c. &c.**

**DOCK-HEAD, Horselydown**, is the head of *St. Saviour's Dock*, hence its name. It extends from the east end of *New-street*, *Bermondsey*, to *Mill-street*.



**DOCK-SIDE, Wapping,** is on the west side of Hermitage Dock, and leads from the eastern entrance of the London Docks to Nightingale-lane.

**DOCK-ST., Upper East Smithfield,** is the second turning westward of Welldose-square.

**DOCK-ST., Commercial-road,** is the fourth turning on the right hand from Cannon-street-road, going towards Limehouse.

**DOCK-YARD, Wapping,** is on the east side of Hermitage Dock, and extends from the bridge towards Charlotte-street.

**DOCTORS' COMMONS,** is a college of Doctors of Law, and for the study and practice of the civil law; it is situated in Great Knight-riding-street, on the south side of St. Paul's-church-yard. The principal entrance of this college is in the above named street, and it has a side entrance on Bennett's-hill, nearly opposite the College of Heralds. The front is an old brick building of the style that prevailed shortly after the fire of London, and the interior consists of two quadrangles, chiefly occupied by the doctors, a hall for the hearing of causes, a spacious library, a refectory, and other useful apartments. The ancient building which stood on this site was purchased of the Canons of St. Paul's, for the residence of the civilians and canonists, who previously resided in Paternoster-row, by Dr. Henry Harvey, Dean of the Arches; but being destroyed by the great fire in 1666, they removed to Exeter-house in the Strand, till the rebuilding of the present edifice.

In this college, courts are kept for the trial of civil and ecclesiastical causes under the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London; also all causes by the Court of Admiralty, and the Court of Delegates. There are also offices where wills are registered and deposited, and licences for marriage granted, and a Court of Faculties and Dispensations.

The principal courts of the civil and ecclesiastical law in Doctors' Commons are, the Court of Arches, the High Court of Admiralty, the Court of Delegates, the Court of Faculties and Dispensations, and the Prerogative Court.—[See ADMIRALTY, COURT OF, ARCHES, COURT OF, &c.]

The practisers in these courts are advocates and proctors. The advocates are such as have taken the degree of Doctor of Civil Law, and are retained as counsel.

The judge, who must also be a doctor, and the advocates, wear in court, if of Oxford, scarlet robes, and hoods lined with taffety, and if of Cambridge, white miniver, and round black velvet caps. The proctors or procurators, exhibit proxies for their clients, and make themselves parties for them, draw and give pleas or libels and allegations in their behalf; produce witnesses, prepare causes for sentence, and attend the advocates with the proceedings. They wear black robes and hoods lined with fur. Both advocates and proctors are admitted by the archbishop's fiat.

In this college is a library well stocked with books of various sorts, but especially in civil law and history; for which they are greatly indebted to James Gibson, Esq., who presented the entire library of his ancestor, Sir John Gibson, Judge of the Prerogative Court. Every bishop also makes it a present at his consecration.

The present officers of this college are the Right Hon. Sir John Nichol, Lord Stowell, Sir Christopher Robinson, Sir Herbert Jenner, Dr. Lushington, and about twenty-five other Doctors of Laws; Sir John Stoddart, Knight, D. C. L., Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court of Malta; William Gwinnell, Esq., Treasurer.

**DOD'S-PL., Rotherhithe,** is the last turning on the right hand in Hanover-street, going from Hanover-stairs.

**DOG AND BEAR-YARD, Tooley-street,** is about a third of a mile on the right hand from London-bridge.

**DOG AND DUCK STAIRS, East Country Dock,** is the first turning below, and between that and the Commercial Docks.

**DOG-ROW, Bethnal-green,** now called the Cambridge New-road, is the south continuation of the west side of the Green, and leads to Mile End turnpike.

**DOLLEY'S-Ct., Finsbury,** is the fourth is the fourth turning on the left hand in Ropemaker-street, going from the Pavement.

**DOLPHIN-Ct.**—1. is in High Holborn, between Chancery-lane and Great Turnstile.—2. is in Ludgate-hill, the second turning on the right hand from Bridge-street.—3. is in Noble-street, Foster-lane-Cheapside, five houses from St. Ann's-lane.—4. is in Old-street, St. Luke's, the first turning on the left from Goswell-street.—5. is in Rose and Crown-court,

**Finchbury**, the second turning on the left from the north-east corner of Moorfields.—**8.** is in *Raven-row, Artillery-place, Spitalfields*, between the south end of *Gun-street* and *Crispin-street*.

**DOLPHIN-LANE**, *Poplar*, is the second lane on the right, in the *High-street*, going from the *Commercial-road*.

**DOMINGO-ST.**, *Old-street*, is the second turning on the right hand from *Goswell-street*.

**DONALDSON'S-BLDS.**, *Tottenham-court-road*, is about eight houses on the left from *Oxford-street*.

**DORAN'S-ROW**, *Commercial-road*, is the third of a mile on the left from *Cannon-street-road* towards *Limehouse*.

**DORRINGTON-ST.**, *Leather-lane*, is the third turning on the left hand, going from *Holborn*.

**DORRINGTON-ST.**, *Coldbath-fields*, is the south-west continuation of *Bayne's-row*, by the *House of Correction*.

**DORSET-CT.**, *Fleet-street*, is opposite No. 54, *Dorset-street*, *Salisbury-square*.

**DORSET-MEWS, WEST**, *Portman-square*, is in *Dorset-street*, parallel to and between part of *Baker-street* and *Spring-street*.

**DORSET-MEWS, EAST**, *Portman-square*, near the east end of *Dorset-street*, parallel to and between part of *Baker-street* and *East-street*.

**DORSET-PL.**, *St. Pancras*, is a turning that leads from *Church-row*, near the church, to *Back-lane* and *Vernon's-buildings*.

**DORSET-PL., NORTH**, *Clapham-road*, is the first row of large houses on the right hand side of the road, past *Clayland's-place*, going from the turnpike on *Kennington-common*.

**DORSET-SQ.**, *Regent's-park*, is a newly-built square, on the north side of the *New-road*, reaching from *Upper Gloucester-street*, opposite *Gloucester-place*, into *Milton-street*.

**DORSET-PL.**, *Regent's-park*, is at the north-west corner of the above square, and is the continuation of *Upper Gloucester-street*, into *Upper Gloucester-place*, at the back of *Park-terrace*.

**DORSET-SQ., or CT.**, *Westminster*, is the first turning on the left hand in *Cannon-row*, under the arch going from *Derby-street*.

**DORSET-ST.**, *Fleet-street*, is the continuation of the east side of *Salisbury-square* down to the gas-works by the river side.

**DORSET-ST.**, *Manchester-square*, is the last turning on the left hand in *Manchester-street*, going from the square.

**DOUGHTY-ST.**, *Foundling Hospital*, intersects *Guildford-street*, at about eight or ten houses distance from *Gray's-inn-lane*.

**DOUGHTY-MEWS**, *Doughty-street*, are the first turning westward parallel to *Doughty-street*, and extends from No. 12, *Guildford-street* to *Henry-street*.

**DOVE-CT.**—1. is in *Leather-lane, Holborn*, opposite *Cross-street*.—2. is in *Gunpowder-alley, Shoe-lane*.—3. is in the *Old Jewry*, three doors on the right from the *Poultry*.—4. is in *Old Fish-street-hill*, the first turning on the right from *Upper Thames-street*.—5. is in *St. Swithin's-lane*, the first turning on the right from *Lombard-street*.—6. is in the *Pavement, Moorfields*, four houses south from *Rope-maker's-street*.—7. is in *Dog-row, Bethnal-green*, a short distance from *Mile-end Turnpike* towards *Bethnal-green*.

**DOVE-ST.**, *Poplar*, is one third of a mile on the left hand in the *High-street*, going from the *Commercial-road*.

**DOVER-PL.**, *Kent-road*, is about the third of a mile on the right hand from the *Elephant and Castle*.

**DOVER-ST.**, *Piccadilly*, is on the right hand side going towards *Hyde-park*, between *Albermarle-street* and *Berkeley-street*. It leads by way of *Grafton-street* into *New Bond-street*, and by *Hay-hill* into *Berkeley-square*.

**DOVER-ST.**, *Blackfriars'-road*, is about half a mile on the left hand going from the bridge, opposite the *Magdalen Hospital*.

**DOWGATE DOCK**, is on the south side of *Upper Thames-street*, opposite *Dowgate-hill*, which see.

**DOWGATE-HILL**, *Upper Thames-street*, is about a quarter of a mile on the right hand from *London-bridge*, and leads into *Walbrook*. This hill derives its name, as does the ward in which it is situated, from an ancient gate so named in the original

city wall that ran along the north side of the Thames, which, according to Stow, was originally called *Down-gate*, and was a principal quay for shipping to load and land goods and provisions. Maitland, on the contrary, contends for its being originally the south gate of the city, where was anciently the *trajectus* or ferry of *Walling-street*; one of the four great Roman military ways, and that it was by the Britons called *Dour* or *Water gate*.

Dowgate Ward, is bounded on the north by that of Walkbrook, on the west by that of Vintry, on the south by the Thames, and on the east by the wards of Candlewick and Bridge. It extends from St. Martin's-lane eastward to Cloak-lane westward, and from those extremities, almost in a direct line southward to the Thames; and comprehends within that space, Dowgate-hill and dock, the Steel-yard, Laurence Pountney-hill, Duck's-foot, formerly Duxford's-lane, Suffolk-lane, Chequer-yard, and part of Cloak-lane. At the eastern extremity of the ward, is Old Swan-lane and stairs, the ancient Ebgate. The principal buildings are the parish church of Allhallows the Great, the halls of the Plumbers, Joiners, Innholders, Skinners and Tallow-chandlers companies, and Merchant Tailors' School.

This ward is divided into eight municipal precincts, and is governed by an alderman, George Scholey, Esq., a deputy, and seven other common-councilmen, and other ward officers.

The charity school of this ward is united to those of Bridge and Candlewick wards, and was established by subscription in 1710. Its property consists of a freehold school house, purchased about fifty years ago, with the excess of contributions above the expenditure, and is supported by subscription, by a portion of Mr. Betton's legacy to the Ironmongers' Company, and other benefactions. They educate and clothe sixty boys and forty girls, and the school is managed by a committee of inhabitants, of whom Thomas Saunders, Esq. is *Treasurer*.

**DOWN-ST.**, *Piccadilly*, is the first turning eastward of Park-lane, and nearly three quarters of a mile on the right hand from the Haymarket.

**DOWNING-ST.**, *Westminster*, is at the north end of King-street, by the side of the New Treasury, and nearly one quarter of a mile southward of Charing-cross.

**DRAKE-ST.**, *Holborn*, is at the north-west corner of Red Lion-square; and leads into Theobald's-road.

**DRAPERS' ALMS HOUSES.** The charities entrusted to the care of the Drapers' Company are numerous and munificent, and their various alms houses or hospitals for the poor, are more, I believe, than most of the City companies.

Among these is a very ancient establishment founded and endowed in 1576, by William Lambarde, the author of the "Perambulation of Kent," for twenty poor persons. It is situated on the south-west side of Greenwich, where the roads separate to Lewisham and London, and is called "Queen Elizabeth's College." He committed the guardianship of it to the Master of the Rolls, for the time being, and the Drapers' Company. This is said to be the first hospital ever founded by a protestant.

The Drapers' Company are also the trustees for the management of Bancroft's alms houses [See BANCROFT'S ALMS HOUSES], which are mentioned under their proper head; and have an interest in other alms houses in Whitechapel-road, near the Turnpike, which were founded in 1698, by John Pernell, for four poor Drapers' widows, and four widows of the East India Company's Seamen, belonging to the parish of Stepney.

They have also an alms house in Cross-street, Newington, Surrey, nearly opposite Newington church, founded by John Walter, in 1651, for sixteen poor men and women. The statutes of these latter, are printed at large in Aubrey's *Antiquities of Surrey*, vol. 5, p. 142; and also another, by the same founder, near Blackman-street, Southwark, for four poor men and eight women; and a third by the same founder, in 1658, in Old-street, for eight poor widows. The company are likewise invested with the trust of some alms houses for twelve poor persons, at Bromley, in Middlesex, founded by John Edmondson, Esq., in 1706; and also, conjointly with the parish of Shoreditch, of others in the Kingsland-road, opposite Huntingdon-street, about a quarter of a mile from Shoreditch church, founded in 1713, by Samuel Harman, for twelve poor men and women. They are also trustees of another, endowed in 1521, by Sir John Melbourne, then lord mayor, in Woodruffe-lane, Crutched Friars, for fifteen poor drapers, and of another in Cooper's-row, Trinity-square.

**DRAPER'S-BLDS.**, *Old-street*, are about five houses on the right hand, eastward of *Whitecross-street*, nearly opposite *St. Luke's church*.

**DRAPER'S-BLDS.**, *London-wall*, are about twelve houses on the left hand from *Winchester-street*, going towards *Cripple-gate*.

**DRAPER'S-GARDENS**, *London-wall*, are situated between *Draper's-buildings* and *Draper's-hall*, *Throgmorton-street*.

**DRAPERS'-HALL** is situated on the north side of *Throgmorton-street*, a short distance from *Old Broad-street*. It is a spacious and commodious edifice, with a very handsome modern elevation, of the *Ionic order*, elaborately embellished with foliage, designed by *Adams*, one of the *Adelphi architects*. The present hall and offices are built upon the ruins of a palace erected by *Thomas Cromwell*, *Earl of Essex*, in the reign of *Henry VIII.*, on the site of several tenements belonging to the priory of *St. Augustine*, which he purchased at its suppression. This mansion being forfeited to the crown by his attainder and execution for high treason, it was purchased by the *Drapers' Company*, who converted it into a hall, which being destroyed by the fire of *London*, they erected the present hall, which comprises a spacious quadrangle, with buildings on every side, elevated upon a colonnade, with arches forming a piazza. The hall and court-room are embellished with portraits of *Henry Fitz Alwyn*, a member of the *Company*, and the first lord mayor of *London*. The gardens are airy and well planted for the city, and are open, under certain regulations, to the public.

The *Drapers' Company* was originally an ancient society or guild, devoted and dedicated to the *Virgin Mary*; and was incorporated by letters patent of *Henry VI.* in 1439, by the title of "The Master, Wardens, Brethren and Sisters of the Guild or Fraternity of the blessed Mary the Virgin, of the mystery of *Drapers of the City of London*." It is the third of the twelve chief livery companies of the City.

They have very large estates, particularly in *Ireland*, which they are much improving, and have benefited so much as to entitle them to the commendation bestowed upon them by an illustrious Irish patriot to the editor of this work, that it was above all praise. They are also trus-

tees to numerous munificent bequests, besides the before mentioned alms houses, which are partially enumerated in the *Parliamentary Reports of the Endowed Charities of the City of London*.

**DRILL-PL.**, *Commercial-road*, is a few houses on the east side of the road at *Lime-house*, near the *Turnpike*, at the beginning of *Poplar*.

**DRUM-CT.**, *Whitechapel*, is the third turning on the left hand in *High-street*, going from the church towards *Aldgate*.

**DRUMMOND-CRESCENT**, *Somers-town*, leads from the east end of *Drum-street*, East, into *Seymour-street*, *Euston-square*.

**DRUMMOND-ST., EAST**, *Somers-town*, leads from *Chapel-path* across *Euston-grove*, into *Drummond-street*, West.

**DRUMMOND-ST., WEST**, *Somers-town*, is the western continuation of the preceding into *George-street*, *New-road*, opposite *Gower-street*.

**DRURY-LANE**, *Strand*, turns off at the north side of the *New Church*, and extends to *Broad-street*, *Bloomsbury*, and the west end of *Holborn*.

**DRURY-LANE THEATRE**. This splendid Theatre Royal, is situated on the right hand of *Bridges-street*, *Covent Garden*, going up from *Catherine-street*, in the *Strand*, and extends along *Little Russell-street* into *Drury-lane*, which is at the back of the stage. The principal front next *Bridges-street*, is two hundred and thirty-one feet in length, and consists of a handsome elevation of the *Ionic order*. The interior is very splendid, and the theatrical entertainments are of the first order. The theatre was designed by *Benjamin Wyatt, Esq.*, but the present interior is from the design of *Samuel Beasley, Esq.*

The first theatre upon this spot, was the *Cock-pit*, in *Drury-lane*, to which *Sir William Davenant* removed his company in 1658, where they performed till the restoration of *Charles II.*, when he removed them to his new theatre in *Lincoln's-inn-fields*. The *Cockpit* was then engaged by a bookseller of the name of *Rhodes*, who had been wardrobe keeper to the *Blackfriars' Theatre*. *Davenant* and *Killegrew* afterwards obtained patents from the king for more regular performances, and the latter built a new theatre in *Drury-lane*. *Killegrew's company* were called "the

King's Servants," and Davenant's "the Duke's Servants." Davenant's theatre is now converted into the spacious warehouses of Mr. Alderman Copeland's China and Earthenware Factory.

In January 1672, Killgrew's theatre was burned down, and was rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren. This admirable theatre for seeing and hearing, was opened on the 26th of March 1674, and was the scene whereon flourished, in succession, Wilks, Cibber, Booth, Quin, Macklin, Mrs. Clive and Mrs. Pritchard. Within these walls also flourished that ornament of the British theatre, David Garrick, who on his dignified retirement from the stage, assigned his property to the late Richard Brinsley Sheridan and others. These gentlemen pulled down Wren's theatre in 1791, and rebuilt it on too large a scale. It was designed by Holland, in so light and elegant, and airy a style, that it may be considered the very *beau-ideal* of a metropolitan theatre. This theatre has also its grand reminiscences, for on its boards flourished the inimitable Siddons, and her able brothers, the Kembles. It was there that Bannister, Munden, Elliston, Dowton, Miss Follen, and their contemporaries entertained and instructed millions, and there it was that the greatest tragedian of domestic life, Fanny Kelly, commenced her brilliant career.

On the night of the 24th of February, 1809, I was an eye witness to the destruction of this splendid pile, within five months after seeing its great rival, Covent Garden, consumed by a similar fate. The present theatre was built by subscription, in shares, and an excellent description of it may be found in a publication of its plans, &c., by the architect. I have also given much more detailed accounts of it, than there is room for in this work, in my London in the Nineteenth Century, wherein there is a well engraved view of its exterior, from a drawing by T. H. Shepherd, Esq., who made the whole series of elaborate architectural views for that work.

This theatre has been successively rented by Elliston, Mr. Price, an American manager, and at present, by Mr. Alexander Lee, the musical composer, who has begun his career with great prospects of success.

#### DRURY-LANE THEATRICAL FUND.

An establishment founded in 1777, under the auspices of Garrick, for the same laudable purpose as that before described of Covent Garden, namely, the support of the

sick, aged and poor brethren of their company. It is incorporated, and in a flourishing condition. Mr. Harley is the present master.

**DUCHESS-ST.,** *Portland-place*, is the first turning, right and left, going from Langham-place, towards the Regent's-park. It extends from Duke-street eastward to Mansfield-street westward.

**DUCHY OF CORNWALL OFFICE,** *Somerset-place*, is on the left hand side of the quadrangle from the Strand. In this office is conducted all the business of the King, as Duke of Cornwall. It is under the control of a Duchy board of five members, and a secretary. Its present officers are, the Marquess of Hertford, *Vice-Admiral*, Lord Warden of the *Stannaries*, and *Steward of the Duchy*, and a variety of other officers, whose names and offices are not at present known since the death of George IV.—[See SUPPLEMENT AT THE END.

**DUCHY OF LANCASTER OFFICE.**—[See LANCASTER, DUCHY OF.

**DUCK-LANE.**—1. is in *Great Peter-street*, *Westminster*, five houses eastward of Strutton Ground.—2. is in *Edward-street*, *Wardour-street*, *Soho*, about four houses on the left from Wardour-street.

**DUCKSFOOT or DUXFORD'S-LANE,** *Upper Thames-street*, is about a quarter of a mile on the right hand going from London-bridge. It leads on to Laurence Pountney-hill.

**DUCKING-POND-MEWS,** *May-fair*, is on the south-side of Sheppard's-market.

**DUCKING-POND-ROW,** *Whitechapel-road*, is near the Turnpike, and extends from Baker's-row to North-row.

**DUDLEY-CT.,** *High-street*, *Bloomsbury*, is near the church, and leads into Denmark-court and Crown-street, *Soho*.

**DUFF'S-CT.,** *Southwark*, is the second turning on the left hand in Queen-street, going from Union-street towards the Blackfriars'-road.

**DUFOUR'S-PL.,** *Broad-street*, *Golden-square*, is about eight houses westward from Poland-street.

**DUKE'S-CT.**—1. is in the *Almonry*, *Westminster*, the first turning on the left hand from Dean-street.—2. is at the east end of *James-street*, *Westminster*.—3. is in *St. Martin's-lane*, *Charing-cross*, the first

turning on the left from the Strand.—4. is in *Duke-street, St. James*, seven houses on the right from Jernyn-street towards Pall-mall.—5. is in *Drury-lane*, nine houses southward of Long-acre.—6. is in *Great Earl-street, Soho*, the first turning on the right from the Seven Dials towards Castle-street, Long-acre.—7. is in *West-street, West Smithfield*, the second turning on the left hand from Field-lane, Holborn-hill.—8. is in the *Kingsland-road*, four houses on the right northward of Union-street.—9. is in *Crown-street, Finsbury*, the first turning on the right hand from Finsbury-square towards Bishopsgate-street.—10. is in *Duke-street, Southwark*, the first turning on the right hand in Tottenham-alley, Duke-street.

**DUKE'S-HEAD-PASSAGE**, *Ivy-lane, Newgate-street*, is the second turning on the right hand from Newgate-street; it leads into Newgate-market.

**DUKE'S-HEAD-CR.**—1. is in *Cripplegate*, the third turning on the right hand in Whitecross-street from Fore-street.—2. is in *Mase-pond, Southwark*, is the first turning on the left hand from the corner of Guy's Hospital, St. Thomas's-street.

**DUKE'S-PL.**—1. is in *Aldgate*, the termination of Duke-street from Houndsditch, or of King-street from Leadenhall-street.—2. **LITTLE**, is the termination of Mitre-court from Aldgate.—3. is in *Duke's-row, Pimlico*, about a quarter of a mile on the left hand from Buckingham-gate.

**DUKE'S-ROW**, *Pimlico*, is about a quarter of a mile on the left hand in the high road leading from Buckingham Gate.

**DUKE'S-ROW**, *Somers'-town*, is about a third of a mile on the left hand in the New-road, going from King's-cross, Battle-bridge, towards the Regent's-park.

**DUKE'S-SHORE**, *Limehouse*, is the first turning on the right hand in Fore-street, going from the east end of Narrow-street.

**DUKE-ST.**, *Manchester-square*, is about the middle of the south side of the square, and leads into Oxford-street.

**DUKE-ST.**, *Grosvenor-square*, is at the north-east corner of the square, and leads into Oxford-street, opposite the preceding.

**DUKE-ST.**, *Portland-place*, is at the east end of Duchess-street, extending to Foley-place southward, and Charlotte-street in the same line northward.

**DUKE-ST.**, *Westminster*, is three houses on the left from Story's-gate, St. James's-park.

**DUKE-ST.**, *St. James's*, is the first turning on the right hand in King-street from the west side of St. James's-square.

**DUKE-ST.**, *Adelphi*, is the second turning on the left hand in Villier's-street, running parallel to part of the Strand.

**DUKE-ST.**, *Lincoln's-inn-fields*, is on the west side under the archway, and extends into Great Wild-street.

**DUKE-ST.**, *Bloomsbury*, is about the middle of the south side of Great Russell-street, and extends to Brewer-street.

**DUKE-ST.**, *West Smithfield*, is at the south-east corner of the market, and leads into Little Britain.

**DUKE-ST.**, *Finsbury*, the first turning on the right hand in Worship-street, going from Paul-street towards the Curtain-road.

**DUKE-ST.**, *Houndsditch*, is the first turning on the left hand from Aldgate, and extends to Duke's-place.

**DUKE-ST.**, *Aldgate High-street*, is four houses westward of Houndsditch, and extends into the preceding.

**DUKE-ST.**, *Old Artillery-ground*, crosses Union-street, and extends from Artillery-lane to Fore-street.

**DUKE-ST.**, *Bethnal-green*, is about the middle of the east side of Turk-street, and extends into Gibraltar-row.

**DUKE-ST.**, *St. George's in the East*, is the fifth turning eastward and parallel to part of Cannon-street New-road.

**DUKE-ST.**, *Westminster-bridge-road*, the first turning on the right hand from the Obelisk towards the Asylum.

**DUKE-ST.**, *Southwark*, is the east continuation of Charlotte-street, Blackfriars'-road, and leads through Union-street into the Borough High-street.

**DUKE-ST.**, *Mint-street, Southwark*, is the third turning on the right hand in High-street, opposite St. George's-church.

**DUKE OF YORK'S-PASSAGE**, *Chelsea*, is the first turning on the right hand in Royal Hospital-row, going from Little Sloane-street towards the Hospital.

**DULWICH ALMSHOUSES**, *Pesthouse-row, St. Luke's*, by the north-west corner of St. Luke's Hospital. They were founded among others by Edward Alleyn, the founder of God's Gift College, Dulwich. [See DULWICH COLLEGE.]

**DULWICH ALMSHOUSES**, *Lamb-alley, Bishopsgate-street.* — [See ALLEYNE'S ALMSHOUSES.]

**DULWICH COLLEGE** is situated near the hamlet of that name, four miles from the Stone's-end, Southwark, on the left hand side of the road from Camberwell-green to Beckenham. It was founded and endowed in 1619 by Edward Alleyn, who named it "*The College of God's Gift.*" The manor of Dulwich, which belongs to the college, was purchased by the founder in 1606, in the early part of the reign of James I., of Sir Francis Calton, to whose ancestor it had been granted by Henry VIII. on the suppression of monasteries, it being a portion of the estates of Bermondsey Abbey. Edward Alleyn, the founder, was an actor of great celebrity in Shakspeare's days, and was reckoned with Burbage, by Baker in his *Chronicles*, as "two such actors as no age must ever look to see the like." Fuller, the historian, describes him as "the Roscius of the age, especially in majestic parts." Alleyn was sole proprietor of the Fortune playhouse in Whitecross-street, which he built; of the Bear Garden at Bankside; and other profitable places of public resort. Having acquired a considerable fortune, he determined to bestow it upon a charitable foundation; but the Lord Chancellor Bacon did all that was in his power to prevail upon him to divert a portion of his endowment in founding two professorships at the Universities. Alleyn, however, obtained the royal assent, fixed upon a portion of his newly-purchased estate at Dulwich, to which he had retired from the stage, and resided at the manor-house, still called Hall-place, nearly adjoining the college. He built, endowed and managed the institution himself from 1619 till his death in November 1626, in the sixtieth year of his age. He was buried in the same tomb with his wife and mother, under the chancel in the college chapel.

On the day of its foundation there were present the Lord Chancellor Bacon, Lord Arundel, Sir John Howland, high sheriff of the county, Inigo Jones, the king's architect, and many other persons of distinc-

tion, as are enumerated in his diary, which is preserved among the college archives.

The college experienced many vicissitudes during the troublesome times of the two Cromwells. The Fortune theatre which he had left to them had been suppressed, and the ground was advertised to let for building in the *Mercurius Politicus* of the 14th and 21st February, 1661. Upon the restoration of Charles II. the affairs of the college were suffered to revert to their original channel, and, with little material variation, have so continued ever since.

The building consists of a centre and two wings, and was built by Inigo Jones. It contains a chapel and apartments for the master, and lodgings for the inmates. In the chapel is the elaborate copy of Raffaele's transfiguration, painted by Giulio Romano, the favourite scholar of that illustrious painter, that was presented in 1796 to the college by Thomas Mills, Esq., of Great Swaffham, in Suffolk. The various apartments, the history and nature, the rules, constitution, &c. of this excellent charity are described at great length, and with singular interest, in Mr. Highmore's *Pietas Londinensis*, who passed many of his youthful and more mature days in its peaceful vicinity.

The founder of this college also erected and founded, about the year 1614, ten almshouses at the west end of Bishopsgate parish, in a place then called Petty France, but now pulled down and converted into New Broad-street, for ten poor men and women. — [See ALLEYNE'S ALMSHOUSES.] — He also built and endowed another in Pest-house-lane, Old-street, in 1616, for ten poor men and women; and others in Deadman's-place, Southwark, in the same year, for the same number of poor persons.

The master of Dulwich College is head of the manor of Dulwich, and must be, as well as the warden, unmarried, and of the same name as the founder; and as the warden by the statutes always succeeds the master on a vacancy, great interest is always made by unmarried men of that name to succeed to so comfortable an office.

Since the death of the founder many additional bequests have been made to this college, but none since its foundation have equalled the fine collection of pictures left by the late Sir Francis Bourgeois, R.A., by whose will, dated the 20th December, 1810, he devised his "whole collection of

pictures, frames and prints, together with all the furniture, ornaments, plate, china, clocks and other effects, in his three leasehold houses in Charlotte-street and Portland-road, to the Master, Warden and Fellows of Dulwich College, and their successors for ever, to be kept and preserved there for the inspection of the public, upon such terms and at such times as they should think proper." To these he added £10,000, the interest of which was to pay the annual expense of keeper, attendants, &c.; and £2,000 for repairing the west wing or old picture gallery for the reception of the pictures. He also left the college residuary legatee, to be used for the general repairs of the college.

The west wing being incapable of repair, the members of the college contributed £6,000, and Mr. Des Enfants, to whom Sir Francis had left the life interest of all his property, also gave £6,000 more. These sums, with the £2,000 legacy, were therefore appropriated to the building of the present picture galleries, mausoleum of the founder, Noel Des Enfants, Esq., and Mr. Des Enfants, and other offices, from the designs and under the superintendence of John Soane, Esq., the professor of architecture in the Royal Academy.

The gallery is 144 feet in length, 20 in breadth, and 20 in height, divided by lofty arches into five compartments. The entire building, and a descriptive and critical catalogue of all the pictures, is printed in one of the early volumes of the Annals of the Fine Arts, which being a periodical, it might be well to reprint in the form of a pamphlet, as most of the other catalogues are mere titles of the pictures.

The building was begun in 1811, and finished in 1813, and the gallery was opened for public inspection in 1817. The hours of admission from April to November are from ten till five, and the rest of the year from eleven to three every day, except Fridays and Sundays. No admission can be obtained without tickets, which are to be had gratis of Messrs. Colnaghi, Cockspur-street; Clay, Ludgate-hill; Moon and Boys, Pall-mall; and Lloyd, Harley-street.

The present officers of Dulwich College are John Allen, Esq., *Master*; Jefferys Thomas Allen, Esq., *Warden*; the Rev. Thomas Jenyns Smith, M.A., *Senior Fellow and Preacher*; the Rev. J. Vayne, M.A., *Second Fellow and Schoolmaster*; the Rev. John Lindsay, M.A., *Third Fellow and Usher*; the Rev. O. T. Linley,

M.A., *Junior Fellow and Organist*; Charles Druce, Esq., *Solicitor and Steward of the Manor*; John Soane, Esq., R. A., *Architect and Surveyor*; J. Denning, Esq., *Keeper of the Pictures*.

**DUN'S ALMSHOUSES**, Westminster, were erected in the reign of Queen Elizabeth by Cornelius Van Dun, a Fleming, for twenty poor widows, but not being endowed, they are used by the parish of St. Margaret for some of their parish pensioners.

**DUNCAN-PL.**—1. is in Leicester-place, Leicester-square, two houses from the north-east corner of the square.—2. is part of the north side of the City-road, and extends from the New River towards the Angel at Islington.

**DUNCAN-ST.**, Red Lion-street, Goodman's-fields, is the second turning on the right hand from Whitechapel, High-street.

**DUNCAN-TERR.**, City-road, is on the north-east side of Duncan-place, and on the western bank of the New River, and leads towards Colebrooke-row.

**DUNCOMB-CT.**, Shoreditch, is the fourth turning on the left hand in Cock-lane, going from Church-street.

**DUNK-ST.**, Mile-end New Town, is the first turning on the left hand in Chapel-street from Great Garden-street, Whitechapel.

**ST. DUNSTAN'S-ALLEY**, St. Dunstan's-hill, is three houses on the right hand from Great Tower-street.

**ST. DUNSTAN IN THE EAST**, the church of, is situated between Idol-lane and St. Dunstan's-hill, Tower-street, the latter of which is carried from the south side of the lofty tower and spire of the church, southwards into Thames-street, opposite the eastern wing of the Custom-house. This church is dedicated to St. Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury, after whom it is called, and its addition is in reference to its situation, and to distinguish it from its namesake in Fleet-street, which is for similar reasons called St. Dunstan in the West.

The ancient church was damaged by the great fire of 1666, and was shortly after repaired, but the elegant spire and tower were not finished till 1699. The elevation of this master-piece of construc-



tion may be seen in my life of Sir Christopher Wren, engraved by Wilson Lowry, after a geometrical drawing by Joseph Gwilt, Esq., F.S.A., for which he received the silver medal of the Royal Academy. It is not too much to say of this spire, that it stands unrivalled for elegance, beauty, and science. When Wren designed it, he had, no doubt, the steeples of the high church, Edinburgh, and of St. Nicholas, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in his mind's eye, but he has surpassed both in every essential quality of such a work.

The body of the church, having been only repaired by Sir Christopher Wren, having fallen much into decay, it was taken down and rebuilt in 1821, under the directions of Mr. David Laing, the architect of the Custom-house.

The patronage of this living was anciently in the prior and canons of Canterbury, who in 1365 granted it to Simon Islip, their archbishop, and his successors, in whom it still remains. It is a rectory, and one of the thirteen peculiars of the Archiepiscopal see of Canterbury. The present rector is the Rev. R. Hesket, who was instituted by the archbishop in 1817. The parish have many excellent charities under their care, which are especially enumerated in the Reports of the Parliamentary Commissioners of the Endowed Charities of the City of London.

**St. DUNSTAN, Stepney**, the church of, is situated between Whitehorse-lane, Commercial-road, and Stepney-green. Stepney is a very ancient village, and was formerly a considerable distance from London. Stow mentions, that in 1299 a parliament was held at the house of Henry Wallies, Mayor of London, who resided in this village, and here Edward I. confirmed the great charter of liberty. It was originally one of the largest parishes in England, and contained within its boundaries, what are now the parishes of St. Mary-le-bone, at Stratford, St. Mary, Whitechapel, St. Anne, Limehouse, St. John, Wapping, St. Paul, Shadwell, St. George, Ratcliffe-highway, Christ Church, Spitalfields, and St. Matthew, Bethnal-green. All these parishes have been separated from it, yet it still remains one of the largest within the Bills of Mortality, as it still contains the hamlets of Mile-end Old and New, Ratcliffe and Poplar.

At what period this ancient church was built is not at present known, but it appears to be a relic of the architecture of the

fourteenth century. There was a church here so long ago as the time of the Saxons, when it was called the church of *All Saints*, and we read of the Manor of *Stibon-leath*, under the reign of William the Norman; when the church changed its name does not appear. It is a large structure, consisting of a chancel, a nave, and two aisles. At the west end is a plain tower, containing a peal of twelve bells.

To this church formerly belonged a rectory and a vicarage, the former was a sinecure, and in the gift of the Bishop of London, and the latter in the gift of the rector, till Ridley, Bishop of London gave the manor of Stepney, and the advowson of the church to Edward VI., who granted them to Sir Thomas Wentworth, the Lord Chamberlain of his Household. The advowson was afterwards purchased by the principal and scholars of King's-hall and Brasenose College, Oxford; they presented two persons to the rectory and vicarage, by the name of the portionists of Ratcliffe and Spitalfields, till the year 1744, when the hamlet of Bethnal-green, being separated and made a new parish by act of parliament, Stepney became possessed by only one rector. As this is at present a rectory inappropriate, the above-named principal and scholars, receive the great tithes, together with Easter Offerings and surplice fees.

It is a rectory, in the County of Middlesex, in the diocese of London, is exempt from any archdeaconry, and the present rector is the Rev. Thomas Barneley, who was instituted by the principal and fellows of Brasenose College, Oxford, in 1815.

There is also another church in this parish, called *Stepney New Church*, that was built partly by subscription, partly at the expense of the patrons of the living, and partly at the expense of his Majesty's Commissioners for building new churches. It is situated at the rear of the London Hospital, near Mile-end, and is in the later pointed style of architecture, with large transverse windows at the east and west ends, and octagonal turrets and pinnacles at each angle. The pulpit, galleries, altarpiece, roof and pews, are of carved and moulded oak panelling. It is from the design of the late John Walters, Esq., and was erected in 1819.

It is a perpetual curacy in the gift of the principal and scholars of Brasenose College, Oxford. The present curate is the Rev. James Smith, who was instituted by that learned body in 1823.

**ST. DUNSTAN IN THE WEST**, the church of, is situated on the north side of the west end of Fleet-street, where it has been long known as a grievous incumbrance to hackney and stage coachmen, drivers of omnibuses, and country females. But as it is about to be taken down, to the infinite regret of the city pickpockets, any description of it is unnecessary. It, however, unfortunately for the public, narrowly escaped destruction by the great fire of 1666, the flames having been stopped within three houses of its walls. It has been several times repaired, but it will, ere long, perhaps while these lines are being printed, be removed.

It is a church of very ancient foundation, in the gift of the abbot and convent of Westminster, who in 1237 gave it to Henry III. towards the maintenance of the foundation of the house called the Rolls, for the reception of converted Jews. It was afterwards conveyed to the abbot and convent of Alnwick, in Northumberland, in whom it continued till the dissolution of the religious houses by Henry VIII. Edward VI. granted the advowson of this church under the name of a vicarage to Lord Dudley. Soon after this, the rectory and vicarage were granted to Sir Richard Sackville, and the impropriation has ever since remained in private hands. The present vicar, is the Rev. Richard Lloyd, who was instituted by the Rev. C. Simeon, and the Society for Purchasing Livings, in 1805.

There is a considerable number of benefactions for the poor of this parish, given to be distributed in money, bread, and coals, which are fully described in the Report of the Parliamentary Commissioners on the Endowed Charities of the City of London. Among them is a house, No. 172, in Fleet-street, let at £70 a year for the repairs of the church, and a Free Grammar School, founded by letters patent of the 4th of Queen Elizabeth, to be called "*The Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth*," which does not appear from the Parliamentary Reports ever to have been endowed. The Parochial Charity School is chiefly managed by a committee of subscribers.

**ST. DUNSTAN'S-CT.**, *Fleet-street*, about the middle of the north side, nearly opposite Bouverie-street.

**ST. DUNSTAN'S-HILL**, *Great Tower-street*, is opposite Mincing-lane, and

leads by the east end and south side of St. Dunstan's church, into Lower Thames-street.

**ST. DUNSTAN'S-PL.**, *Ratcliffe*, is in Brook-street, near Stepney Causeway.

**DUNSTER'S-CT.**, *Old Bailey*, is the third turning on the right hand from Snow-hill.

**DUNSTER-CT.**, *Mincing-lane*, is two houses on the left from Fenchurch-street.

**DURHAM-PL.**, *Chelsea*, is on the west side of the Hospital, extending from Ormond-row towards Smith-street.

**DURHAM-PL.-MEWS**, *Chelsea*, is situated between Durham-place and Ormond-row.

**DURHAM-PL., EAST**, *Hackney-road*, is about three-quarters of a mile on the right hand from Shoreditch church.

**DURHAM-PL., WEST**, *Hackney-road*, is near the above, and extends from James-place to Durham-place East.

**DURHAM-PL.**, *Lambeth*, extends from the Three Stags, near Wokingham-place, to Waller's-place.

**DURHAM-ROW**, *Stepney*, is that part of Church-row which adjoins the north-east corner of the church-yard.

**DURHAM-ST.**, *Strand*, is about a quarter of a mile on the left hand going from Temple Bar, before coming to Charing Cross. It derives its name from Durham House, which, according to Stow, was built by Thomas Hatfield, Bishop of Durham, in 1345; but Pennant says, it was erected by Anthony de Beck, Patriarch of Jerusalem and Bishop of Durham, and that it was only repaired or rebuilt by Hatfield. In 1640, it was purchased of the see by the Earl of Pembroke, who pulled it down and converted it into a range of buildings and wharfs, which were known by the general name of Durham-yard, the greater part of which is now covered by the buildings and streets called the Adelphi. —[See ADELPHI WHARFS.

**DURHAM - YARD**, *West-street*, *West Smithfield*, the first turning on the right from the corner of Smithfield.

**DURWESTON-ST.**, *Mary-le-bone*, is the fourth turning on the left hand in Baker-street, going from the north-east corner of Portman-square.

**DURWESTON-ST., LITTLE**, *Mary-le-bone*, is about six houses on the right from Gloucester-place.

**DURWESTON-ST., UPPER**, is the east continuation of John-street from the Edgeware-road.

**DUTCH CHURCH**, *Austin Friars*, is four or five houses on the right hand from Old Broad-street, under the Archway. It is a part of the ancient priory of St. Augustine that was granted after the Reformation by Edward IV. to a congregation of Germans, Dutch, and other foreigners, who sought refuge in London from their religious persecutors. It is a spacious and handsome church of the ancient pointed style of architecture, divided into a nave and two aisles by two rows of stone pillars, which support a series of pointed arches, and the roof. At the west end is a library, which contains several valuable manuscripts, among which are letters of Calvin, Peter Martyn, and other eminent fathers of the Reformed Christian Church.

**DYBAL'S-BLDGS**, *Lambeth Lower Marsh*, is in Pear-tree-street, about the middle of the north side of the Marsh.

**DYERS' ALMS HOUSES**, *City-road*, are a short distance on the left hand, over the Regent's Canal-bridge, going from Finsbury to Islington. They consist of separate buildings, forming three sides of a square, and were erected at the Company's expense in 1775, by Mr. John Elmes, in lieu of two former sets of alms houses that were formerly; one in White Cock-alley, Upper Thames-street, and the other in Dyer's - buildings, Holborn. They are called in the Parliamentary Reports, often quoted in this work, Bannister and West's charities, and ample details of them may be there found, as well as in Highmore's *Pietas Londinensis*. They are occupied by sixteen poor persons, being freemen or liverymen of the Company, and widows of such, eight of each sex.

**DYERS' ALMS HOUSES**, *Spitalfields*, called in the Parliamentary Reports on the City Charities, "*The Spitalfields Alms Houses*," are in St. John-street, Brick-lane, Spitalfields, and contain apartments for ten poor widows of freemen or liverymen of the Company.

**DYERS'-BLDGs**, *Holborn-hill*, are eleven houses westward from Fetter-lane. They are the site of the former alms houses of the Dyers' Company. — [See **DYERS' ALMS HOUSES**.

**DYERS'-BLDGs-PASSAGE**, leads from Dyers'-buildings aforesaid to Castle-street.

**DYERS'-CT.**—1. is in *Noble-street, Foster-lane, Cheapside*, nine houses on the left from St. Anne's-lane.—2. is in *Aldermanbury*, the second turning on the right hand from Lad-lane.—3. is in *James-street, St. Luke's*, the first turning on the right from Featherstone-street, City-road.—4. is in *Whitechapel High-street*, the second turning on the left from Whitechapel church, going towards Aldgate.

**DYERS'-HALL**, *College-street, Upper Thames-street*, is the large building, up a double flight of steps, two houses on the right hand from Dowgate-hill. It is a plain, neat, substantial building, erected about the year 1776. The ancient hall of this company was formerly near Old Swan-lane, in Upper Thames-street, but having been destroyed by the great fire of 1666, the company let the ground upon which it stood for the building of warehouses, and removed to some houses on the present site, which they subsequently pulled down, and built the present commodious hall. The site of the ancient hall is still designated Dyers'-hall-wharf, and is nearly opposite Laurence Pountney-lane.

This company was anciently one of the twelve chief companies of the city, but is now the thirteenth, or the first in precedence after the twelve select. It was incorporated by letters patent of Edward IV., in 1472, by the name of "the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Dyers of London." They enjoy, among other privileges, that of keeping swans on the river Thames.

In addition to these before-described alms houses (see Dyers' Alms-houses) this company are intrusted with the care and distribution of many benevolent charities and estates for charitable purposes, which are fully detailed in the Parliamentary Reports upon the City Charities.

**DYER'S-PL.**, *Somers-town*, is a few houses on the right hand in the New-road.

**DYER'S-PL.**, *Long-alley, Finsbury*, is the last turning on the right hand before coming to Worship-street.

**DYER'S-PL.**, *Newington, Surrey*, is the first turning on the right hand from the high road in Parsonage-walk.

**DYER'S-ST.**, *Blackfriars'-road*, is the continuation of York-street, the last turning on the left before coming to Surrey Chapel from the bridge. It crosses William-street and leads into Gravel-lane.

## E.

**EAGLE-Ct.**—1. is in *St. John's-lane*, *Clerkenwell*, the first turning on the left from *St. John-street*, *West Smithfield*.—2. is in *Eagle-street*, *Red Lion-square*, six houses on the right, in *Dean-street*, from *High Holborn*.—3. is in *White Hart-yard*, *Drury-lane*, the second turning on the left from *Drury-lane*.—4. is in *Angel-court*, *Charing Cross*.

**EAGLE-AND-CHILD-Ct.**, *Lambeth*, is the first turning on the right in *Princes-street*, going from *Broad-street*.

**EAGLE-AND-CHILD-ALLEY**.—1. is in *Farringdon-street*, the first turning on the right from *Holborn*.—2. is in *Fore-street*, *Lambeth*, near the church.

**EAGLE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY'S OFFICES**, are in *Cornhill* and No. 10, *Waterloo-place*. This company was founded in 1807, as a fire and life insurance association; but they abandoned the former a few years since and adhere only to that of the insurance of lives. It is under the management of twenty-one directors, of whom Sir William Rawlins is *Chairman*; Sir John Perring, Bart., and Merrick Shawe, Esq., *Deputy Chairmen*; John Spurgin, M. D., *Physician*; James Saner, Esq., *Surgeon*; and H. P. Smith, Esq., *Actuary*.

**EAGLE-Pl.**, *Mile End-road*, is about a quarter of a mile on the left hand beyond the turnpike.

**EAGLE-St.**, *Piccadilly*, is the first turning on the left hand, going from the Hay-market.

**EAGLE-St.**, *Red Lion-square*, is the first turning on the left hand in *Red Lion-street*, going from *High Holborn*.

**EAR, ROYAL DISPENSARY FOR DISEASES OF**, is in *Dean-street*, *Soho-square*. It was founded in 1816, to remedy the calamity of deafness among the poor. The King is *Patron*; the Marquess of Camden, *President*; the Dukes of Norfolk and Devonshire, and twenty other noblemen and gentlemen of distinction are *Vice Presidents*; John Sims, M. D., *Consulting Physician*; John Harrison Curteis, Esq., *Aurist* to the King, *Surgeon*; William Cobbe, Esq., *Treasurer*; George Whiting, Esq., *Secretary*; and Mr. James Rae, 31, *Frith-street*, *Soho-square*, *Collector*.

**EARL'S-Ct.**, *Long Acre*, is about five houses on the left hand in *Little Newport-street*, going from *Castle-street*.

**EARL'S-Ct.**, *Seven Dials*, is the second turning on the right in *Great Earl-street*, going from the *Seven Dials*.

**EARL-St.**, *GREAT*, *St. Giles's*, extends from the eastern side of the *Seven Dials* to *Castle-street*.

**EARL-St.**, *LITTLE*, *Seven Dials*, is opposite *Great Earl-street*, and extends to the west end of *Monmouth-street*.

**EARL-St.**, *Blackfriars*, is the first turning on the right hand from *New Bridge-street*.

**EARL-St.**, *London-road*, is the first turning on the left hand, going from the Obelisk towards the Elephant and Castle.

**EASTCHEAP, GREAT**, is the third turning on the left in *Fish-street-hill*, going from *London-bridge*, and runs westward as far as the south end of *Clement's-lane*, where *Cannon-street* begins. It derives its name from having been the eastern *cheap*, or market, and as a distinction from *West-cheap*.—[See CHEAPSIDE.]

In the ancient song of London Lick-penny, written by Lydgate the poet, in the person of a countryman come to London, he says, that, "in *Westcheap*, he was called on to buy fine lawn, Paris thread, cotton, umble and other linen clothes, and such like; in *Cornhill*, old apparel and household stuff; in *Candleright-street* the drapers proffered him cheap cloth; in *East-cheap* the cooks cried hot ribs of beef roasted, pies well baked, and other victuals. There was clattering," he continues, "of pots, harp, pipe, and sawtrie (psaltery); yea by cock, nay by cock, for greater oaths were spared. Some sang of Jenkin and Julian," &c. all which melody he liked; but wanting money to abide it, he gat himself into a Gravesend barge, and home into Kent.

This street is also rendered celebrated by Shakspeare; for in it stood the famous Boar's Head tavern, the scene of many of the frolics of Henry V. when Prince of Wales, and his riotous companions, Falstaff and others. In this tavern his younger brothers, the Princes John and Thomas, raised such a riot on St. John's eve, 1410, that the mayor, with the aldermen, and sheriff, quelled it so unceremoniously, that they were cited by the king to appear before the court, when Chief Justice,

Gascoigne advised them to make submission. This they refused to do; when, after a strict inquiry, they were discharged honourably, and with expressions of the king's dissatisfaction of his sons' behaviour.

**EASTCHEAP, LITTLE**, is the second turning on the right hand in *Fish-street-hill* from London-bridge, and opposite Great Eastcheap. It leads to Tower-street.

**EASTERN DISPENSARY**, *Great Ayliffe-street, Goodman's-fields*, is about six houses west from Red Lion-street, Whitechapel. This excellent charitable institution was founded in 1782 by some benevolent persons residing in the eastern districts of the metropolis, for the relief of the sick poor, and for attending pregnant women at their own dwellings. Prince Leopold is *Patron*; the Marquess of Hastings, *President*; Viscount Torrington and nine other gentlemen of distinction, *Vice Presidents*; Thomas C. March, Esq., *Treasurer*; Southwood Smith, M. D., *Physician*; Thomas J. Armiger, Esq., *Surgeon*; Mr. E. L. Godfrey, *Apothecary*; William Baker, Esq., *Secretary*; and Mr. William Eddrup, No. 51, Houndsditch, *Collector*.

**EAST INDIA ALMS HOUSES**, *Poplar*, is about the third of a mile on the left hand in Poplar High-street, going from the Commercial-road. The East India Company established, almost as early as the date of their first charter, a charity in Poplar, for the relief of the widows of mates and seamen who had died in their service.

The houses which had been built for the residence of these pensioners having become not only ruinous from time, but insufficient for the numbers which the increase of trade had thrown upon their protection, the attention of the Court of Directors was called to their situation about five-and-twenty years ago, by Joseph Cotton, Esq. and some other charitably-disposed persons. They were, therefore, induced to take them down and erect the present handsome and commodious building upon the site of the former establishment.

It consists of three quadrangles, two containing thirteen houses for the residence of petty officers or their widows, and the third eighteen houses for the residence of the widows of captains and mates. There is attached to this establishment a surgeon, a chaplain, a spacious and convenient chapel, with an organ, all supported at the expense of the Company.

**EAST INDIA CHAMBERS, THE**, are at No. 23, *Leadenhall-street*, three houses eastward of Lime-street.

**EAST INDIA DOCKS, THE**, are situated at *Blackwall*, about four miles from the Royal Exchange. They were completed at the expense of the East India Dock Company, and were opened for the reception of shipping on the 3d September, 1802. They consist of an import dock, 1410 feet in length and 560 in breadth; and an export dock, 780 feet in length, and 520 in breadth, both being about 30 feet in depth. They were executed by the late John Rennie and Ralph Walker, Esqrs.

*The East India Dock Company*, which has the management and control over these docks, was incorporated by Act of Parliament in July 1803, for the purpose of making and supporting these docks, for the reception of the ships employed in the service of the East India Company, which are prohibited from unloading elsewhere, except partially in Long Reach, to lessen their draught of water, under a penalty of £500.

The Company is governed by eleven directors, four of whom must be directors of the East India Company. The present officers are, Charles H. Turner, Esq., *Chairman*; J. Woolmore, Esq., *Deputy Chairman*; nine other *Directors*; J. Farren, Esq., *Secretary*; J. Tyrrell, Esq., *Solicitor*; Captain W. J. Eastfield, *Dock Master*; James Walker, Esq., *Engineer*. The Company's house or office is at No. 11, Helen's-place, Bishopsgate-street.

**EAST INDIA DOCK-ROAD**, *Limehouse*, is at the eastern end of the Commercial-road, and branches off to the left, a short distance beyond Limehouse church.

**EAST INDIA HOUSE, THE**, *Leadenhall-street*, is on the south side, between Gracechurch-street and Lime-street. It comprises the principal offices of the powerful Company whose name it bears. The original building was erected on this spot in 1726, and was enlarged by the entire portico and eastern wing, by Richard Jupp, Esq., in 1799. It consists of a hexastyle portico of the Ionic order, selected from the ancient temple of Apollo Didymæus, with spacious wings, through which the entablature is continued. The frieze of the portico is sculptured with foliage of the Grecian honeysuckle, and the tympanum of the pediment with figures by Banks, representing George III. extending his protection over the commerce

and interests of the Company. On the upper acroterium of the pediment is a statue of Britannia, and on the two lower, figures of Europe and of Asia.

In the committee-room are several good portraits, and in the other apartments are statues of Lord Clive, Sir Eyre Coote, and other officers of the Company; and portraits of Lord Cornwallis, Warren Hastings, the Nabob of Arcot, and several splendid views of the architecture and scenery of the East, by Daniells and other eminent artists. They have also a splendid library, with a valuable collection of oriental manuscripts, among which is Tippoo Saib's splendid copy of the Koran. In the Museum are many sculptural and other oriental curiosities, and many trophies taken at Seringapatam; also several fine models of Chinese buildings, caverns and rock work. The library and museum may be seen, by an order from a director, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

The *East India Company* was first incorporated by a charter granted by Queen Elizabeth in 1601. In 1698, a new Company was established, by act of parliament, by virtue of which the former Company was to be dissolved after a certain term, but the two Companies effected a junction in 1700, when a new charter was granted them, under the title of "*The United Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies.*" The charters of this Company have been renewed with modifications several times since that period, and the present one being nearly expired, a most important discussion in parliament on the subject of its renewal, will agitate the commercial world.

The affairs of this wealthy and powerful Company is superintended by twenty-four directors, chosen by ballot, from proprietors who hold £2,000 stock. Of this body, John Lock, Esq., M.P., is the *Chairman*; William Astell, Esq., M.P., *Deputy Chairman*; Peter Auber, Esq., *Secretary*; William Carter, Esq., *Deputy Secretary*; an immense establishment of clerks, superintendents, warehouse-keepers, dock-masters, accountants, registrars, &c. The Rev. Henry Higginson, *Chaplain*; Randle Jackson, Esq., *Counsel and Advocate before Parliament*; Edward Lawford, Esq., *Solicitor*; William Wilkins, Esq., R.A., *Architect and Surveyor of Buildings*; Charles Wilkins, D.C.L., *Oriental Librarian*.

**EAST INDIA MILITARY FUND OFFICE,** THE, is at No. 4, *Lime-street-square*.

**EAST INDIA COMPANY'S RECRUITING OFFICE,** is at No. 35, *Soho-square*, on the west side.

**EAST INDIA ROW,** *Poplar*, turns off at No. 18, *Well-street*, near Robin Hood-lane, *High-street*, between *Cotton-street* and *Garden-street*.

**EAST LAND COMPANY'S OFFICE,** is held at the Merchants' Seaman's office, over the south Arcade of the *Royal Exchange*. This Company was first incorporated by a charter granted them by Queen Elizabeth in 1579, to trade to the eastern parts of Europe. Their charter was confirmed by Charles II., but the commerce to other parts of the world having been thrown open by act of parliament, the Company have lost many of its exclusive privileges. Its present officers are, George Norman, Esq., *Governor*; Samuel Thornton, Esq., *Deputy Governor*; Benjamin Pead, Esq., *Treasurer*; twenty-two *Assistants*, and Thomas Cope, Esq., *Secretary*.

**EAST-LANE,** *Kent-road*, is the sixth turning on the right hand, going from the Bricklayers'-arms.

**EAST-LANE,** *Bermondsey*, is opposite *East-lane-stairs*, about one-sixth of a mile below *St. Saviour's Dock*.

**EAST-LANE-STAIRS,** *Bermondsey*, are about a mile below *London-bridge*.

**EAST LONDON WATER WORKS' OFFICE,** is at No. 14, *St. Helen's-place*, a few houses on the left from *Bishopsgate Within*. The works of this company are at *Old Ford*, near *Bow*, *Middlesex*, and supply the eastern part of the metropolis with water. Its affairs are managed by fifteen directors, of whom Robert Vaux, Esq., is *Chairman*; John Castle Grant, Esq., *Deputy Chairman*; T. N. Pickering, Esq., *Chief Clerk and Secretary*, and Joseph Stevens, Esq., *Engineer*.

**EAST LONDON PENSION SOCIETY,** THE, is a charitable institution for the eastern part of the metropolis, established for the purpose of allowing permanent pensions to deserving and meritorious persons of both sexes, who have attained the age of sixty years; without distinction of religion, profession or calling, and including domestic servants. Its office is No. 5, *Mitre-street*, *Aldgate*. Mr. J. Myles, *Secretary*.

**EAST LONDON CATHOLIC INSTITUTION, THE**, is a charitable society in the eastern part of London, founded among the Roman Catholics for the benevolent purpose of clothing and educating the children of their poor brethren.

Its office is at No. 16, Cable-street, Wellclose-square. Mr. James M'Cann, *Secretary*.

**EASTMAN'S-CT.**, *Wentworth-street, Spitalfields*, is a few houses on the left hand from Bell-lane.

**EAST-PASSAGE**, *Smithfield*, is between Middle-street, Cloth-fair, and Long-lane.

**EAST-PL.**—1. is at *Lambeth*, being part of the west side of the Surrey-road, going from Westminster-bridge. It extends from Walnut-tree-walk to Pownall-terrace.—2. is in *East-street, West-square*, three or four houses on the left hand from the south-east corner of the square.—3. is in *Poplar High-street*, or road, the first turning east from the Harrow Public-house.

**EAST-ROW**, *Winkworth's-buildings, City-road*, the north continuation of it on the left, and extends to Clack's-buildings.

**EAST SMITHFIELD**, is the area in front of the Royal Mint, and the St. Katherine Dock's Office, and the street and avenues on the northern sides of those docks. Although it is now a close and confined neighbourhood, it was in the reign of Henry III. an open field, on which was held an annual fair for fifteen days at Whitsuntide, from the Eve of Pentecost to the Octaves of Trinity.

In the liberty of East Smithfield a court-leet and court-baron are held, wherein pleas to the amount of forty shillings are held, nuisances presented, and other similar judicial acts.

**EAST SMITHFIELD SCHOOL**, was founded and endowed in 1673, by Sir Samuel Sterling, for educating sixteen poor boys of St. Botolph, Aldgate.—[See ST. BOTOLPH ALDGATE SCHOOL.]

**EAST-ST.**, *Manchester-square*, is the first turning eastward, and parallel to part of Baker-street, and extends from Blandford-street to David-street.

**EAST-ST.**, *Red Lion-square*, is the sixth turning on the left hand from High Holborn, along Red Lion-street.

**EAST-ST.**, *Spitalfields*, extends from the middle of the east side of Spitalfields-market to Red Lion-street.

**EAST-ST.**, *West-square, St. George's-fields*, is the continuation of the east side of the square.

**EAST-ST.**, *Lambeth*, is about three-quarters of a mile on the right hand, going from Westminster-bridge towards Kennington-cross.

**EATON-PL.**, *Pimlico*, is the first turning on the right hand in Little Eaton-street, going from Pimlico High-street towards Ranelagh-street.

**EATON-SQ.**, *Pimlico*, is a large new square now building on the Earl of Grosvenor's estate, formerly called the Five Fields, Chelsea. It is on the northern side of the King's-road, going along Grosvenor-street West from Grosvenor-place, Mr. Hake-will's handsome new church of St. Peter forms its eastern side.

**EATON-ST.**, *Pimlico*, is the third turning on the right hand from Buckingham-gate going towards Chelsea.

**EATON-ST.**, *UPPER, Pimlico*, is opposite the last, or the continuation of Grosvenor-place from Hyde-park-corner.

**EATON-ST.**, *LITTLE, Pimlico*, is the second turning on the right hand in the High-street, going from Buckingham-gate towards Chelsea.

**EBENEZER - CT.**, *London - road, St. George's-fields*, is about six houses on the right hand in Ebenezer-street, going from the London-road.

**EBENEZER-PL.**—1. is part of the south side of the *Commercial-road*, about a quarter of a mile on the right hand below Limehouse church.—2. is in the *London-road*, the first turning on the right hand towards the Elephant and Castle.—3. is the second turning on the right hand in Cherry-tree-alley, St. Luke's, going from Bunhill-row.—4. is in *Kennington-lane*, about a furlong on the right hand from the Plough and Harrow, going towards Kennington-cross.

**EBENEZER-ROW**, *Kennington-lane*, is the first turning on the right hand from the Plough and Harrow.

**EBENEZER-SQ.**, *Gravel-lane, Hounds-ditch*, is nearly facing Fireball-court.

**EBENEZER - ST.,** *London - road, St. George's-fields,* is the first turning on the right hand going from the Obelisk towards the Elephant and Castle.

**EBENEZER-ST.,** *City-road,* is the first turning on the left hand in Plumber-street, going from Caroline-place.

**EBURY-PL.,** or **NEW RANELAGH-ST.,** *Chelsea,* is about the middle of the east side of Five Fields-row.

**EBURY-PL.,** *Kemp's-row, Chelsea,* is nearly opposite Ranelagh-walk.

**EBURY-ST.,** *Belgrave-square,* is the continuation of the square.

**ECCLESTONE - ST.,** *Lower Belgrave-place, Pimlico,* is the fourth turning on the right hand from Buckingham-gate towards Chelsea.

**ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,** *No. 34, Bridge-street, Blackfriars,* is a newly established office upon the modern principle of life insurance, under the management of Sir James Mackintosh, M.P., *Chairman*; T. Frankland, Lewis, Esq., M.P., *Deputy Chairman*; and ten other *Directors*; John A. Paris, M.D., *Physician*; Benjamin Travers, Esq., *Surgeon*; G. Farren, Esq., *Resident Director and Secretary.*

**EDEN-ST.,** *Hampstead-road,* is the first turning on the left hand from Tottenham-court-road.

**EDITH-PL.,** *Hackney-road,* is the first turning on the left hand in Bird-cage-walk, a few doors from the Nag's-head, going towards Shoreditch-church.

**EDMOND'S-CT.,** *Soho,* is three houses on the right hand in Princes-street, southward of Compton-street.

**EDMOND'S-PL.,** *Southwark,* is the first turning on the right hand in Union-street, going from the London-road towards West-square.

**EDMOND-ST.,** *Battle-bridge, St. Pancras,* is situate on the north side of the Smallpox Hospital.

**ST. EDMOND THE KING,** the church of, is situated on the north side of Lombard-street, between George-yard and Birchin-lane. This church derives its names from being dedicated to St. Edmund, king of the East Angles, who was murdered by

the Danes in 870. The original church is supposed to have been built in the Saxon heptarchy, and the late church was destroyed in the great fire of 1666. The present church was built by Sir Christopher Wren, and finished in 1690. It differs from most of the churches of that period, as it stands north and south, and the altar is at the north end. Its length is sixty-nine feet, its breadth thirty-nine feet, and its height thirty-two feet. At the south end is a square tower, with a well-proportioned spire, and a dial projecting into the street.

This church is a rectory in the patronage of the King and the Archbishop of Canterbury alternately. The parish is united to that of St. Nicholas Acons, the church of which, before the fire of London, stood on the west side of St. Nicholas, and was a rectory in the gift of the crown, as that of St. Edmund was in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury; and hence the alternate patronage. These united parishes are in the ward of Langbourn, in the archdeaconry of London; and their present rector is the Rev. Richard Lendon, a prebendary of St. Paul's, who was instituted by the king in 1811.

**EDMONDSON'S ALMSHOUSES.**—[See **DRAPER'S COMPANY.**]

**EDWARDS'S ALMSHOUSES,** *Church-street, Blackfriars'-road,* are the first turning on the left hand from the road, and were built and endowed in 1717 by Mr. Edward Edwards, a citizen and mason of London, for such poor persons of that parish as receive no alms from that or any other parish. It is a regular well managed charity, under the direction of trustees, and further information may be obtained of the rector and parish officers of Christ-church, Surrey.

**EDWARD-CT.—1.** is in *Edward-street, Cavendish-square,* four houses southward of Foley-place.—**2.** is in *Spital-street, Spitalfields.*—**3.** is at No. 92, *Old-street-road.*

**EDWARD'S CT.—1.** is in *Oxendon-street, Haymarket,* about five houses on the left hand from Coventry-street.—**2.** is in *New Round-court, Strand,* three houses on the left hand from the Strand.

**EDWARD'S-MEWS,** *Duke-street, Manchester-square,* is the third turning on the left hand from Oxford-street.



**EDWARD-PL.**, *Old-street-road*, is a few yards on the right hand from the Curtain-road towards Shoreditch-church.

**EDWARD-ST.**, *Cavendish-square*, is the north continuation of Bolsover-street, going from Oxford-street.

**EDWARD-ST.**, *Manchester-square*, is the first street parallel to the south side of the square, it extends from Seymour-street to Wigmore-street.

**EDWARD-ST.**, *Soho*, is the third turning on the right hand in Wardour-street, going from Oxford-street.

**EDWARD-ST.**, *Bethnal-green*, is about the third of a mile on the right hand in Church-street, going from Shoreditch.

**EDWARD-ST.**, *Blackfriars'-road*, is the third turning on the left hand from Blackfriars'-bridge, going towards the Obelisk.

**EDWARD-ST.**, *Kennington-lane*, is parallel to part of the road, and behind White Hart-place.

**EDWARD-SQ.**, *Kensington*, is a newly built square, on the left hand side of the road, going towards Hammersmith, and nearly opposite the grounds of Holland House.

**EDWARD-YARD**, *Edward-street, Cavendish-square*, is about four houses southward of Foley-place.

**EGLETON'S-BLDGS.**, *Mary-le-bone*, is the first turning on the left hand in Paradise-place, going from Paradise-street.

**EGLETON'S-PL.**, *Bunhill-row*, is the first turning on the right hand in Twister's-alley, going from Bunhill-row.

**EGREMONT-PL.**, *Euston-square*, is one of the new streets in the rear of that square.

**ELBOW-LANE**, *Shadwell*, is the first street parallel southward to part of the High-street; it extends from New Gravel-lane into Farmer-street.

**ELBOW-ROW**, *City-gardens, City-road*, is the first turning on the left hand from the Turnpike, by Anderson's-buildings.

**ELDER-ST.**, *Spitalfields*, is the second turning on the left hand in White Lion-street, going from Shoreditch.

**ELDON-BLDGS.**, *Bagnigge Wells*, is the first row on the left hand going towards Pentonville.

**ELEAZER-PL.**, *Lambeth-walk*, is part of the west side, facing Union-street.

**ELECTRICAL, LONDON, DISPENSARY**, No. 16, *Bunhill-row*.—[See LONDON ELECTRICAL DISPENSARY.]

**ELEPHANT-AND-CASTLE-CT.**, *Kent-street, Southwark*, is about a quarter of a mile on the right hand from St. George's church.

**ELEPHANT-LANE**, *Rotherhithe*, is the first turning westward of the church, and leads into the Lower-road, Deptford.

**ELEPHANT-STAIRS**, *Rotherhithe*, are opposite Elephant-lane, and about a mile and a half below London-bridge.

**ELGER'S-PL.**, *Whitechapel*, the north end of Elger's-square.

**ELGER'S-SQ.**, *Whitechapel*, is the fourth turning on the left hand in Essex-street, going from Whitechapel High-street.

**ELIZABETH-CT.**—1. is in *Whitecross-street, St. Luke's*, the second turning on the left from opposite the church, Old-street.—2. is in *Phoenix-street, Spitalfields*, the second turning on the right from Brick-lane.—3. is in *Hickman's Folly, Dockhead*, near the east end of it, and the last turning on the right towards Rotherhithe.

**ELIZABETH-PL.**—1. is in *Great Peter-street, Westminster*, about six houses eastward of New Peter-street.—2. is in *George-street, Bethnal-green*, on the north-west side of Patriot-square.—3. is in *Brook-street, Ratcliffe*, about six houses on the left hand from Sun Tavern-fields.—4. is part of the northern side of *Black Prince-road, Lambeth*, a few houses on the right hand from Princes-place, Kennington-cross.—5. is in *Westminster-bridge-road*, about the middle of the north side of Webber-row, Blackfriars'-road, between Ann's-place and Duke-street.—7. is in *Prospect-row, Neckinger-road, Bermondsey*, two or three houses on the east side Marine-crescent.

**ELIZABETH-ST.**, *Hans-place, Sloane-street*, is at the north-west corner, and extends into North-street.

**ELIZABETH-ST.**, *Hackney-road*, is about three quarters of a mile on the right hand from Shoreditch church.

**ELLIOTT'S-CT.**, *Old Bailey*, is the fourth turning on the right hand, going from Snow-hill.

**ELLIOTT'S-CT.**, *St. George's Fields*, is the first turning on the right hand in Elliott's-row, going from Prospect-place towards Pleasant-row.

**ELLIOTT'S-ROW**, *Bethnal-green-road*, is the first turning on the left hand in White-street, parallel to part of the road.

**ELLISON-ST.**, *Whitechapel*, is the third turning on the left hand, going from Aldgate, High-street.

**ELM-CT.**—1. is in *Middle Temple-lane*, *Temple-bar*, the second turning on the left hand from Fleet-street.—2. is in *Elm-street*, *Gray's-inn-lane*, about three houses on the left hand from Gray's-inn-lane.—3. is about the middle of *Elm-place*, *Fetter-lane*.

**ELM-PL.**, *Fetter-lane*, *Fleet-street*, is about the middle of the west side of Fetter-lane, and leads into Cursitor-street.

**ELM-ST.**, *Gray's-inn-lane*, is nearly the third of a mile on the right hand from Middle-row, Holborn.

**ELY CHAPEL**, *Ely-place*, *Holborn*, is about fourteen houses on the left hand from Holborn. It is part of the ancient palace of the Bishop of Ely, and has at the eastern end a painted window, with carved mullions and tracery. It was originally dedicated to St. Ethelreda, and the splendid palace to which it appertained, was the scene of many great and magnificent festivals.

**ELY-CT.**, *Holborn-hill*, is about seven houses on the right hand, westward of Hatton-garden.

**ELY-PL.**, *Holborn-hill*, is the third turning on the right hand from Farringdon-street, nearly opposite St. Andrew's church. It is a well built place enclosed from the main street by iron gates, erected on the site of the ancient palace of the Bishop of Ely before alluded to. It was formerly so spacious that in the reign of Elizabeth there were forty acres of orchard and pasture land belonging to this palace, enclosed with a wall, part of which, at the western corner, was granted to Sir Christopher Hatton, a part of which, Hatton-garden, now converted into a street, still bears that lively statesman's name.

**ELY-PL.**, *Southwark*, is at the north-west corner of West-square, and leads to Prospect-place.

**EMANUEL HOSPITAL**, *James-street*, *Westminster*, is about a quarter of a mile on the right hand from Buckingham-gate. This charitable institution owes its origin to Lord Dacre in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who dying before its completion, it was finished and augmented by his widow Anne, Baroness Dacre. After the death of this lady, her executors completed the charitable intentions of the founders, and a charter of incorporation was granted in the 43d of Elizabeth. After many other benevolent additions to the original intentions, and various amendments in its government, the entire management under certain regulations is now with the Court of Aldermen.

Applications for candidates, and every other information may be obtained from Henry Woodthorpe, Esq., Town Clerk of the City of London, at his office in Guildhall.

**EMBROIDERERS' HALL**, No. 36, *Gutter-lane*, is ten or twelve house on the left hand, going from Cheapside. It is a small and modern building in good taste, with the arms of the company. The Company of Embroiderers was incorporated in 1561, by letters patent of Queen Elizabeth, by the name of "The Keepers or Wardens and Company of the Art or Mystery of Broderers of the City of London."

**ENDEAVOUR, LYING-IN-CHARITY**, for delivering poor women and loan of child-bed linen, is held at No. 84, Norton-street, Fitzroy-square.

**ENGINE-ST.**, *Piccadilly*, is the fourth turning on the left hand from Hyde-park-corner.

**ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE, THE**, is an establishment founded by Samuel James Arnold, Esq., for the cultivation and performance of English dramatic music. It was formerly held in the Lyceum theatre, in the Strand, which has been recently burned down. Preparations are making for rebuilding it on an enlarged scale, which, when more matured, will be mentioned in the addenda to this work.

**ENGLISH COPPER COMPANY'S WHARF and OFFICES**, are at No. 27, *Upper Thames-street*, about the sixth of a mile on the right hand from Blackfriars-bridge. The company was incorporated by letters patent in the reign of William and Mary; in 1691, by the name of "The

*Governor and Company of Copper Mines in England,*" which was confirmed by Queen Anne, in 1710; and by subsequent grants their power of working mines was extended to all parts of Ireland and New England. Its affairs are managed by twelve directors, of whom Charles Calvert, Esq., is *Governor*; Benjamin Cotton, Esq., *Deputy Governor*; and John Gunston, Esq., *Secretary*.

ENOCH-CT., *Goodman's-fields*, is the third turning on the right hand in Goodman's-yard, going from Mansel-street.

EPPING-PL., *Mile End-road*, is about a mile on the right hand from Aldgate Pump, and extends from the turnpike to Mile End-grove.

EQUITABLE ASSURANCE OFFICE, on Lives and Survivorship, No. 8, *Chatham-place*, was founded in 1762. Its former house, at the corner of Earl-street, Bridge-street, and Chatham-place, Blackfriars, has been recently taken down and rebuilt in a plain and substantial style, by Mr. Smirke. Its affairs are under the management of Sir Charles Morgan, Bart., *President*; Ralph Price and Richard Clarke, Esqrs., *Vice Presidents*; twelve *Directors*; William Morgan and Arthur Morgan, Esqrs., *Actuaries*; and J. T. Martineau, Esq., *Assistant Actuary*.

ST. ERMIN'S-HILL, *Westminster*, is about the middle of Little Chapel-street, opposite St. Margaret's burying-ground.

ERNEST-ST., *Albany-street*, *Regent's-park*, is one of the new streets near Clarence and Cumberland markets.

ERROR OFFICE, THE, for the Court of King's Bench, is in *Gray's-inn-square*, and is open from 10 till 2, and from 5 till 7.

ERROR-OFFICE, THE for the Court of Common Pleas, is in *Serjeant's-inn*, and is open from 10 till 2 and 5 till seven.

ESSEX-ALLEY, *Whitechapel*, is the last turning on the left hand in Essex-street, going from Whitechapel High-street.

ESSEX-CT., *Whitechapel*, is the fourth turning on the left hand in the above street, going from Whitechapel High-street.

ESSEX-CT., *Middle Temple*, is on the western side of Brick-court, and is the first turning on the right hand in Middle Temple-lane, going from Fleet-street.

ESSEX-PL., *Rotherhithe*, about twelve houses on the left in the High-street, above the Horseferry.

ESSEX-PL., *Lambeth*, is part of the fourth side of Workhouse-lane and adjoins the Workhouse.

ESSEX-ST., *Strand*, is the first turning on the left hand, going from Temple-bar, and extends to Essex-wharf and the Thames.

ESSEX-ST., LITTLE, *Strand*, is the first turning on the right hand in the last-mentioned street.

ESSEX-ST., *Bouverie-street*, *Fleet-street*, is the second turning on the right hand, going from Fleet-street. It leads into Temple-lane.

ESSEX-ST., *Kingsland-road*, is opposite the Ironmongers' Alms Houses, and about a third of a mile on the left from Shore-ditch church.

ESSEX-ST., *Whitechapel*, is about a quarter of a mile on the left hand, in the High-street, nearly opposite Red Lion-street.

ST. ETHELBURGA, The Church of, is situated on the eastern side of *Bishopsgate-street*, near to the corner of Little St. Helens. It derives its name from being dedicated to the memory of the first Christian princess of the Anglo-Saxon race, the daughter of Ethelbert, King of Kent, who, embracing the Christian religion, became the patron of St. Augustin, the English apostle. This church escaped the ravages of the great fire, in 1666, and is an irregular building in the ancient English style.

The advowson of this church, which is a rectory, was in the prioress and nuns of St. Helen, till the suppression of the religious houses, in 1539. It then came to the crown, and was granted by Queen Elizabeth to the Bishop of London and his successors, with whom it still continues. It is in the city and archdeaconry of London, and its present rector is the Rev. William Parker, who was instituted by the Bishop of London, in 1807.

EUROPA-PL., *St. Luke's*, is about the middle of the south side of St. John's-row, Ratcliffe-row, about fifteen houses on the right hand from Brick-lane.

EUROPEAN INSURANCE COMPANY, for Lives and Annuities, No. 18, *Chatham-place*, *Blackfriars*, was established in 1819. Its affairs are under the management of Sir

Charles Forbes, Bart., *President*; John Stewart, Esq., M.P., *Vice President*; twelve *Directors*; Thomas Thomson, M.D. and Henry Davies, M.D., *Physicians*; and David Foggo, Esq., *Secretary*.

**EUSTON-CRESCENT**, *Somers-town*, is between Euston-street, and Euston-grove, at the back of the north side of Euston-square.

**EUSTON-GROVE**, *Euston-square*, is at the east end of Euston-square.

**EUSTON-MEWS**, is at No. 33, *Euston-street*, at the west end of Euston-square.

**EUSTON-PL.**, *New-road*, is on the western side of Euston-square and the southern side of the New-road. It extends from Wriothealey-street to the northern end of Gower-street.

**EUSTON-Sq.**, *New-road*, is on both sides of that road, between Upper Woburn-place and Gower-street.

**EUSTON-ST.**, *Euston-square*, is on the west side of that square, extending from the New-road to Drummond-street, West.

**EVANGELIST-CT.**, *Blackfriars*, is the first turning on the left hand in Little Bridge-street, going from the Broadway.

**EVAN'S-BLDS.**, turns off at No. 20, *Hill-street*, *Finsbury*.

**EVAN'S-CT.**, *Basinghall-street*, is about six houses on the left hand, going from London-wall.

**EVAN'S-PL.**—I. is in *Hill-street*, *Finsbury*.—2. is at *Star-corner*, *Bermondsey*, about a furlong on the right from Bermondsey church towards the Bricklayers' Arms.

**EVAN'S-RENTS**, *Horton*, is the north-west corner of Turner's-square, and leads to Ivy-lane.

**EVAN'S-ROW**, *Somers-town*, is part of the east side and about the middle of Middlesex-street.

**EVAN'S-YARD**, *Poplar*, is nearly the third of a mile on the left hand in High-street, going from the Commercial-road.

**EVE'S-PL.**, *Rotherhithe*, is the second turning on the left in Adam-street, going from Neptune-street.

**EVELYN'S-CT.**, or **PL.**, *Oxford-street*, is three or four houses westward of Rathbone-place.

**EVENING MAIL NEWSPAPER OFFICE**, *Printing-house-square*, *Blackfriars*, is at the *Times office*, in the north-east corner, facing *Printing-house-lane*, going from *Water-lane*.

**EVERARD'S-BLDS.**, *Whitechapel*, is part of the west side of Church-lane, adjoining Cable-street, Wellclose-square.

**EVERARD'S-PL.**, *Whitechapel*, is the first turning on the left hand in Church-lane, near to the preceding.

**EVESHAM-ST.** and **BLDS.**, *Somers-town*, are the north continuation of Chilton-street, from the New-road to Clarendon-square and the Polygon.

**EWER'S-BLDS.**, *White Hart-row*, *Kennington-lane*, is part of the south-west side, about the middle of it.

**EWER-ST.**, *Duke-street*, *Borough*, is the first turning on the right hand from Queen-street, and extends to Gravel-lane.

**EWING'S-BLDS.**, *Mile End-road*, is about one quarter of a mile east on the right from Bencroft's Alms Houses.

**EXAMINER NEWSPAPER OFFICE**, *Strand*, is a few doors on the left hand side beyond Savoy-street going towards Charing-cross.

**EXAMINERS' OFFICE**, for the Court of Chancery, is in *Roll's-yard*, *Chancery-lane*. It is open from 10 to 4 in term, and 11 to 2 in vacation.

**EXCHANGE-ALLEY.**—[See CHANGE-ALLEY.]

**EXCHANGE FOR CLOTHES**, *Rosemary-lane*.—[See CLOTHES' EXCHANGE.]

**EXCHANGE, COAL**, *Thames-street*.—[See COAL EXCHANGE.]

**EXCHANGE, CORN**, *Mark-lane*.—[See CORN EXCHANGE.]

**EXCHANGE, ROYAL**.—[See ROYAL EXCHANGE.]

**EXCHANGE, STOCK**.—[See STOCK EXCHANGE.]

**EXCHEQUER, THE COURT OF**, is a new building erected about the year 1826, by Mr. Soane, on the west side of Westminster-hall, with an entrance for the Barons in St. Margaret's-street. It is the second doorway on the right hand in Westminster-hall, entering from Old

Palace-yard, and is between the Bail Court of the Court of King's Bench and the Court of Common Pleas. It is a very neat convenient court, and has a retiring room for the chief baron, and the other judges, and another for the counsel, besides other useful apartments.

The Court of Exchequer, called anciently *camera scaccarii*, is a Court of Record, and one of the four great courts of the kingdom. It derives its name, according to Camden, from the cloth which covered the table, whereat the judges sat, being chequered. In this court, which was first erected by William the Norman, all causes relating to the national revenue are tried, and it is also a Court of Equity.

The present chief officers of this court are, Sir William Alexander, *Lord Chief Baron*; Sir William Garrow, Sir John Vaughan, and Sir William Bolland, *Puisne Barons*; George Banks, Esq., M.P., *Cursitor Baron*; whose duty it is to administer the oaths to the Sheriffs, but he is not an itinerant judge, nor considered one of the twelve judges.

**EXCHEQUER OFFICE, THE, Somerset-place,** is a department of the Treasury, called also the Pipe-office, which *see*.

**EXCHEQUER OFFICE, THE, Somerset-place,** is an office under the control of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, where exchequer bills are made out, and other business transacted connected with the Royal Exchequer. Its principal officers are the Right Hon. Henry Goulbourn, M.P., *Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer*; Lord Grenville, *Auditor and Tally Writer*; four *Tellers*: namely, the Marquess Camden, Earl Bathurst, the Right Hon. Charles Yorke, and Spencer Perceval, Esq., M.P.

This office is of very ancient date, and in former times has been much plundered. Rymer mentions in his *Fœdera*, (vol. 2. p. 930,) that in 1303 it was broken into, and robbed of the large sum of one hundred thousand pounds sterling, and that the abbot and monks of Westminster were imprisoned and indicted for the robbery; though afterwards acquitted. Falstaff also thought the king's exchequer fair game, and when Prince Henry says, "I am good friends with my father, and may do any thing," the fat rogue exclaimed, "Rob me the Exchequer the first thing thou doest, and do it with unwashed hands too."

**EXCHEQUER BILL PAY OFFICE,** is an office connected with the above, under the management of three *Paymasters*, an *Accountant*, and seven *Clerks*.

**EXCHEQUER BILL LOAN OFFICE,** is established for the purpose of advancing exchequer bills for public works and fisheries, under several acts of parliament. It is held at the South Sea House, Thread-needle-street, and is under the management of twenty-eight Commissioners.

**EXCISE OFFICE, THE, Old Broad-street,** is the large stone building on the eastern or right hand side of that street, going from Old Broad-street. It stood formerly on the site of Frederick's-place, in the Old Jewry, which becoming ruinous and too small for its purposes, the site of Gresham College was offered in 1767 to the Lords of the Treasury for a new office, and the lectures removed to an apartment over the Royal Exchange.

The new Excise Office, as the present building was for a long time called, was designed by the elder Mr. Dance, and was built in 1768. It is a handsome plain stone building, four stories high, with a rusticated basement. The principal front is next Broad-street, in the middle of which is a large gateway, which leads to an inner quadrangle, and through a smaller gateway into Bishopsgate-street. The front building stands on the site of ten almshouses, erected by Sir Thomas Gresham in 1575, and the back buildings, with the quadrangle, occupy the site of the ancient Gresham College.

This is the chief office of Excise in the British dominions, and the business of it is conducted by twelve commissioners, of whom Lord George Seymour is *Chairman*; Sir Francis H. Doyle, *Deputy Chairman*; four *Assistant Commissioners*: John C. Freeling, Esq., *Secretary*; C. Browne, Esq., *Under Secretary*; two *Assistant Secretaries*; ———, *Solicitor*; Philip Wm. Mayow, Esq., *Solicitor for Criminal Prosecutions*; William Herbert, Esq., *Surveyor of Buildings*; and a variety of accountants, registrars, receivers, comptrollers, collectors at the outports, surveyors-general, and other officers and clerks.

**EXECUTION-DOCK, Wapping,** is on the northern bank of the Thames, about a mile and a half below London-bridge.

**EXETER-ST., Catherine-street, Strand,** is ten houses on the left hand from the Strand, extending to Burleigh-street.

**EXETER-ST.**, *Hens Town*, is the second turning on the right hand in Sloane-street.

**EXMOUTH-ST.**, *Hampstead-road*, is the first turning on the left hand in George-street, going towards the New-road.

**EXMOUTH-ST.**, *Spa Fields*, extends from the north-east corner of Coppice-row to Middleton-street.

**EYE, DISEASES OF, INFIRMARIES FOR.**—[See ROYAL INFIRMARY FOR, AND LONDON INFIRMARY FOR.]

**EYRE-CT.**, *Leather-lane, Holborn*, is about eighteen houses on the left hand in Eyre-street, going from the north end of Leather-lane.

**EYRE-ST.**, *Leather-lane, Holborn*, is the north continuation of Leather-lane, extending from Back-hill to Warner-street, towards Coldbath-fields.

## F.

**FACTORY-CT.**, *Spitalfields*, is the first turning on the right hand in Rose-lane, going from Wentworth-street.

**FACULTY-OFFICE**, *Knight Rider-street*.

In this office is held the Court of Faculties and Dispensations, under the Archbishop of Canterbury, which authority was given to that prelate by the statue of the 25th Henry VIII., c. 21. This court has the power of granting any one to do that which in law could not otherwise be done, such as to marry without publication of banns, to succeed a father in an ecclesiastical benefice, to hold two or more benefices that are incompatible; to alter, remove or prostrate tombstones, and such like acts. The chief officer of this court is called *Magister ad Facultates*, the Master of the Faculties, which office is at present held by Lord Stowell; the Hon. J. H. Sutton Manners, Registrar; and Philip C. Moore and J. Sharp, Esq., Deputies.

**FAIR-ST.**, *Horselydown*, the eastern continuation of Tooley-street on the right hand; it leads on towards Dockhead and Rotherhithe.

**FAIRCLOTH-CT.**, *Lambeth*, is the first turning on the left hand in High-street, about six houses from Broad-street, going towards the church.

**ST. FAITH**, the church of, is situated at the corner of Watling-street and the Old Change. It derives its name from being dedicated to St. Faith, or *Sancta Fides*, a

French virgin, of the city of Agen, in the province of Aquitain, who suffered martyrdom in the reign of Dioclesian. The parish is united to that of St. Augustine. For other particulars, name of the incumbent, &c., see ST. AUGUSTINE and ST. FAITH.

**FALCON-CT.**—1. is in *Fleet-street*, opposite St. Dunstan's church, by the side of Messrs. Hoares' splendid new Banking-house.—2. is in *Shoe-lane*, about a furlong on the left hand going from Fleet-street.—3. is in *Southwark*, on the west side of the Borough High-street, near St. George's church, about a quarter of a mile on the right hand going from London-bridge.—4. **LITTLE**, is the west continuation of the last described, extending from High-street to Whitecross-street.—5. is in *White-street, Southwark*, the third turning on the right hand from St. George's church, towards Long-lane, Bermondsey.—6. is in *Fishmongers'-alley, High-street, Southwark*, the first turning on the right from the High-street.

**FALCON-PL.**, *Coppice-row, Clerkenwell*, is the first turning on the left hand going from Ray-street.

**FALCON-Sq.**, *Foster-lane*, is the termination of Noble-street and Foster-lane going from Cheapside.

**FALCON-ST.**, *Aldersgate-street*, is about the sixth of a mile from Newgate-street, and leads into Falcon-square.

**FALCON-YARD**, *Portpool-lane*, is about fifteen houses from Gray's-inn-lane.

**FALCONBRIDGE-CT.**, *Soho*, is three houses on the right hand in Crown-street, going from the east end of Oxford-street.

**FAN-ALLEY.**—1. is at the east end of *Fan-street* going from Goswell-street, and at the north-west corner of Bridgwater-gardens.—2. is at the north-east corner of *Webb-square*, entering from Shoreditch.

**FAN-CT.**—1. is in *Goswell-street*, the third turning on the right hand northward of Barbican.—2. is in *Miles's-lane, Cannon-street*, two houses on the left hand from Upper Thames-street, near London-bridge.—3. is in *Baker's-row, Whitechapel-road*, the second turning on the left hand from the said road, towards Mile-end Old-town.

**FAN-MAKERS' COMPANY, THE**, hold their meetings at the *London Tavern*, having no hall. This company was incor-

porated by letters patent granted by Queen Anne in 1709, by the name of "The Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Society of the Art or Mystery of Fan-makers of the City of London."

**FAN-ST.**, *Goswell-street*, is a few houses on the right hand northward of Barbican.

**FARM-MEWS**, *Berkeley-square*, is the first turning on the right hand in Hill-street, going from the middle of the west side of the square.

**FARM-ST.**, *Berkeley-square*, is the first street northward and parallel to part of Hill-street, and extends from Farm-mews to Union-street.

**FARMER'S ALMS HOUSES**, *Little Chapel-street*, *Westminster*, adjoins the west side of St. Margaret's burying-ground.

**FARMER'S-RENTS**, *Soho*, are the first turning on the left hand in Crown-street, a few yards from the east end of Oxford-street.

**FARMER'S-ROW**, *Limehouse*, forms a part of the east side of Salmon-lane.

**FARMER-ST.**, *Shadwell*, is in the High-street, about seventeen or eighteen houses westward of the church.

**FARRER'S-RENTS**, *Bishopsgate-street Without*, is about a furlong on the left hand northward of the church.

**FARRIER-BLDGS.**, *Inner Temple-lane*, *Fleet-street*, is a few houses on the right hand from Fleet-street, near Temple Bar.

**FARRIERS' COMPANY**, **THE**, hold their meetings, having no Hall, at the George and Vulture Tavern, Cornhill. It was incorporated by Charles II., in 1673, by the name of "The Master, Wardens, Assistants and Commonalty of the Company of Farriers, London."

**FARRINGDON-MARKET**, *Farringdon-street*, is a new, substantial, well built market, bounded on the south by Stone-cutter-street; on the west, by Shoe-lane; on the north, by houses and yards; and on the east, by the backs of houses which face Farringdon-street. It was built at the expense of the Corporation of London, from the designs of William Mountague, Esq., Architect to the City, who with a Deputation of the Improvement Committee, visited Paris and other places to see the best markets.

**FARRINGDON-ST.**, is the spacious thoroughfare from the northern end of New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, to Holborn-bridge, formed by the removal of Fleet-market. It is in contemplation to carry this street, by the name of Farringdon-road, onwards to Clerkenwell-green, to meet the new road forming by the Earl of Northampton, from that spot into the wide part of St. John-street-road, so as to communicate directly with the Great North-road.

**FARRINGDON WARD.** This great ward of the City was divided previous to 1339, into its present divisions of *Without* and *Within*; although Stow and Maitland assign its division to the 17th of Richard II., fifty-five years later. They are, however, so mentioned, in an assessment made in the 12th Edward III. (1339), therefore the division was then known and recognized.

The ward of Farringdon Without forms the south-western extremity of the City, and is bounded on the north by the Charter-house, the parishes of St. James's and St. John's, Clerkenwell, and part of St. Andrew's, without the freedom; on the east, by the ward of Farringdon Within, the precinct of St. Bartholomew, near Smithfield, and the ward of Aldersgate; on the south, by the river Thames, and on the west, by the parish of St. Clement's Danes.

It extends from the sites where Newgate and Ludgate formerly stood, on the east; to Temple-bar and Holborn-bars, on the west; and from Long-lane and Smithfield-bars on the north, to the River Thames in the south. This ward includes the whole precinct of St. Bartholomew, a portion of Long-lane, the whole of Smithfield to the Bars in St. John-street; Holborn to the bars at the east end of Middle-row, thence it runs southward between Staple's-inn and Castle-street, and crosses the south end of Chancery-lane obliquely to Temple-bar, downwards to the Thames, where, turning eastwardly it continues its course up New Bridge-street, and at the back of Ludgate-hill to the site of ancient Ludgate.

The principal places and streets in this ward are, Smithfield, Cloth-fair, Bartholomew-close, Giltspur-street, the Old Bailey, Ludgate-hill, Bridge-street, Chatham-place, Bridewell precinct, Farringdon-street, Whitefriars (the ancient Alsatia), Salisbury-square, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, the Temple, part of Chancery-lane,

Fetter-lane, Castle-street, Holborn, Hatton-garden, Ely-place and Skinner-street.

The most remarkable buildings are, Temple-bar, the Temple, Serjeant's-inn, Clifford's, Barnard's and Thavies'-inns, Bridewell Hospital, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, the Fleet Prison, which is about to be removed to a more spacious and airy situation, near the New Bethlem Hospital, in St. George's Fields, and its site applied to dwelling houses and shops in Farringdon-street, the prison of Newgate, the two Session-houses in the Old Bailey, and the parish churches of St. Andrew, Holborn, St. Bartholomew the Great, St. Bartholomew the Less, St. Bride's, St. Dunstan's in the West, now taking down to widen that part of Fleet-street, at the expense of the Corporation of London, and to build a new one at the expense of the parish, from designs by Mr. Shaw, the Architect of Christ's Hospital and St. Sepulchre's.—[See these several Places, Streets, and Buildings.]

This ward, as well as that of Farringdon Within, received its name from William Farendon or Faryngdone, and Nicholas, his son, citizens and goldsmiths, who were their possessors for many years. In ancient times, both these wards had but one alderman, who acquired that dignity, not by election, but by purchase or inheritance. Nicholas Faryngdon was four times Lord Mayor of London, namely, in 1308, 1313, 1320 and 1323. He died in 1361, and was buried at St. Peter's, in the Cheap.

The first name of this ward was *Fori*, and the additions of *Without* and *Within* the ancient wall of London, was given to each part, when the large possessions of the Faryngdons were divided into two aldermanries, to be governed by two aldermen, to be chosen by the inhabitants.

The ward of Farringdon Without is divided into two divisions, *north* and *south*, and into sixteen municipal precincts, and is governed by an alderman, Robert Waithman, Esq., one of the four Members of Parliament for the City, two deputies, and fourteen other common-councilmen; being one deputy, and seven common-councilmen for each of the two grand divisions of the ward. It has also the other usual ward officers.

**FARRINGDON WITHIN.** This other extensive civic ward, derives its name from the same origin as the last, and lies entirely, as its name imports, *Within* the ancient walls of the City. This ward im-

mediately adjoins that of Farringdon Without, and is bounded on the north, by the wards of Aldersgate and Cripple-gate, and the liberty of St. Martin's-le-Grand; on the west, by its sister ward of Farringdon Without; on the south, by the ward of Castle Baynard and the river Thames; and on the east, by the wards of Castle Baynard and Cheap.

The principal places and streets in this ward are Newgate-street, part of Cheapside, Foster-lane, Gutter-lane, the west side of Warwick-lane, Newgate-market, Ave-Maria-lane, Paternoster-row, Ivy-lane, St. Paul's Churchyard and Blackfriars.

Its most remarkable buildings are St. Paul's Cathedral, Christ's Hospital, the building formerly used by the College of Physicians, the Halls of the Apothecaries', Stationers', Sadlers' and Embroiderers' Companies, St. Paul's School, the "Times" Printing-office and establishment, and the parish Churches of Christ Church, Newgate-street; St. Martin's, Ludgate; St. Matthew, Friday-street; and St. Vedast Foster, in Foster-lane.

The ward of Farringdon Within is divided, like that Without, into a north and south division, and into seventeen municipal precincts. It is governed by an alderman, John Crowder, Esq., two deputies, and fifteen other common-councilmen, being one deputy and eight common-councilmen for the north side, and one deputy and seven common-councilmen for the south side, with the other usual ward officers.

**FARRINGDON, WITHIN, WARD CHARITY SCHOOL,** is situated in *Bull and Mouth-street*, nearly opposite Butcher-hall-lane. This charity was established by subscription of the inhabitants in 1705, and at present educates 80 boys and 60 girls on the Madras system, of whom 60 boys and 40 girls are completely clothed.

**FARTHING-FIELDS,** *Shadwell*, is about the middle of the west side of New Gravel-lane, and leads towards Old Gravel-lane.

**FARTHING-HILL,** *Spitalfields*, is the north continuation of Farthing-street to Sclater-street.

**FARTHING-ST.,** *Spitalfields*, is the first turning on the left hand in Phoenix-street, going from Wheeler-street.

**FASHION-ST.,** *Spitalfields*, is the fourth turning on the left hand in Brick-lane.



**FAULKENER'S-CT.**, *Cow-cross, West Smithfield*, is the third turning on the right hand from St. John-street.

**FAULKENER'S-PL.**, *St. George's-fields*, is about four houses on the right hand in George-passage, going from the north-east corner of St. George's-market.

**FEATHER'S-CT.**—1. is in *Drury-lane*, the second turning on the left hand from the New Church.—2. is in *High Holborn*, nearly opposite Red Lion-street, and leads into Lincoln's-inn-fields.—3. is in *Fox-court, Gray's-inn-lane*, about four or five houses on the left from Gray's-inn-lane, near Holborn.—4. is in *Castle-street, Bethnal-green*, the first turning on the right hand from the back of Shoreditch church.

**FEATHER'S-MEWS**, *Old Millman-street, James-street, Bedford-row*, is the north continuation of Old Millman-street, on the left hand, and leads into Lamb's Conduit-street.

**FEATHERBED-LANE**, *Fetter-lane*, is about eighteen houses on the right hand from Fleet-street.

**FEATHERSTONE-BLDGS.**, *High Holborn*, is eight or nine houses eastward of Red Lion-street.

**FEATHERSTONE-BLDGS.**, *Limehouse*, is the first turning eastward of and parallel to part of Salmon-lane.

**FEATHERSTONE-ST.**, *City-road*, is the first turning on the left hand from Finsbury-square, and extends to Bunhill-row.

**FELIX-ST.**, *Lambeth*, is the second turning on the right hand in Westminster-bridge-road, and extends into Stangate-street.

**FELL-ST.**, *Wood-street, Cheapside*, is the sixth turning on the left hand going from Cheapside.

**FELLOWSHIP-PORTERS'-HALL**, is situate on *St. Mary-at-Hill, Tower-street*. The Fellowship-Porters is one of the four brotherhoods or fraternities of London porters, and have certain privileges allowed them by the corporation. By an act of Common-council a sermon is preached to them in the parish church of St. Mary-at-Hill, the first Sunday after Midsummer-day in every year; when they furnish the leading inhabitants with nosegays, and proceed up the nave to the altar, and give

alms into two basins placed for their reception. The money so collected is distributed among the aged, poor and infirm members of the fellowship.

**FELTMAKERS'-HALL**, is in *Lime-street, Leadenhall-street*. The Felt or Hat-makers were anciently united to the Haberdashers; but a separation being obtained by the former, they were incorporated by letters patent from James I., in 1604, by the name of "The Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Art or Mystery of Felt-makers of London."

**FEN-CT.**, *Fenchurch-street*, is about ten houses eastward of Cullum-street, and nearly opposite Mincing-lane.

**FENCHURCH-BLDGS.**, *Fenchurch-street*, are the second turning on the right hand, going from Aldgate.

**FENCHURCH-ST.**, is the third turning on the right hand in *Gracechurch-street*, going from London-bridge. It leads into Aldgate, nearly parallel to Leadenhall-street.

**FENDAL-ST.**, *Bermondsey*, is the second turning on the left hand in the Grange-road, going from Bermondsey-new-road.

**FENWICK-CT.**, *High Holborn*, is about seventeen houses on the left hand westward of Chancery-lane.

**FERGUSON'S-RENTS**, *Bermondsey*, are the third turning on the left hand in Snow's-fields, going from Bermondsey-street.

**FERRY-ST.**, *Lambeth*, is the first street parallel southward to the church and church-yard.

**FETTER-LANE**, *Fleet-street*, is five or six houses eastward of St. Dunstan's church, it extends to Holborn-hill. It was formerly called Fenter's-lane.

**FIELD-CT.**—1. is in *Gray's-inn*, at the south-west corner of Gray's-inn-square, and leads towards Bedford-row.—2. is in *Field-lane, Holborn*, the first turning on the right hand, a few doors from Holborn-hill.—3. is in *Ducking-pond-row, White-chapel-road*, the fourth turning on the right hand from Court-street, Whitechapel-road.

**FIELD-LANE**, *Holborn-hill*, is about six houses on the right hand from Farringdon-street.

**FIELD-PL.,** *Battle-bridge, Pentonville,* forms part of the west side of the road to Clerkenwell, by Field-street.

**FIELD-Str.,** *Battle-bridge, Pentonville,* is the first turning on the right hand from the turnpike.

**FIELD-Str.,** *Poplar High-street, or road,* is about half a mile on the left hand from the Commercial-road.

**FIELDGATE-Str.,** *Whitechapel-road,* is the second turning on the right hand, about seventeen houses eastward of the church, and leads to Cannon-street-road.

**FIFE'S-Ct.,** *Spitalfields,* is near the middle of the south side of Fleet-street.

**FIG-TREE-Ct.,** *Temple,* is the third turning on the left hand in Temple-lane from Fleet-street, by Temple-bar.

**FIG-TREE-Ct.,** *Barbican,* is fifteen houses on the left hand from Aldersgate-street.

**FILAZER OFFICE** to the Court of Common Pleas for London and Middlesex, is at No. 14, *Elm-court, Temple,* the second door on the right hand from Fountain-court. There are seven Filazers and six deputies for this department of the law.

**FILAZERS', EXIGENTERS' and CLERK OF THE OUTLAWRIES' OFFICE** for the Court of King's Bench, is at No. 1, *Pump-court, Middle Temple.* These officers are so called from the French word *Fil*, or thread, because they file or thread the writs. The Hon. Thomas Kenyon is *Filazer, Exigenter and Clerk of the Outlawries,* and Andrew Edge, Esq., *Filazer for Essex and Monmouthshire.*

**FINCH-BLDS.,** *Southwark,* is at the east end of Ewer-street, three or four houses on the left from Duke-street.

**FINCH-LANE,** *Cornhill,* is about ten houses on the left hand eastward of the Royal Exchange. Its name is derived from its original proprietor, Fink, or Finch, as does the neighbouring church, St. Bennet Fink.

**FINCH-YARD,** *Poplar High-street,* is the second turning on the left hand in the high road, below North-street, and opposite the Town Hall.

**FINMORE-Ct.,** *Rosemary-lane,* is the second turning on the right hand in Blue Anchor-yard, going towards Upper East Smithfield.

**FINNIEMORE-Ct.,** or **RENTS,** *Southwark,* is about the sixth of a mile on the right hand in Artillery-street, going from Bermondsey-street along Crucifix-lane.

**FINNIEMORE-Pl.,** or **GARDENS,** *Bermondsey,* is nearly a furlong on the left hand in Russell-street, going from Bermondsey.

**FINSBURY-CIRCUS,** is an extensive newly built circus, on what were formerly called the quarters of Moorfields. In the centre of the northern semicircle is the house of the London Institution, and near the west side the large new Roman Catholic chapel.

**FINSBURY-Ct.,** *Finsbury-square,* is the first turning on the left hand in Providence-row, going from Wilson-street.

**FINSBURY DISPENSARY, THE,** is held at No. 29, *St. John-street, Clerkenwell.* This charitable institution was founded in 1780, for administering advice and medicine to the poor gratis, either at the Dispensary or their own dwellings. The district to which it extends its bounties is, the parishes of Clerkenwell, St. Sepulchre Within and Without, St. Bartholomew the Great and Less, the Liberties of the Rolls, and Glasshouse-yard, the parish of St. Luke, the town of Islington, that part of St. Pancras which lies southward of the New-road, St. Andrew, Holborn, St. George the Martyr and St. George, Bloomsbury. The Earl of Darnley is *President*; the Marquess of Northampton and eleven others, *Vice Presidents*; David Barclay, Esq., *Treasurer*; Charles M. Hind, M.D., and Richard Savage, M.D., *Physicians*; George Macilwain, Esq., *Surgeon*; Mr. W. G. Bartlet, *Apothecary,* and Thomas Lawrence, Esq., *Secretary.*

**FINSBURY DISPENSARY, THE, NEW,** *West Smithfield,* is an institution similar to the preceding, for a district entirely southward of the preceding.

**FINSBURY MARKET,** is at the west end of *Skinner-street,* going from Bishopsgate Without.

**FINSBURY MIDWIFERY INSTITUTION,** *St. John-street, Clerkenwell,* was established in 1823 for the relief of poor married women of that district. T. Eglington, Esq. is *Secretary.*

**FINSBURY-PASSAGE,** *Finsbury,* is about four houses on the left hand in Wilson-street, going from the north-east corner of Finsbury-square.

**FINSBURY-PL.**, is at the north-west corner of *Moorfields*, and extends from *Moorfields* to *Finsbury-square*.

**FINSBURY - Sq.**, is a large handsome square, designed by the late George Dance, Esq., R.A., on the north side of the ancient district, called *Moorfields*, about a quarter of a mile westward of *Bishopsgate*.

**FINSBURY-ST.**, *Finsbury-square*, is the first turning on the left hand in *Chiswell-street*, going from the south-west corner of the square towards *Barbican*.

**FINSBURY-TERR.**, *City-road*, is about a quarter of a mile on the right hand going from the north-west corner of *Finsbury-square* towards *Islington*.

**FIRE-BALL-CT.**, *Houndsditch*, is about the middle of the north side, and extends into *Gravel-lane*.

**FIRST FRUITS' OFFICE, THE**, is at No. 2, *Inner Temple-lane*. It is under the management of Lord *Walsingham*, *Comptroller*; *Richard Harrison*, Esq., *Remembrancer*; two *Sworn Clerks*; *George Arbuthnot*, Esq., *Receiver*; *George Gunthorpe*, Esq., *Deputy Receiver*; and *Richard Harrison*, Esq., *Keeper of the Records*.

**FISH-ST., OLD**, *Upper Thames-street*, is the first turning north parallel to part of it, extending from *Bread-street-hill* to *Lambeth-hill*.

**FISH-ST.-HILL, OLD**, *Upper Thames-street*, is about a quarter of a mile on the left hand from *Blackfriars'-bridge*.

**FISH ST.-HILL**, *Gracechurch-street*, is the south continuation of that street to the Old *London-bridge*.

**FISHER'S ALMS HOUSES**, *Dog-row*, *Mile End*, are about two or three houses on the left hand from the *Turnpike* towards *Bethnal-green*. They were erected and endowed by *Captain Fisher* in 1711, for the widows of six masters of ships, under the trusteeship of the Corporation of the *Trinity House*. They have since been enlarged by *Sir Charles Wager* and *Sir William Ogbourne*, in 1728.

**FISHER'S-ALLEY**, *Dorset-street*, *Salisbury-square*, *Fleet street*, is the second turning on the right hand from *Fleet-street*.

**FISHER'S - ALLEY**, *Spitalfields*, is the third turning on the right hand in *Middlesex-street*, formerly *Petticoat-lane*, a few doors northward of *Wentworth-street*.

**FISHER'S-CT.**, *Red Lion-square*, is about seven houses on the left hand in *Eagle-street*, going from *Red Lion-street*, *Holborn*.

**FISHER-ST.**, *Red Lion-square*, is about ten houses on the right hand in *Kingsgate-street*, going from *High Holborn*.

**FISHERMEN, THE COMPANY OF**, was incorporated by letters patent of *James II.*, in 1687, by the name of "The Free Fishermen of London;" but they have neither livery, hall, or arms.

**FISHMONGERS'-ALLEY**, *Southwark*, is about nine houses on the right hand in the *High-street*, southward of *St. Margaret's-hill*.

**FISHMONGERS' ALM HOUSES**, *Newington, Surrey*, are about a mile on the right hand side of the road going from *London-bridge* to *Kennington-common*, and opposite the *Elephant and Castle*. The *Fishmongers' Company* have in all ninety-four alms houses. Those at *Newington* are forty-two in number, and are called *St. Peter's Hospital*. It was founded by letters patent of *James I.*, A. D. 1618, for the reception of poor members of this company. This foundation was established jointly by the company for twenty-two inmates, the apartments of whom are called the *Old Buildings*, and by *James Hulbert*, Esq., for twenty inmates, called the *New Buildings*, which were erected in 1719. For further interesting particulars of this excellent endowment the reader is referred to the Reports of the *Parliamentary Commissioners* on the *Endowed Charities* of the *City of London*, and to *Hawkesmoor's Pietas Londinensis*.

**FISHMONGERS' HALL** has been recently taken down for the approaches to *London new bridge*, and is about to be rebuilt near the old site in *Upper Thames-street*.

The company of *Fishmongers* is the fourth of the twelve chief companies of the city, and were originally two bodies, namely, the *Stock-fishmongers* and the *Salt-fishmongers*, and had between them six halls, two in *Thames-street*, two in *New Fish-street*, and two in *Old Fish-street*. This company, as well as others which were concerned in the supply of provisions, was originally under the immediate direction of the *Lord Mayor* and *Court of Aldermen*, to whom this power was granted by act of parliament in the seventh of *Richard II.*, A. D. 1384.

The Salt-fishmongers were incorporated in 1433, and the Stock-fishmongers in 1509. The two companies were united and obtained a charter of incorporation from Henry VIII. in 1536, under the name of "The Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Fishmongers of the City of London."

**FITCHETT'S-CT.**, *Foster-lane*, is three houses on the left hand in Noble-street, going from Falcon-square.

**FITZROY - MARKET**, *Fitzroy-square*, occupies part of the east side of Hertford-street, between Grafton-street and Warren-street.

**FITZROY-MEWS**, *Hertford-street, Fitzroy-square*, are three houses on the left hand going from London-street.

**FITZROY-PL.**, *Fitzroy-square*, is on the north side of the New-road, about a furlong on the right hand side of the New-road, going from Hampstead-road.

**FITZROY-PL., UPPER**, is the north continuation of the above from Henry-street.

**FITZROY - ROW**, *Fitzroy-place, New-road*, is the first turning on the left hand from the New-road.

**FITZROY-Sq.**, is a small handsome square, of which two sides, those faced with stone, were designed by the Adamsons of the Adelphi. It is on the west side of the upper part of Tottenham-court-road, up Grafton-street.

**FITZROY-ST.**, *Fitzroy-square*, is the second turning on the right hand in London-street, from Tottenham-court-road.

**FITZROY-ST., UPPER**, *Fitzroy-square*, is opposite the last, and extends from the north-east corner of the square to the New-road.

**FIVE - BELL - CT.**, *Spitalfields*, is in Wheeler-street, nearly facing Webb-square, going from Shoreditch.

**FIVE-BELL-PL.**, *Limehouse*, is opposite the east side of the church, in Three-Colt-street.

**FIVE-CONSTABLE-ROW**, *Mile End*, is part of the north side commencing by Dog-row, about a mile from Aldgate.

**FIVE - FOOT - LANE**, *Upper Thames-street*, is about a quarter of a mile on the left hand going from Blackfriars'-bridge.

**FIVE-INKHORN-CT.**, *Whitechapel*, is about a quarter of a mile on the left hand below Aldgate church.

**FLASK-ROW**, or **LANE**, *Chelsea*, extends from the north end of Ebury-street to Avery-row.

**FLEET-GARDENS**, *Westminster*, are on the west side of Marsham-street, near the Horseferry-road.

**FLEET-LANE**, *Farringdon-street*, is the first turning on the right hand going from Ludgate-hill on the north side of the Fleet Prison.

**FLEET PRISON**, *Farringdon-street*, is about four houses on the right hand side of Farringdon-street, going from Ludgate-hill. It extends back to the Belle Sauvage-yard. This prison is about to be taken down, and a new one built near the New Bethlem Hospital in St. George's-fields.

This prison appertains to the Court of Common Pleas, and hither persons are committed for contempt of orders, &c. in the High Court of Chancery. The old prison was destroyed by the No-Popery rioters in 1780, and the present building erected in its stead.

The rules or liberties of this prison are from the north side of Fleet-lane, across the Old Bailey, the western side of that street, along Ludgate-hill, down Bridge-street, including Chatham-place, down William-street, Whitefriars, up Dorset-street, Salisbury-square and Court, across Fleet-street to Shoe-lane, and along Fleet-street to the east corner of Farringdon-street, and up to Fleet-lane again.

It is under the governance of William R. H. Brown, Esq., whose official title is *Warden of the King's Prison of the Fleet*.

**FLEET-ROW**, *Leather-lane*, is the fourth turning on the right hand in Eyre-street, going from Leather-lane.

**FLEET-ST.**, *City*, commences at the east side of Temple-bar; it extends to Bridge-street, Blackfriars, and Farringdon-street, and is continued by Ludgate-hill and Ludgate-street towards St. Paul's cathedral.

**FLEET-ST.**, *Spitalfields*, or *Bethnal-green*, is the first street parallel to part of St. John-street, Brick-lane.

**FLEET-ST.-HILL**, *Spitalfields*, or *Bethnal-green*, is the fourth turning on the right hand in St. John-street, going from Brick-lane.

**FLETCHER'S-HALL**, *St. Mary Axe*, is now let by the Company of Fletchers, as a warehouse, and the company hold their meetings at the George and Vulture, Cornhill. This company derives its name from the French word *flèche*, an arrow, and are the thirty-ninth of the City Companies.

**FLETCHER-RROW**, *Clerkenwell*, is the second turning on the right hand in Vineyard-gardens, going from Bowling-green-lane towards Spa-fields.

**FLINT-ST.**, *London-road*, *St. George's-fields*, is the first turning on the left hand in Gaywood-street from the London-road.

**FLOWER-AND-DEAN-ST.**, *Spitalfields*, is the third turning on the left hand in Brick-lane, going from Whitechapel High-street.

**FLOWER-DE-LUCE-CT.**—1. is in *Gray's-inn-lane*, about one-third of a mile on the right hand from Middle-row, Holborn.—2. is in *Fleet-street*, behind the houses on the east side of Fetter-lane and Peel's Coffee-house.—3. is in *Shoemaker's-row*, *Blackfriars*, the third turning on the left hand from Creed-lane, Ludgate-street.—4. is in *Turnmill-street*, *Clerkenwell*, the second turning on the left hand from Cowcross, West Smithfield, going towards Clerkenwell-green.—5. is in *Shoreditch*, about eighteen houses on the right hand north from White Lion-street.

**FLOWER-DE-LUCE-ST.**, *Spitalfields*, is the east continuation of Flower-de-luce-court, going from Shoreditch.

**FLUDYER-ST.**, *Westminster*, is the third turning on the right hand from Charing-cross towards the abbey; it leads to St. James's Park.

**FLYING-HORSE-CT.**—1. is in *Maiden-lane*, *Wood-street*, *Cheapside*, about four houses on the right hand from Wood-street.—2. is in *Milton-street*, formerly *Grub-street*, *Cripplegate*, the third turning on the right hand from Fore-street.

**FLYING-HORSE-YARD.**—1. is in *Rose and Crown-court*, *Moorfields*, the second turning on the right hand from the north-east corner of Moorfields.—2. is in *Crown-street*, *Finsbury*, the first turning on the left from Wilson-street.—3. is in *Half Moon-street*, *Bishopsgate Without*, the first turning on the left from Bishopsgate-street.—4. is in *Canonile-street*, *Bishopsgate*, the first turning on the left from

*Bishopsgate Without*.—5. is in *Brick-lane*, *Spitalfields*, about ten or twelve houses on the left from Church-street, *Spitalfields*.

**FOLEY-PL.**, *St. Mary-le-bone*, is the western part of Foley-street, by Portland chapel.

**FOLEY-ST.**, is the continuation of the preceding, eastward, into Cleveland-street, Fitzroy-square.

**FORE-ST.**, *Cripplegate*, is the last turning right and left, at the top of Wood-street, going from Cheapside.

**FORE-ST.**, *Limehouse*, is the east continuation of Narrow-street, parallel to the Thames.

**FORE-ST.**, *Lambeth*, commences at the south side of the church, and extends along the side of the Thames to New-street.

**FOREIGN APPOSER'S OFFICE**, *Somerset-place*, is an office belonging to the Court of Exchequer, where the officer so called apposes or questions all sheriffs upon the schedules of the green wax. The present *Foreign Apposer*, is John Tekell, Esq.

**FOREIGN STOCK EXCHANGE**, *Capel-court*, *Bartholomew-lane*, is a new building erected in the front of the Old Stock Exchange.

**FORT-PL.**, *West-square*, *Southwark*, is the corner formed by Bird-street and South-street, facing the square.

**FORT-PL.**, *Bermondsey*, is a part of the south side of the Grange-road, about a quarter of a mile on the right hand from Bermondsey New-road.

**FORT-ST.**, *Spitalfields*, is the north end of Duke-street, going from Union-street towards Spital-square.

**FOSTER'S-BLDS.**, *Whitecross-street*, is about six houses on the left hand southward of Banner-street, Bunhill-row.

**FOSTER'S-BLDS.**, *Shoreditch*, is about half a mile on the left hand northward of Bishopsgate church.

**FOSTER-LANE**, *Cheapside*, is the first turning on the left hand, going from Newgate-street towards the Royal Exchange: it extends to St. Ann's-lane, at the back of the New Post Office.

**FOSTER-ST.**, *Bishopsgate*, is the first street parallel westward to a part of Peter-street, Sun-street, and extends from Merritt's-buildings to Half Moon-street.

**FOULK'S-BLDS**, *Bethnal-green-road*, is behind the George, on the north side of Wilmot-square.

**FOUNDERS'-CT.**, *Lothbury*, is about ten houses on the left hand eastward of Coleman-street, facing the north front of the Bank of England. It derives its name from the hall of the Company of Founders, which occupies a portion of its north end.

**FOUNDERS'-HALL** is situated as above described, and is a plain convenient building, now used as a Dissenting Meeting House.

The Company of Founders was incorporated by letters patent, of the 12th of James I., 1614, by the name of "The Master, Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Founders of the City of London," and have power to search all brass weights, and brass and copper wares within the City of London, and three miles thereof; and all makers of brass weights within that circuit are obliged to have their several weights sized by the Company's standard, and marked with their common mark: and such of these weights as are of avoirdupois weight are to be sealed at Guildhall, and those which are troy weight at Goldsmith's Hall.

**FOUNDRY-ROW**, *Hoxton*, is the second turning on the left hand in Bowling-green-row, nearly opposite the Haberdashers' Company's Alms Houses.

**FOUNDLING HOSPITAL**, *The*, is situated in Guildford-street, Gray's-inn-road, opposite the north end of Lamb's Conduit-street, and bounded on the east and west sides, by Brunswick and Mechlenburgh-squares. It was founded in 1739, on the recommendation, and by the strenuous exertions of Thomas Coram, the commander and owner of a ship in the American trade, whose name is preserved by an adjacent street, and whose memory is honoured by the philanthropic establishment which emanated from his benevolent and feeling mind. He presented a petition to George II., together with a memorial and recommendation of his plan, signed by the Duchesses of Richmond, Somerset, Leeds, Bedford, Portland and Manchester, and by Ladies H. and A. Bolton, Hertford, Harold, Huntingdon, Nottingham, Cardigan, Burlington, Litchfield, Albe-

marle, Byron, Trevor, Torrington, Omlow and King; and another signed by all the leading noblemen and gentlemen in London; upon which his Majesty granted a royal charter, dated October 17, 1739. The Duke of Bedford was appointed the first President, with a committee of fifteen noblemen and gentlemen, who purchased a piece of ground in Lamb's Conduit-fields, of the Earl of Salisbury, who not only sold it at a small rate, but also contributed munificently to its funds. This estate having been much sought after for building, has proved an abundant and durable mine of wealth to the institution.

The first establishment during the erection of the hospital was in Hatton-garden, and in 1745, one wing being finished, the children were removed to it. A subscription was then opened for a chapel, which was begun in 1749, and that building, with the court-room and second wing was progressively finished till it obtained its present space and erections.

In the court-room, are several pictures presented by Gainsborough, Hayman, Highmore, Hogarth, Wills and other eminent artists, some bassi relievi by Rysbrack and other ornaments, by Wilton and other artists of the day. There are also in other apartments a portrait of Captain Coram, by Hogarth, and portraits of other benevolent benefactors by other artists, and Hogarth's celebrated picture of the March to Finchly. The organ in the chapel was given by Handel, and the altar-piece of Christ Blessing Little Children, by West.

In the chapel, divine service is performed at eleven o'clock every Sunday morning, and at seven every Sunday evening, and public baptism of the infants on the first Sunday of every month. From the rent of the pews, and the collection at the doors, a very handsome revenue, said to be £3,000 a year, is derived.

This hospital, under the management of the King, *Patron*; the Duke of Cambridge, *President*; Viscount Sidmouth, and five other *Vice-Presidents*; Samuel Compton Cox, Esq., *Treasurer*; Morris Lievesley, Esq., *Secretary*; the Rev. J. Forshall, M.A., *Chaplain*; the Rev. C. Lawson, M.A., *Morning Preacher*; the Rev. John R. Pitman, M.A., and the Rev. Alfred Williams, M.A., *Alternate Evening Preachers*; J. C. Nightingale, Esq., *Organist*; Clement Hue, M.D., and Edward L. Rousell, M.D., *Physicians*; John G. Perry, Esq., *Surgeon*; Mr. Wentworth Malin, *Apothecary*;

Richard Van Heythuysen, Esq., *Solicitor*; Richard Kay, Esq., *Architect*; Mr. Richard Dobbs, *Steward*; Mrs. E. Lievesley, *Matron*; Mr. J. Brownlow, *Treasurer's Clerk*; R. Hawkins, *School-master*, a messenger, and a porter.

**FOUNDLING-TERR.**, *Gray's-inn-road*, is near Upper North-place.

**FOUNTAIN-CT.**—1. is in the *Strand*, about four houses westward of the Savoy.—2. is in *Middle Temple-lane*, the second turning on the right hand from Fleet-street.—3. is in *Cheapside*, the third turning on the right hand from St. Paul's Church-yard.—4. is in *Aldermanbury*, two doors on the right hand from Cateaton-street.—5. is in *Liverpool-street*, *Finsbury*, the first turning on the left hand from Bishopsgate Without.—6. is in *Virginia-street*, *Bothnal-green*, about the middle of the north side at the back of the Fountain Public-house.—7. is in the *Minories*, the third turning on the left hand from Aldgate.—8. is at *Dockhead*, near the middle of the north side of the new street, about fourteen houses on the left hand from the bottom of Fair-street, Horselydown.

**FOUNTAIN-PL.**, *City-road*, is about a quarter of a mile on the left hand from Finsbury-square.

**FOUNTAIN-PL., UPPER**, *City-road*, the continuation of the last, and extends to New-street.

**FOUNTAIN-STAIRS**, *Rotherhithe*, or *Bermondsey-wall*, are the first stairs westward of Cherry-gardens, nearly a quarter of a mile below London-bridge.

**FOWKES-BDGS.**, *Great Tower-street*, is nearly opposite Mark-lane, two houses from Water-lane.

**FOWLER'S-RENTS**, *Poplar*, is about half a mile on the left hand from the Commercial-road, and the second row below the East India Alms Houses.

**FOX-ALLEY**, *Princes-street*, *Lambeth*, is about the middle of the west side.

**FOX-BDGS.**, *Southwark*, are the second turning on the left hand in the Kent-road, going from St. George's Church.

**FOX-CT.**—1. is in *St. James's-street*, the fourth turning on the left from Piccadilly,—2. is in *Gray's-inn-lane*, the first turning on the right from Middle-row, Holborn.—3. is in *Ray-street*, *Clerkenwell*, about ten houses on the left hand going from the

north-west corner of Clerkenwell-green.—4. is in *Long-lane*, *West Smithfield*, the first turning on the left hand from the east side of Smithfield-market.—5. is in *Middlesex-street*, formerly *Petticoat-lane*, about nine houses southward of Wentworth-street.—6. is in *Gun-alley*, *Wapping*, the first turning on the right hand from Greenbank, at the back of Wapping church.

**FOX'S-LANE**, *Shadwell High-street*, is on the east side of Shadwell church and extends to the New-road.

**FOX-AND-GOOSE-YARD**, *Coleman-street*, *Shadwell*, is about three houses on the right hand from Wapping-wall.

**FOX-AND-HOUNDS-YARD**, *Bishopsgate-street*, *Without*, is three houses southward of Union-street.

**FOX-AND-KNOT-CT.**, *Cow-lane*, *West Smithfield*, is opposite the end of Hosier-lane, about ten houses on the left hand from Snow-hill.

**FOX-AND-KNOT-YARD**, *Cow-lane-street*, *West Smithfield*, is at the bottom of the last described, going towards Chick-lane.

**FOX-ORDINARY-CT.**, *Nicolas-lane*, *Cannon-street*, is about twelve houses on the right hand going from Lombard-street.

**FRAMEWORK-KNITTERS' ALMS HOUSES**, *Kingsland-road*. — [See *BOURNE'S ALMS HOUSES*.

The Company of Framework-Knitters, who are the perpetual trustees of these alms houses, was incorporated by letters patent of Charles II., in 1663, by the extraordinary title of "*The Master, Wardens, Assistants and Society of the Art and Mystery of Framework-Knitters in the Cities of London and Westminster, the Kingdom of England, and the Dominion of Wales*." Having no hall they hold their meetings for business at Guildhall, and their festive banquets at the King's-Head-tavern in the Poultry.

**FRANCES or FRANCIS-CT.**, *Covent Garden*, is about the middle of the north side of Maiden-lane, opposite Bullen-court.

**FRANCES-CT.**, *Lambeth*, is about the middle of the east side of Lambeth-walk.

**FRANCIS-PL.**, *Bedford-square* or *Tottenham-court-road*, is about nine houses on the right hand side of Francis-street, going from Tottenham-court-road.

**FRANCIS-ST.**, *Bedford-square*, is the sixth turning on the right hand in Tottenham-court-road, going from Oxford-street.

**FRANCIS-ST.**, *Golden-square*, is the north continuation of *Air-street*, entering by Piccadilly.

**FRANCIS-ST.**, *Clerkenwell*, is about four houses on the left hand in Berkeley-street, going from St. John's-lane.

**FRANCIS-ST.**, *Newington, Surrey*, is about the fifth of a mile on the left hand, in the High-street, going from the Elephant and Castle.

**FRANKLIN'S-ROW**, *Chelsea*, is on the east side of the Hospital, and extends from Royal Hospital-row to Turk's-row.

**FRAZER'S-CT.**, *Blackfriars-road*, is the first turning on the right hand in Greenwalk going from the high road.

**FREDERICK-PL.**, *Goswell-street-road*, is part of the eastern side, opposite Owen's-place, near the City-road.

**FREDERICK-PL.**, *Old Jewry*, is the first turning on the left hand from Cheapside, and is built on the site of an ancient mansion built by Sir John Frederick, who served Lord Mayor in 1662, and was subsequently used as the Excise office, till the erection of the present edifice in Broadstreet.

**FREDERICK-PL.**, *Newington, High-street*, is the second turning on the left hand, southward of the Church.

**FREDERICK-ST.**—1. is in *Calthorpe-place*, *Gray's-inn-road*.—2. is in *Chapter-street*, *Vincent-square*, *Vauxhall-bridge-road*.—3. is in *Sol's-row*, *Hampstead-road*.—4. is opposite No. 5, *Sovereign-street*, *Edgeware-road*.—5. (LOWER) is at No. 1, *Connaught-square*, *Edgeware-road*.—6. (UPPER) is opposite the preceding.

**FREE-CT.**, *Lambeth*, is the fifth turning on the right hand in Princes'-street, going from Broad-street towards Vauxhall.

**FREE-PASSAGE-ALLEY**, *Ratcliffe*, the first turning on the right hand on Cockhill, going from High-street, Shadwell.

**FREEDOM OF CITY OF LONDON**, **THE BOUNDARIES OF**, is a space of ground without the ancient wall and gates, and within the liberty of the City. It is bounded by an irregular line, which separates it from the County of Middlesex.

This line which we will begin on the western side of the Thames by Temple-stairs, goes northward up to Temple Gardens, at the back of Child's-place, Temple-bar, the only remaining city gate, and the only one that was fixed at the extremity of the city liberties. It then extends by various turnings through part of Shire-lane, Bell-yard, Chancery-lane, by the Roll's Liberty into Holborn, at the place called Holborn-bars, almost opposite to Gray's-inn, where two granite obelisks, on which the city arms are sculptured, mark its limits on that side.

From these obelisks it passes with many windings by Brook-street, Furnival's-inn, Leather-lane, Hatton-garden, Ely-place, Field-lane, West-street, at the back of St. Sepulchre's Workhouse, to the Common Sewer, whence it returns westward to Cow-cross, and then to Smithfield-bars in St. John-street.

From Smithfield-bars, it runs with several turnings between Long-lane and Charterhouse-lane to Goswell-street, and up that street northward to the bars.

From Goswell-street-bars, where the manor of Finsbury begins, it winds through Fan-street, across Golden-lane into Whitecross-street, thence up Milton-street, formerly Grub-street, and through Rope-makers'-street, across Finsbury-place and along Eldon-street at the back of the London Institution and Finsbury Circus, whence it returns northward between Long-alley and Bishopsgate-street, a little above Primrose-street, and crosses Bishopsgate-street at Norton Falgate, towards the district called Spitalfields.

From Norton Falgate it returns southwardly by Spitalfields and then in a southeasterly direction across Union-street, Artillery-lane, along the eastern side of Middlesex-street, formerly Petticoat-lane, by Wentworth-street into Whitechapel-bars, at the obelisk by the eastern corner of Middlesex-street.

From Whitechapel-bars or obelisks, it crosses to the back of Great Ayliffe-street, takes a southwardly direction, leaving out the Little Minories and Goodman's-fields and returns westward to the Minories, and thence across Rosemary-lane at the back of the Trinity-house, leaving out the liberty of the Tower and going southwardly to the Tower-stairs.

**FREEMAN'S-CT.**, *Cheapside*, is nearly opposite Bow church and leads into Honey-lane Market.



**FREEMAN'S-Ct.,** *Cornhill*, is about six houses on the left hand from the Royal Exchange, going towards Leadenhall-street.

**FREEMAN'S-LANE,** *Horselydown*, is the second turning on the left hand from the east end of Tooley-street.

**FREEMASON'S CHARITY FOR FEMALE CHILDREN,** *St. George's-fields*, is a few houses on the right hand side of the Westminster-bridge-road, going from the Obelisk near the Surrey theatre, towards Westminster-bridge. It was founded in 1788, on the suggestions of the Chevalier Ruspeni, under the patronage of the Duchess of Cumberland, whose royal husband was then grand master of the order.

The governors subsequently erected the present school-house on a piece of ground belonging to the Corporation of London, and accommodate a hundred poor children of necessitous freemasons. The charity is supported by benefactions, legacies and annual contributions.

The present officers are, the King, *Patron*; H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, Grand Master of the Order, *President*; the Dukes of Devonshire, Hamilton and Leinster, the Earls Pomfret, Kingston and Ferrers, Viscount Sidmouth, Lords Dundas and Durham, John Soane, J. L. H. Petit, M.P. and William Williams, Esqs., *Vice-Presidents*; John Ramsbottom, Esq., *Treasurer*; William F. Hope, Esq., *Secretary*; Rev. Samuel Colman, *Chaplain*; Mrs. Frances Crook, *Matron*; Mrs. Harriet Jack, *Assistant Matron*.

**FREEMASON'S HALL AND TAVERN,** is at No. 62, *Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields*. The hall and apartments belonging to it, are at the back of the tavern, and was built by subscription from the designs of Thomas Sandby, Esq., R.A., Professor of Architecture in the Royal Academy. It is the first hall built in this country with the appropriate symbols of masonry, and with the suitable apartments for the holding of lodges, the initiating, passing, raising and exalting, of brethren. The grand and other lodges and chapters are held, and the hall is occasionally used for public dinners, meetings, concerts, &c.

**FREE-SCHOOL-ST.,** *Horselydown*, is the eastern continuation of Tooley-street, between Back-street, and Fair-street,

**FRENCH - ALLEY.** — 1. is in *Goswell-street*, about fifteen houses south from Old-

street.—2. is in *Pesthouse-row, St. Luke's*, the third turning on the left hand from the west side of St. Luke's hospital.

**FRENCH AMBASSADORS' OFFICE FOR PASSPORTS,** is in *Weymouth-street*, at the back of No. 50, Portland-place.

**FRENCH CHAPELS.**—1. is in *Threadneedle-street*, opposite Finch-lane, and is more generally called the Walloon or French Protestant Episcopal Church, according to the tenets and principles of the Church of England, whose liturgy in French, is used by the congregation, and with whom they are in union.—2. is in *St. John-street, Spitalfields*, about fourteen houses on the left hand from Brick-lane.—3. is in *Clement's-lane, Lombard-street*.—4. is in *Little Dean-street, Soho*.—5. is in *St. Martin's-lane, Cannon-street*.—6. is at the *Dutch Church, Austin Friars*, alternately with the Dutch. The preceding are protestants. The French Catholic Chapel is in *Little George-street, Portman-square*. It was, before the revolution of July, 1830, supported by the French government, but since the accession of Philip I., it is supported entirely by voluntary subscriptions.

**FRENCH - Ct.**—1. is in *Threadneedle-street*, about seven or eight houses on the left hand side from the Royal Exchange.—2. is in *Wapping*, about the middle of the north side of Great Hermitage-street.

**FRENCH PROTESTANTS' ALMS HOUSES or HOSPITAL,** *Bath-street, City-road*, was founded, endowed and built by the French protestant refugees, in 1718, upon a plot of ground purchased of the Ironmongers' Company. It was incorporated by letters patent of the 4th George I., in 1718, under the title of "The Governor and Directors of the Hospital for poor French Protestants and their descendants, residing in Great Britain." The chapel is commodious and the charity is in a flourishing condition. An annual sermon is preached and a collection made for the benefit of its funds, upon the Wednesday before Easter of every year, of which public notice is always given.

The present officers are, the Earl of Radnor, *Governor*; David Duval, Esq., *Sub-Governor*; John L. André, Esq., *Treasurer*; G. Guilloneau, Esq., *Secretary*; the Rev. John Maffre, *Chaplain*;

John Meyer, M.D., *Physician*; Samuel Byles, Esq., *Surgeon*; John Hebert, *Steward*.

**FRENCH PROTESTANTS' ALMS HOUSE**, is in *Spitalfields*, and was established in 1733, for the supplying poor French protestants with soup, meat and bread.

**FRENCH PROTESTANTS' ALMS HOUSE**, in *Black-Eagle-street, Spital-fields*, is another establishment of the same name, but, which gives residence and an allowance to forty-five poor men and women. It belongs to, and is supported by, the French protestant congregations meeting at the Episcopal church in Threadneedle-street and in *Black-Eagle-street*.

**FRENCH-RROW**.—1. is in *Bethnal-green*, the second turning northward and parallel to part of *Green-street*.—2. is near *Ratcliffe-row, City-road*.

**FRENCH - YARD**, *Clerkenwell*, is the second turning on the right hand, in *Bowling-green-lane*, going from opposite the *Workhouse*.

**FRENCH - HORN - YARD**, *Crutched Friars*, is a few houses on the right hand side, going from *Mark-lane*.

**FRESH WHARF**, *Lower Thames-street*, two houses on the right hand from *St. Magnus' church*.—[See *GALLEY QUAY* AND *LEGAL QUAYS*.

**FRIARS-ALLEY**, *Upper Thames-street*, is about a quarter of a mile on the left hand from *London-bridge* and nearly opposite *Little College-street*.

**FRIARY, THE**, *St. James's Palace*, is at the east end, being a few yards on the right hand from *Pall Mall* towards the *Park*.

**FRIDAY-ST.**, *Cheapside*, is the second turning on the right hand, going from *St. Paul's-church-yard*.

**FRIDAY-ST., LITTLE**, is the second turning on the left hand from *Cheapside*.

**FRIEND'S-PL.**, *Blackfriars'-road*, is a few houses on the west side of *King's-bench-walk*, *Bennett's-road*.

**FRIENDLY-PL.**—1. is in *Castle-street, Finsbury-square*, two houses on the right hand, going from *Paul-street* towards the *City-road*.—2. is in *Vine-street, Narrow-*

*wall, Lambeth*, about one-tenth of a mile on the right hand, going towards *Neptune-place*.—3. is in the *Kent-road*, and forms a part of the south side about a furlong on the right hand below the *Bricklayers' Arms*.—4. is near the east end of *Chapel-street, St. George's in the East*, between *Mary-street* and *Duke street*.—5. is in *Old Gravel-lane, St. George's in the East*, the second turning on the right hand from *Ratcliffe-highway*.

**FRITH-ST., Soho**, is at the south-west corner of *Soho-square* and intersects *Old Compton-street*.

**FROG ISLAND**, *Limehouse*, is at the north end of *Nightingale-Lane*, near the *New-cut*.

**FROGWELL-CT.**, *Charter-house-lane*, is the first turning on the right hand, a few doors from *St. John-street, West Smith-field*.

**FROST'S-ALLEY**, *Old Montague-street, Whitechapel*, is a few doors on the left hand, east from *Osborn-street*.

**FRYER'S-ALLEY**, *Upper Thames-street*.—[See *FRIAR'S-ALLEY*.

**FRYER'S - ALLEY**, *Middle Turning, Shadwell*, is the first turning on the right hand from *Shakspeare's-walk*.

**FRYER'S-CT.**, *Fryer's-hill, Great Hermitage-street, Wapping*, is a few doors on the right hand from *Great Hermitage-street*.

**FRYER'S-CT.**, *Great Tower-hill or Trinity-square*, is on the east side, two or three houses southward of *Cooper's-row*.

**FRYER'S-HILL**, *Wapping*, is about the middle of the north side of *Great Hermitage-street*, leading into *Red-maid-lane*.

**FRYER'S-ST.**, *Shoemakers'-row, Blackfriars'*, is the first turning on the left hand from *Creed-lane, Ludgate-street*.

**FRYING-PAN-ALLEY**.—1. is in *Turn-mill-street, Clerkenwell*, the second turning on the left hand, from *Clerkenwell-green*.—2. is in *Petticoat-lane*, the first turning on the left hand from *Widgate-street, Bishopsgate*.—3. is in *Prince's-street, Lambeth*, the second turning on the right hand from *Broad-street* towards *Vauxhall*.—4. is in the *Maze, Borough*, the third turning on the left hand, about ten houses from *Tooley-street*.—5. is in *High-street, Borough*, the third turning on the right hand from *London-bridge*.

**FRY'S-ALLEY**, *Shadwell*, is at No. 67, *Shakespeare's-walk*.

**FUGEON'S-ROW**, *Westminster*, is in *Palmer's Village*, on the north side of the *Bridewell*, *Brewer's-green*.

**FULBROOK'S - BLDGS.**, *North - street*, *Pentonville*, is about ten houses on the right hand from the turnpike.

**FULLER'S ALMS HOUSES.**—1. are in the *Mile-end-road*, by *Eagle-place*, and were founded and endowed, in 1592, by Judge Fuller, for twelve ancient poor men of the parish of Stepney, for whose relief he endowed it with lands in Lincolnshire.—2. are in *Old-street-road*, six houses on the left hand side, going from the corner of *Shoreditch*, opposite the church. They were also founded and endowed by the same benevolent judge for twelve poor women.—3. are about a furlong from *Old-street-road*, on the left hand side of *Hoxton-town*.—4. are near the middle of the south side of *Gloucester-street*, *Hoxton*.

**FULLER'S-CT.**, *Upper East Smithfield*, is about twenty-one houses on the left hand from the Mint.

**FULLER'S-RENTS**, *Westminster*, are five houses on the left hand, in *Prince's-street*, going from *Tothill-street* towards *St. James's Park*.

**FULLER'S-ST.**—1. is in *Bethnal-green*, about half a mile on the right hand in *Church-street*, going from *Shoreditch*.—2. is in *Hare-street*, the third turning on the left hand from *Brick-lane*.

**FULLWOOD'S-RENTS**, *High Holborn*, are nearly opposite *Chancery-lane*, and lead into *Field-court*.

**FURNIVAL'S-INN**, *Holborn*, is on the north side between *Leather-lane* and *Gray's-inn-lane*. It is one of the inns of *Chancery*, and took its name, according to *Stow*, from having anciently belonged to Sir William Furnival. It has been taken down about seven years ago, and rebuilt in a substantial manner by the late Mr. Peto, the builder of the New Custom House.

**FURNIVAL'S-INN-CT.**, *Holborn*, is on the west side of *Furnival's-inn*, two doors from *Brook-street*.

**FURNIVAL'S - INN - GARDENS**, *Holborn*, is on the north side of *Furnival's-inn*.

**FYFFE-ST.**, *Pentonville*, is on the south side of the high road near the *New River-head*.

**FYNES-ST.**, *Vauxhall-bridge-road*, turns off at No. 8, *Regent-street*, *Vincent-square*.

G.

**GAINSFORD-ST.**, *Horselydown*, is about ten houses on the right hand from *Back-street* in *Horselydown-lane*.

**GALLEY QUAY**, *Lower Thames-street*, is the first turning eastward of the Custom House. It is one of the original legal quays that were established in the first year of Elizabeth, A.D., 1558, since which period they have never been enlarged, although the increased business of the port of London so much demands it. They are twenty in number, situated on the north side of the river, and extend from the site of *Old London-bridge*, at *Fresh wharf*, to the western extremity of *Tower ditch*. The whole frontage of these quays is only 1419 feet and are divided as described in the article "LEGAL QUAYS," which see. This quay is No. 3, of those between *Porter's quay* and the *Tower dock*, possesses a frontage of 101 feet next the river and is under the superintendence of Messrs. Robert Smith and Son.

**GARDEN-CT.**—1. is in *Baldwin's-gardens*, *Leather-lane*, *Holborn*, about the middle of the south side.—2. is in *Middle Temple-lane*, *Fleet-street*, the third turning on the right hand, going from *Fleet-street* towards the *Thames*.—3. is in *Great Turnstile*, *Holborn*, on the eastern side, nine houses on the left hand, going from *High Holborn*.—4. is in *Hull-street*, *Ratcliffe-row*, *St. Luke's*, at the north end on the right hand behind *Garden-terrace*.—5. is in *Middlesex-street*, formerly *Petticoat-lane*.—6. is in *Risby's-Rope-walk*, *Lime-house*, about the middle of the north side.—7. is in *George-yard*, *Whitechapel*, the first turning on the right hand from *Whitechapel High-street*.—8. is in *Hare-court*, *Aldersgate-street*.—9. is in *Mason-street*, *Lambeth*.—10. is in *Garden-row*, *London-road*, *St. George's-fields*.

**GARDEN-PL.**—1. is in *Chicksand-street*, *Mile End New Town*, the first turning on the left hand from the *High-street*.—2. is in *Vine-street*, *Narrow-wall*, *Lambeth*, a few houses on the left hand from the south

end of Vine-street.—3. is in *Blackman-street, Southwark*, nearly opposite the King's Bench.—4. is in *Newington, or St. George's Fields*, at the back or west side of the Fishmongers' Alms Houses.

**GARDEN-ROW.**—1. is in *Chelsea*, on the west side of the Hospital wall.—2. is in *Hooper's-court, Brompton*, a few doors on the right hand from Queen's-buildings.—3. is in *Vineyard-gardens, Clerkenwell*, the first turning on the right hand from Bowling-green-lane, Coppice-row.—4. is in *Brick-lane, St. Luke's*, about a quarter of a mile on the right hand from Old-street.—5. is in *Stangate-street, Lambeth*, about the middle of the south side, nearly opposite Mason-street.—6. is in *Duke-street, St. George's Fields*, the second turning on the right hand from Westminster-bridge-road.—7. is in *London-road, St. George's Fields*.—8. is in *Snow's Fields, Southwark*, the third turning on the left hand from Bermondsey-street.

**GARDEN-ST., GREAT, Whitechapel-road**, is the fourth turning on the left hand below Whitechapel church.

**GARDEN-TERR., St. Luke's**, is at the north end of Hull-street, Ratcliffe-row.

**GARDEN-WALK, Curtain-road**, is the first turning on the right hand in Willow-walk, Shoreditch, going from Charlotte-street.

**GARDENER'S-LANE.**—1. is in *York-street, Westminster*, the third turning on the left hand going from Queen-square, and extending into Little Chapel-street.—2. is *King-street, Westminster*, the fifth turning on the right hand going from Charing Cross towards the Abbey.—3. is in *High Timber-street, Upper Thames-street*, about the middle of the south side, entering by Upper Thames-street, about half a mile on the right from London-bridge.

**GARLICK-HILL, Upper Thames-street**, is about the middle of the north side of that street, and is also the continuation of Bow-lane from Cheapside. It derives its name, according to Stow, from being the site of the ancient Garlick market.

**GARMOUTH-ROW, Kent-road**, is on the south end of Rodney-row, near the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, and leads into Lock's Fields, Walworth.

**GARNAULT-PL., Spa Fields**, is opposite No. 3, Middleton-street.

**GARRAWAY-ST., City-road**, is a turning in Bath-street.

**GARRETT'S ALMS HOUSES, Blossom-street, Norton Folgate**, were founded in 1725, by *Nicholas Garrett*, Citizen and Weaver, whose trustees purchased the present site of ground, then called Porter's Fields, and built six alms houses for six decayed members of the Weavers' Company. They are still called Porter's Fields' Alms Houses, although the place where they are situated is no longer known by that name.

**GARTER-CT. or PL., Barbican**, is about four or five houses on the right hand from Redcross-street. It was formerly a stately mansion, called the Garter House, as having been erected by Sir Thomas Wriothesley, Garter King at Arms, uncle to the first Lord Southampton. On the top of this building was a chapel, called by the name of *Santissima Trinitatis in Alto*.

**GAS LIGHT COMPANIES.** The principal public companies for lighting the streets and houses of the metropolis with this beautiful and economical light, are as follows:—*viz.*—1. "THE BRENTFORD," whose London office is at No. 26, *Birchin-lane*.—2. "THE BRIGHTON," whose office is at No. 9, *Finch-lane, Cornhill*.—3. "THE BRITISH," whose office is at No. 11, *George-yard, Lombard-street*, and its works in *Schoolhouse-lane, Ratcliffe*.—4. "THE CHARTERED," whose office is at No. 19, *Bridge-street, Blackfriars*, and its works in the *Horseferry-road, Westminster*; *Brick-lane, St. Lukes*, and No. 76, *Curtain-road*.—5. "THE CITY OF LONDON," which is one of the earliest that thus enlightened the city, owes its origin and success to the exertions of an individual, Mr. Frederick Sparrow, of *Ludgate-hill*, who projected and perfected it almost unaided. The office and works of this company, which is under excellent management, are at the bottom of *Dorset-street, Salisbury-square*, on a large site of ground, next the Thames, formerly occupied by the New River Company.—6. "THE GENERAL," whose office is in *King's-arms-yard, Coleman-street*.—7. "THE IMPERIAL," whose office is at No. 10, *Coleman-street*, and its works in *Great Cambridge-street, Hackney-road*, on the banks of the Regent's canal; in the *Isle of Dogs*; in *Shoreditch*, and at *Battle-bridge*.—8. "THE INDEPENDENT,"

whose office and works are at *Haggerstone-bridge, Kingsland-road*, on the banks of the Regent's canal.—9. "THE INTERNATIONAL," whose office is at No. 1, *Lawrence Pountney-place*.—10. "THE PHENIX," whose office and works are in *Wellington-street, Blackfriars'-road*, and No. 64, *Bankside, Southwark*.—11. "FOR PORTABLE GAS," whose office is at No. 7, *Basinghall-street, and Sutton-street, Goswell-street-road*.—12. "THE PROVINCIAL PORTABLE GAS," whose office is at No. 33, *Cornhill*.—13. "THE RATCLIFFE AND EAST LONDON," whose office is in *Sun-tavern-fields, Ratcliffe*.

The various Gas Light Companies have a right to break up the pavements and soil of the streets, for the purpose of laying down pipes, &c., provided it be done in a workmanlike manner. They are obliged to remove pipes from private houses, when tenants quit, if required. When gas is found to escape from pipes laid down by them, they are obliged immediately to repair the defect, at their own expense, and are liable to a penalty of £5 a day for every day suffered to elapse after receiving notice. They must remove nuisances on receiving notice, under a penalty of £5. a day. Pipes, &c. cannot be laid down in private property, without permission.

**GASCOIGNE-PL.**, *Bethnal-green*, is the first turning on the right hand in Crabtree-row, going from Hackney-road.

**GASTIGNY-PL.**, *City-road*, is at No. 6, Radnor-place, Bath-street, St. Luke's.

**GATE-ST.**, *Lincoln's-inn-fields*, is at the north-west corner, by Great Queen-street, and extends into Little Turnstile.

**GATE-YARD**, *America-square, Minorities*, is behind the south-east corner of America-square, facing Hanover court.

**GATWARD'S-BLDS.**, *Finsbury*, is the first turning on the right hand in Hill-street, going from Windmill-street.

**GAYWOOD-Ct.**, is the second turning on the left hand in Gaywood-street, London-road.

**GAYWOOD-ST.**, *London-road*, is the second turning on the right hand in that road, going from the Obelisk, near the Surrey theatre.

**GAZETTE, THE LONDON, OFFICE**, is in *Cannon-row, Westminster*, on the left hand side going from Bridge-street, and nearly opposite the large stone building of the Board of Control.

**GEE-ST.**, *Goswell-street*, is the first turning on the right, north, going from Old-street.

**GENERAL ANNUITY SOCIETY**, No. 8, *Ironmonger-lane, Cheapside*, is a charitable institution, founded in 1818, for allowing permanent annuities to Decayed Merchants, Tradesmen, Clerks, Shopmen and other Persons, male and female, of a similar class of society, and of good character, resident within six miles of the metropolis. It is under the management of Wm. Thompson, Esq., Alderman, M.P., *President*; *an Acting Committee*; and D. Richardson, Esq., *Secretary*; of whom, at the Office of the Society, all information relative thereto may be obtained.

**GENERAL DISPENSARY**, *Aldersgate-street*. This Dispensary is one of the earliest charities of this nature, for the purpose of dispensing Medicine and Advice to the Sick Poor at their own Habitations. It was founded in 1770, by voluntary contributions, and is much indebted for its success, to the skill and humanity of the late Dr. Hulme, its first Physician, and his benevolent successor, Dr. Lettson.

The government of this charity is vested in H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex, *President*; fourteen *Vice Presidents*; a *Committee of Sixteen Governors*; John Smith, Esq., *Treasurer*; Henry Clutterbuck, M.D., William Lamb, M.D., Charles J. Roberts, M.D., *Physicians*; Frederick Salmon and William Coulson, Esqs., *Surgeons*; and John Pullen, Esq., *Deputy of the Ward of Cripplegate Without, Secretary*.

**GENERAL DISPENSARY**, No. 14, *Old Burlington-street*, is a similar institution, of a more recent date, for the north-western part of the metropolis. J. H. Fisher, Esq., *Secretary*.

**GENERAL DISPENSARY, THE WEST-MINSTER**, No. 9, *Gerard-street, Soho*. Another society of the same description for the City of Westminster, founded in 1774. Sir Peter Laurie, Knt. and Aldn., *Treasurer*; W. J. Wells, Esq., *Secretary*.

**GENERAL PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY**, for the Relief of the Manufacturing and Labouring Poor in temporary Distress and for other benevolent Purposes, is held in *Clerkenwell*, and was established in 1813. R. Carpenter, Esq., *Treasurer*; George Selby, Esq., *Secretary*.

**GENERAL POST OFFICE, *St. Martin's-le-Grand*,** is situated at the south-east corner of the above street, and extends from Newgate-street to St. Ann's-lane, in length, and from St. Martin's-le-Grand to Foster-lane, in depth. It is a handsome and remarkably well-built structure designed by Mr. Smirke. The principal front, which faces St. Martin's-le-Grand, is 380 feet in length, and is divided into three principal parts or divisions, namely, a central hexastyle portico of the Ionic order, selected from that of the ancient temple of Minerva Polias, at Athens. The columns are fluted, the entablature of good proportions, the frieze is plain, and the bed mould of the cornice is appropriately ornamented with dentels. The portico is finished with a pediment of due elevation, the tympanum of which contains the imperial arms of the United Kingdoms. This arrangement gives a pyramidal appearance to the group which forms the composition. The side porticoes, which are tetrastyle of the same order, are finished with a low attic raised upon a blocking course, which aids the composition and forms a pleasing contrast to the central or principal subject of the elevation.

The portions of the building between the centre and the wings, have two stories of lofty windows, which are well arranged for harmony, and complete the composition; which is chaste, simple and imposing. There is scarcely a public building in the metropolis that can compete with this substantial and useful edifice, for those grand essentials of architecture, utility, strength and beauty. The basement story is constructed of granite, and the superstructure of hard bricks faced with Portland stone. A very excellent line engraving of this noble building, from a drawing by Mr. T. Shepherd, is introduced in the Metropolitan Improvements.

The present admirable mode of distributing letters to all parts of the world, owes its origin to J. Palmer, Esq., of Bath, father of the present General Palmer, and improved under the able management of Sir Francis Freeling, Bart., the present secretary.

Letters to go the same day must be put in before seven o'clock in the evening; but those put in before half past seven, will go that evening by paying sixpence with each, and till twenty minutes before eight by paying the postage and sixpence. Newspapers to go the same evening, to all parts of the United Kingdom, must be put in

before six o'clock, and from six till half past seven, by paying one half-penny with each. The postage of all letters to foreign parts, unless going to a British settlement, must be paid, otherwise the letters will be opened and returned to the writers. The inland postage to London or Falmouth of all letters coming from the country and going to foreign parts, must also be paid. Persons wishing to send bank notes or drafts by post, are advised to cut them in halves, and send them at two different times, waiting till the receipt of one half is acknowledged, before the other half is sent. When money, rings, lockets, &c., are sent by the post from London, particular care should be taken to deliver the same to the clerk at the window in the hall, at the General Post Office; and when any such letter is to be sent from the country, it should be delivered into the hands of the postmaster; but it is to be observed; that the office does not engage to ensure the party from loss.

This establishment is under the direction of the Duke of Manchester, *Post Master General*; Sir Francis Freeling, Bart., *Secretary*; George Henry Freeling, Esq., *Assistant Secretary*; Thomas Lawrence, Esq., *Chief Clerk to the Secretary*; Charles Johnson, Esq., *Surveyor and Superintendent of Mail Coaches*; Edward Johnson, Esq., *Comptroller of the Two-Penny Post*; Thomas Bridges, Esq., *Clerk to Ditto*; Mark B. Peacock, Esq., *Solicitor*; Joseph Kay, Esq., *Architect and Surveyor of Buildings*, and an immense variety of other officers whose names and duties may be found in *Burke's Official Calendar*.

#### GENERAL LYING-IN HOSPITAL,

*THE, Westminster-bridge-road, Lambeth*, is situated on the left hand side of the road going towards Lambeth, a short distance over the bridge. It was founded, in 1765, principally as an asylum for the wives of poor industrious tradesmen, indigent soldiers and sailors, a class of people very numerous in and about the city of Westminster. The business of the charity is managed by a committee of governors who meet weekly, and by quarterly general meetings of all the subscribers. The present officers are, H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent, *Patroness*; Earl Grosvenor, *President*; five *Vice-Presidents*; ———, *Treasurer*; Hugh Ley, M.D., Charles Locock, M.D., Robert Ferguson, M.D., *Physicians Accoucheurs*; W. G.

Maton, M. D., *Consulting Physician*; William Sanford, Esq., *Surgeon*; Rev. W. Lendon, M.A., *Chaplain*; W. Warren Hastings, Esq., *Secretary*; Mrs. J. Wright, *Matron and Midwife*; Mr. J. Orton, *Receiver*, No. 98, *Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars'-road*.

**GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY**, *THE, Somerset-place*, was established in 1813, and takes the most extensive range of inquiry relative to geology that its name imports. It has published several volumes of interesting transactions which give much valuable information on the theory and structure of the earth, and the principles of mineralogy. Its present officers are, the Rev. Adam Sedgwick, M.A., *President*; four *Vice-Presidents*; W. J. Broderip and George B. Greenough, Esqs., *Secretaries*; Charles Lyall, Esq., *Foreign Secretary*; John Taylor, Esq., *Treasurer*; a council of fourteen members; and Thomas Webster, Esq., *Keeper of the Museum and Draughtsman*.

**GEORGE-ALLEY**.—1. is in *Field-lane, Holborn*, the first turning on the left hand in the lane going from Holborn-hill, and nearly opposite *West-street*.—2. is in *Upper Thames-street*, nearly opposite *Lawrence Pountney-lane*.—3. is in *Pelham-street, Spitalfields*, ten houses from *Brick-lane*.—4. is on the east side of *Shadwell Dock*.—5. is in *Lombard-street*, about eleven houses on the right hand from *Gracechurch-street*. It leads into *Cornhill*, through the *George and Vulture Tavern* and *St. Michael's-alley*.—6. is in *Union-court, Holborn*.—7. is in *Old Fish-street-hill*.

**ST. GEORGE'S-BLDS.**, *Hoxton-square*, are at the north-west corner, between Nos. 13 and 14.

**ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL**, *George-street, Chelsea*, an Episcopal chapel of the church of England, is situated a few houses from the south east corner of *Sloane-square*.

**ST. GEORGE, Bloomsbury**, the church of, is situated in *Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square*. It is one of the fifty new churches appointed to be built by act of parliament, within the bills of mortality, and was erected at the public expense, and consecrated in 1731. A district for its parish was taken out of that of *St. Giles's* in the *Fields*, and arrangements made for the support of the poor. It was designed by *Nicholas Hawksmoor*, a pupil of *Sir Christopher Wren*, and has a magnificent por-

tico of the *Corinthian order*, with a pyramidal steeple, surmounted by a statue of *George I.*, to whose name saint it is dedicated. Hence the well known epigram of—

"When Harry the Eighth, left the Pope in the lurch,  
The people of England, made him head of the church;  
But much wiser still, the good Bloomsbury people,  
'Stead of head of the church, made him head of the steeple."

This church is a rectory, in the gift of the crown, and in the patronage of the *Lord Chancellor*; it cannot be held in *commendam*, and all licences to that effect are made void by the act of parliament for separating this parish from that of *St. Giles's*. It is in the county and archdeaconry of *Middlesex*, and its present Rector is the Rev. *John Lonsdale, B.D.*, Precentor and Canon Residentiary of *Lichfield*, and Domestic Chaplain to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*. He was instituted by the *Lord Chancellor* in 1828.

**ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Botolph-lane**, the church of, is situated a few houses on the right from *Little Eastcheap*. It derives its name from the ancient English Saint *George of Cappadocia*. It is an ancient rectory, *Robert de Haliwell* being rector in 1321, and was originally in the gift of the *Abbott and Convent of St. Saviour, Bermondsey*, at whose dissolution it came to the crown. The old church was burned down in 1666, and the present edifice erected in 1674, by *Sir Christopher Wren*. The exterior is in a handsome bold style, and decorated with some well executed sculpture; the interior is composed of a nave and two aisles, separated by columns of the *Composite order*, which support a handsome vaulted roof. It is fifty-four feet in length, thirty-six in breadth, and thirty-six in height. After the fire, the parish of *St. Botolph, Billingsgate* (see that church), was united by act of parliament to this parish. That parish was also a rectory, the advowson of which was anciently in lay hands, but in 1194 was successfully claimed by the *Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's*, under a deed of gift from *Odgardus*. It continued with them till its union with *St. George*, when the patronage was exerted by them and the crown, alternately. It is in the city and archdeaconry of *London*, and the present rector is the Rev. *Charles Champness*, a *Minor Canon of Windsor*, who was instituted by the *King* in 1825.

**ST. GEORGE IN THE EAST**, the church of, is situated on the north side of *Ratcliffe Highway*, near the corner of Cannon-street. It is one of the fifty new churches appointed to be erected, by act of parliament, in the reign of Queen Anne. It was begun from the designs of Nicholas Hawksmoor, in 1715, and finished in 1729. The parish was taken from that of St. Dunstan, Stepney (see that church), and was in all respects rendered an independent parish. The architecture is an original and massive style, like all of its eminent architect, and the spire or tower is eminently picturesque.

The church is a rectory, the patronage of which, like that of Stepney, is in the Principals and Scholars of King's Hall and Brazenose College, Oxford. It is in the county of Middlesex, in the diocese of London, exempt from archidiaconal visitation, and its present rector is the Rev. Robert Farrington, D.D., who was instituted by the Principal and Scholars in 1802. There is a district church now building in the parish, the patronage of which will be in the rector of the parish.

**ST. GEORGE'S FIELDS**, *Surrey*. The district so called, embraces that large space between Lambeth and the Borough of Southwark, that has almost lost its name from the variety of buildings, roads, &c., that now cover it. On this spot have been found many Roman coins, tessellated pavements, bricks, and other remains of ancient architecture, it having been the centre of three Roman ways.

**ST. GEORGE HANOVER-Sq.**, the church of, is situated on the east side of *Great George-street* and the corner of *Maddox-street*. It was built by Gibbs, in 1724, as one of the fifty new churches voted by parliament, and was dedicated, in compliment to the reigning king, to St. George. It has a plain substantial body, with an elegant portico of the Corinthian order, and a handsome bell tower. The ground upon which this church stands was given by Lieutenant-General William Stewart, who also bequeathed £4,000. towards erecting and endowing a charity school.

The parish was taken from that of St. Martin-in-the-fields, and is a rectory in the patronage of the Bishop of London, is in the county of Middlesex, in the diocese of London and in the archdeaconry of Middlesex. The present rector

is the very Rev. Robert Hodgson, D.D., Dean of Carlisle, who was instituted by the Bishop of London in 1803.

**ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL**, *Hyde-park-corner*, was instituted by subscription in 1733, and was held till very recently in a mansion at the corner of Grosvenor-place, Hyde-park-corner. A splendid new building is now being erected, from designs of William Wilkins, Esq., R.A. The present officers are, the King, *President*; the Dukes of Montrose and Wellington, and the Marquesses of Hertford and Winchester, *Vice - Presidents*; Charles Drummond, Esq., *Treasurer*; W. F. Chambers, M.D., C. Hewett, M.D., Edward Seymour, M.D., and James A. Wilson, M.D., *Physicians*; Robert Keate, Benjamin C. Brodie, Henry Jeffrys, and Caesar Hawkins, Esqrs., *Surgeons*; H. P. Fuller, E. A. Brande, John Nussey, John Kitching, and M. W. Andrews, Esqrs., *Visiting Apothecaries*; the Rev. H. Hughes, M.A., *Chaplain*; Mr. Henry Hutchins, *Apothecary*; Mr. J. Hammerton, *Assistant Apothecary*; Joshua Gunning, Esq., *Secretary*; Mr. J. Downing, *Collector*, and Mrs. Lacy, *Matron*.

**ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR**, the church of, is situated in *Queen-square, Bloomsbury*, at the south-west corner, or the north end of Gloucester-street, going from Theobald's-road. This church was originally built in 1705, by Sir Streynsham Master, Governor of Fort St. George, in the East Indies, and some other wealthy inhabitants of its neighbourhood. It was afterwards purchased by the commissioners for building fifty new churches, and a district apportioned to it as a parish. It was consecrated as a parish church in 1723, and dedicated to St. George in allusion to the governorship of its principal founder. It was a plain brick building, of a most conventicle like appearance, till it was repaired, and its present two elegant fronts and bell tower, added about seven years ago, from the designs of J. B. Papworth, Esq. It is a rectory in the county and archdeaconry of Middlesex, in the diocese of London, and in the patronage of the Duke of Buccleugh. The present rector is the Rev. J. L. Martin, D.D., who was instituted in 1806.

**ST. GEORGE**, *Southwark*, the church of, is situated on the east side of the High-street, about half a mile on the left hand going from London-bridge, and at the corner of



the great Dover-road. It derives its name from the patron Saint of England, to whom it is dedicated.

This church is of some antiquity, having been given by Thomas Arderne to the Abbot and Monks of Bermondsey, in the year 1122. In 1629 the old church was repaired and beautified, but becoming much dilapidated by age, it was taken down and rebuilt by the parishioners, under the authority of an act of parliament. The first stone was laid by Dr. Hough, the Rector, as proxy for George II., on St. George's day 1734, and the building finished in 1736.

It is a substantial handsome church, of the modern Roman or Italian style of architecture, ornamented by columns of the Scamozzian Ionic order, over which is a square tower, surmounted by a lofty stone spire.

This church is a rectory in the county and archdeaconry of Surrey, in the diocese of Winchester, and in the patronage of the Lord Chancellor. The present rector is the Rev. John Buckland, who was instituted in 1809.

**GEORGE-Ct.**—1. is in *Perkin's-rents*, *Great Peter-street*, *Westminster*, about the middle of the east side.—2. is in *Great St. Ann's-lane*, *Westminster*, about the middle of the east side facing *Old Pye-street*.—3. is in the *Strand*, about twelve houses eastward of *Buckingham-street*.—4. is in *Piccadilly*, about a quarter of a mile on the right hand from the Haymarket, nearly opposite *St. James's church*.—5. is in *South Molton-street*, *Grosvenor-square*, the first turning on the left hand from *Oxford-street*.—6. is in *Dorset-street*, *Whitefriars*, the last turning on the right hand from *Fleet-street*.—7. is in *Water-lane*, *Fleet-street*, the fourth turning on the right hand from *Fleet-street*.—8. is in *Crown-street*, *Soho*, the third turning on the right hand from the east end of *Oxford-street*.—9. is in *George-yard*, *Hatton-wall*, the north-east corner behind *Little Saffron-hill*.—10. is in *Rupert-street*, *Coventry-street*, *Haymarket*, the first turning on the right hand from *Coventry-street*.—11. is in *Cross-street*, *Carnaby-market*, four houses on the left hand from *King-street*, *Golden-square*.—12. is in *George-alley*, *Field-lane*, *Holborn-bridge*, the middle of the south side.—13. is in *Bennett's-hill*, *Doctors' Commons*, about the middle of the west side.—14. is in *Old Fish-street-hill*,

*Upper Thames-street*, about a quarter of a mile on the left hand from *Blackfriars'-bridge*.—15. is in *St. John's-lane*, *West Smithfield*, the second turning on the left hand from *St. John-street*.—16. is in *Stoney-lane*, *Middlesex-street*, *Whitechapel*, two or three houses on the right hand from nearly opposite *Wentworth-street*.—17. is in *John-street*, *Cannon-street-road*, *St. George's in the East*, the second turning on the right hand from opposite *Upper Chapman-street*.—18. is in *George-street*, *Mile End New Town*, two or three houses on the left hand southward of *Chicksand-street*.—19. is in *White-street*, *Southwark*, the fourth turning on the right hand about a furlong from *St. George's church*.—20. is in *Shad Thames*, *Horselydown*, two or three houses west from *George-stairs* and *Thomas's-street*.

**St. GEORGE'S CIRCUS**, *St. George's-fields*, is a circus of newly built houses, encircling the Obelisk at the end of the *Blackfriars'-road*, and from which *Great Surrey-street*, the *Waterloo*, the *Westminster bridges*, the *Lambeth*, the *London* and the *Borough roads*, diverge from that Obelisk as from a centre to their various terminations.

**GEORGE-LANE**, *Eastcheap*, is about five houses on the left hand in *Pudding-lane*, going from *Little Eastcheap*.

**St. GEORGE'S MARKET**, *Southwark*, is a small market in *St. George's-fields*, the third turning on the right hand in the *London-road*, going from the *Elephant and Castle*.

**St. GEORGE'S PARADE**, *OLD*, *North Audley-street*, *Grosvenor-square*, is opposite *Green-street*, and about seven houses on the left hand from *Oxford-street*.

**St. GEORGE'S-PASSAGE**, *St. George's-market*, *Southwark*, is at the north-east corner, and leads into *Brick-street* and the *Borough-road*.

**GEORGE-PASSAGE**, *Spitalfields*, is about the middle of the north side of *Pelham-street* on the left hand from *Brick-lane*.

**GEORGE-PL.**—1. is at *Chelsea*, the first turning on the right hand in *George-street*: neat houses going from the bridge at *Pimlico*.—2. is at *St. George's in the East*, being part of the south side of the new road commencing at *Cannon-street*, by the *Turnpike*, and extending to *Back-lane*.—3. is in the *Blackfriars'-road*, and forms part of the east side, extending from

Surrey chapel to Surrey-row, nearly a quarter of a mile on the left hand going from the bridge.—4. is at the north end of *Duke-street, St. George's Fields*, going from Westminster-bridge-road by the Obelisk, or the continuation of Baron's-buildings to Tower-street.—5. is on the north side of *White-street, Southwark*, about a furlong on the left hand going from St. George's church, by Long-lane, Bermondsey.—6. is in *Paradise-row, Chelsea*, nearly opposite the Botanical Gardens, or the first turning on the left hand from Cheyne-walk, going towards the Hospital.—7. is in *St. George's Fields*, commencing at the Elephant and Castle, and leading by West-square to Waller-place and Lambeth chapel.

**ST. GEORGE'S-ROW.**—1. is at the *Neat Houses, Chelsea*, the first row of houses over the bridge at Pimlico, by Ranelagh-walk, leading towards the Thames.—2. is on the south side of the *City-road*, about half a mile on the left hand from Finsbury-square.—3. is in the *Blackfriars'-road*, the fifth turning on the right hand from Blackfriars'-bridge.—4. is in the *Westminster-bridge-road*, near Tower-street.—5. is at *Bermondsey*, the first turning on the right hand below Mill-stairs, Dockhead.

**GEORGE'S-ROW-BLDS.,** *City-road*, is on the west side of St. George's-row, and on the east side of Pitman's-buildings, Ratcliffe-row.

**ST. GEORGE'S-Sq.,** *Southwark*, is on the east side of St. George's Mall, near Waller's-place, Lambeth-road.

**GEORGE-STAIRS,** *Shad Thames, Horsleydown*, is on the north end of Thomas-street, entering by Gainsford-street, or Three Oak-lane, nearly three quarters of a mile below London-bridge, and opposite St. Katherine Docks.

**GEORGE-STAIRS,** *Greenland Dock*, is about the sixth of a mile below the said dock, adjoining the north side of Dudman's-yard, near three miles and a half below London-bridge, by the line of the river.

**GEORGE-ST., UPPER,** *Bryanstone-square*, is on the south side of that square and Montague-square, and extends from George-street, Portman-square, of which it is a continuation westward into the Edgware-road.

**GEORGE-ST., UPPER,** *Sloane-square*, is at the north-east corner of that square, and leads into Sloane-street.

**GEORGE-ST., LOWER,** *Sloane-square*, is at the south-east corner of the said square, facing the last described, and leads into Royal Hospital-row.

**GEORGE-ST., LITTLE,** *Lower Sloane-street*, is the first turning on the left hand southward of Sloane-square.

**GEORGE-ST., Westminster,** is at the east end of James-street, parallel to the west end of York-street, and leads into Little Chapel-street.

**GEORGE-ST., GREAT,** *Westminster*, is the fifth street on the right hand, going from Charing-cross towards Westminster Abbey, and is the continuation of Bridge-street, Westminster, to Storey's-gate, St. James's-park.

**GEORGE-ST., LITTLE,** *Westminster*, is about twelve houses on the right hand in Great George-street, going from St. James's-park.

**GEORGE-ST., Adelphi,** is the continuation of George-court, going from the Strand, and extends from Duke's-street to the Thames.

**GEORGE-ST., St. James's-square,** is at the south-west corner, and leads into Pall-mall.

**GEORGE-ST., Euston-square,** is directly opposite the northern end of Gower-street, New-road, and leads in a direct line with that street from the New-road, on the western side of the square into the Hampstead-road, at the back of the reservoir.

**GEORGE-ST., Portman-square,** is parallel to the north side of the square, and is the west continuation of Charles-street, Manchester-square.

**GEORGE-ST., LITTLE,** *Portman-square*, is situated between Gloucester-street and Baker-street.

**GEORGE-ST., Bloomsbury,** is on the south side of Great Russell-street, and the last coach turning westward before coming to Tottenham-court-road. It reaches into High-street, St. Giles's, and is the street celebrated in the song, under the name of "Dyott-street, Bloomsbury-square," which name of wretchedness and infamy it has abandoned for that of our late king, George the Fourth.

**GEORGE-ST.,** *Great Portland-street*, *Mary-le-bone*, is between that street and *Great Titchfield-street*, and extends from *Foley-place* to *Upper Mary-le-bone-street*.

**GEORGE-ST.,** *Grosvenor-square*, is the third turning on the right hand from *Park-lane*.

**GEORGE-ST.,** *Hanover-square*, is about the middle of the south side of that square, and extends into *Conduit-street*. In this street is the handsome church of *St. George*, which see.

**GEORGE-ST.,** *Gray's-inn-lane*, is about six houses on the right hand in *Britannia-street*, going from *Constitution-row*.

**GEORGE-ST.,** *Mansion-house*, is on the east side of that building and extends from *Lombard-street* to *Bearbinder-lane*.

**GEORGE-ST.,** *Shoreditch*, is on the west side of the *High-street*, about three-quarters of a mile on the left hand from *Cornhill*.

**GEORGE-ST.,** **LITTLE**, *Bethnal-green*, is at the north-west corner of the *Green*, near *Patriot-square*, about one mile from *Shoreditch*.

**GEORGE-ST.,** **GREAT**, *Bethnal-green*, extends from *Little George-street*, towards *Hackney-road*.

**GEORGE-ST.,** *Spitalfields*, is parallel to part of *Brick-lane*, and is the first turning on the right hand in *Wentworth-street*, going from *Osborne-street*, *Whitechapel*.

**GEORGE-ST.,** *Trinity-square*, is on the north side, behind *Postern-row*, leading towards the *Minories*.

**GEORGE-ST.,** *Minories*, is the first turning on the right hand from *Aldgate church*, and extends into *Jewry-street*.

**GEORGE-ST.** *Mile End New Town*, is the first street parallel westward to *High-street*.

**GEORGE-ST.,** *Blackfriars'-road*, is the sixth turning on the left hand going from *Blackfriars'-bridge*, or the second on the right from *Surrey chapel*.

**GEORGE-ST.,** **NEW**, *Blackfriars'-road*, is at the east end of the last described.

**GEORGE-ST.,** *Southwark*, is the fourth turning on the right hand in *Suffolk-street*, going from *Blackman-street*.

**GEORGE-ST.,** *Greenland Dock*, is on the north side of *Dudman's-yard*, about a furlong below *Greenland Dock*, and extends from *George-stairs* to *Grove-street*.

**ST. GEORGE'S-TERR.,** *Commercial-road*, is the third turning on the left hand, a few houses from *Whitechapel*.

**GEORGE-YARD.**—1. is in *Duke-street*, *Grosvenor-square*, the third turning on the right hand from *Oxford-street*.—2. is on the west side of the *Haymarket*, about nine houses on the left from the *Opera House*.—3. is in *Titchborne-street*, *Piccadilly*, four houses on the right hand from *Great Windmill-street*.—4. is in *Hatton-wall*, *Hatton Garden*, about two houses on the left hand eastward of *Hatton Garden*.—5. is in *High-street*, *Islington*, the second turning on the right hand from the *City-road*.—6. is in *Upper Thames-street*, about a quarter of a mile on the right hand from *Blackfriars'-bridge*, and nearly opposite *Lambeth-hill*. It leads down to the extensive iron wharfs of *Messrs. Crawshaw and Co.*—7. is in *Seacoal-lane*, *Skinner-street*, the first turning on the left hand from *Fleet-lane*.—8. is in *Old-street*, about twelve houses westward of *St. Luke's church*.—9. is in *Piccadilly*, two houses westward of *Engine-street*.—10. is on the east side of *Princes-street*, *Soho*, between *King-street* and *Gerrard-street*, leading into *Macclesfield-street*.—11. is in *Coal-yard*, *Drury-lane*, near *Broad-street*, *Bloomsbury*, and *High Holborn*.—12. is in *Little Queen-street*, *Lincoln's-inn-fields*, a few houses on the left hand from *Holborn*.—13. is in *Leather-lane*, *Holborn*, four houses southward of *Baldwin's Gardens*.—14. is in *Golden-lane*, *St. Luke's*, a few houses on the right hand from *Barbican*.—15. is in *Bow-lane*, *Cheapside*, near the church.—16. is on the north side of *Lombard-street*, about fourteen houses on the right hand from *Gracechurch-street*; it leads into *St. Michael's-alley* and *Cornhill*.—17. is on the east side of *Coleman-street*, adjoining *Great Bell-alley*.—18. is nearly opposite the church, *Whitechapel*, the second turning westward of *Osborne-street*.—19. is in *Fore-street*, *Lambeth*, southward of the church.

**GEORGE-YARD, LITTLE**, *Southwark*, is on the east side of *Redcross-street*, about six houses southward of *Adam's-place*.

**GEORGE-YARD, OLD**, *Southwark*, is in *Kent-street*, about a quarter of a mile on the right hand going from *St. George's church*.

**GEORGE-YARD, NEW,** *Southwark*, is also in Kent-street, at the back of the last described.

**GEORGE - AND - CATHERINE-WHEEL - YARD,** *Bishopsgate - street Without*, is about ten houses on the right hand northward of Union-street, and leads into Mason's-court, Montague-court, and Spital-square.

**GERMAN CHAPELS, or LUTHERAN CHURCHES.** The principal churches or chapels of the reformed religion belonging to the Germans in London are—1. in the district called the *Savoy*, on the south side of the Strand, between the street and the Thames. It is a plain brick building on the exterior, and a very handsome interior of the Ionic order, designed by Sir William Chambers. It was repaired about the year 1805, under the direction of the late Mr. Samuel Elmes, the father of the editor of this work.—2. is at the north east corner of *Great and Little Trinity-lanes*. It is built on the site of the ancient parish church of Trinity the Less, which was burned at the fire of London, but as the parish was united to that of St. Michael, Queenhithe, some German merchants purchased the ground and erected the present neat and substantial edifice.—3. is in *Little Ayliffe-street*, *Goodman's-fields*, the second door on the left from Red-lion-street, White-chapel.—4. is in *Brown's-lane*, *Spital-fields*, between Nos. 8 and 9, three houses eastward of Wood-street.—5. is on *Ludgate-hill*, and 6. is in *St. James's Palace*, a detached handsome building at the back of the mansion of Prince Leopold, in Pall Mall. To the chapels in the Savoy and in Ayliffe street are attached schools for the education of poor children of the congregation.

**GERRARD'S-HALL-INN,** *Basing-lane*, is on the south side of that lane, and the third house on the right hand going from Bread-street towards Bow lane. It is built upon the remains of a mansion formerly belonging to the ancient family of Gysors, some of whom served the office of mayor. From them it was called Gysor's or (corruptly) Gerrard's-hall. The crypt is still remaining and is worthy the attention of the curious in ancient domestic architecture.

**GERRARD-ST.,** *Soho*, is the second turning on the right hand in Prince's-street and about thirteen doors northward of Coventry-street, Haymarket. It derives its name, as does a neighbouring street, from

having been built on the site of the ancient mansion and grounds of Gerrard Earl of Macclesfield.

**GIBBON'S-CT.,** *Horselydown*, is about seven houses on the left hand in New-lane, going from the east end of Gainsford-street towards Horselydown-street.

**GIBBON'S-RENTS,** *Bermondsey-street*, is on the left hand side of that street going from Tooley-street. It leads into Magdalen-street and Tooley-street.

**GIBRALTAR - PLACE,** *St. George's-fields*, is the second turning on the left hand in Gibraltar-row, going from Prospect-place towards Pleasant-row.

**GIBRALTAR-ROW,** *St. George's-fields*, is the fourth turning on the left hand in Prospect-place, going from the Elephant and Castle towards Lambeth. This and the neighbouring places of a similar import, derive their names from the celebrated defence of Gibraltar against the combined arms of France and Spain.

**GIBRALTAR-WALK,** *Bethnal-green*, is the fifth turning on the left hand in Church-street, going from Shoreditch, it extends into Birdcage-walk.

**GIBSON'S-CT.,** *Piccadilly*, is the second turning on the left hand from the Haymarket, and leads into Castle-street and Air-street.

**GILBERT'S-BLDS.,** *Lambeth*, is on the north side of the Westminster-bridge-road, about a quarter of a mile on the right hand from the Obelisk, in St. George's-circus. It extends from Tower-street to nearly opposite the Asylum.

**GILBERT'S-CT.,** *St. George's-fields*, is on the north side of Tower-street aforesaid.

**GILBERT'S-PASSAGE,** *Clare-market*, is about the middle of the north-east side of the market, and leads into Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

**GILBERT-ST.,** *Clare-market*, is the row of houses which forms the north-east side of the said market.

**GILBERT-ST.,** *Bloomsbury*, is the first turning on the left in Museum-street, and leads into Bury-street, parallel to Great Russell-street.

**ST. GILES, CRIPPLEGATE,** The church of, is situated without the walls of London and at the south-west corner of Fore-street, nearly opposite the ends of Red-cross-street and Whitecross-street. It de-

rives its name from having been dedicated to a saint of that name, who was a native of Athens and flourished about the year 700 of the Christian era, who was abbot of Nismes, in France, and its addition from its situation.—[See CRIPPLEGATE.]

This church was built and founded about the year 1090, by Alfune, the first master of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and was destroyed by fire in 1645. The present structure was then erected, which is one of the few churches in the city that escaped the great fire of 1666. It is of the pointed or English style of architecture, is 174 feet in length, 63 in breadth, and 32 in height.

The site of this parish was anciently a fen or moor, and its houses and gardens were accounted a village without the wall of London called *Mora*, whence the district called the *Moor* and *Moorfields*. This village increased greatly, and was constituted a prebend of St. Paul's cathedral, which it still continues, under its ancient name, and the prebendary of *Mora*, or *Mora without the Wall of London*, hath the ninth stall on the south side of the choir in St. Paul's cathedral. Nigellus Medicus is said to have been the first prebendary.

Part of the ancient City Wall is still remaining on the south and east sides of the church-yard, particularly one of the bastions, which is close against the back part of Barber's Hall, in Monkwell-street.

In this church are deposited the mortal remains of many eminent authors; among which are, Speed, the historian and topographer; Fox, the author of the Book of Martyrs; Glover, the antiquary; and, above all, Milton, the author of *Paradise Lost*.

The patronage of this church was originally in private hands, till it descended to Alemond, who granted it, after the deaths of himself and of Hugh, his only son, to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, in whom it still continues. The church is a vicarage, in the city and archdeaconry of London, and the present vicar is the Rev. William Holmes, Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal, and Priest in Ordinary to the King, a Minor Canon of St. Paul's, and Rector of Aveley, in Essex, who was instituted in 1802.

**ST. GILES'S IN THE FIELDS**, the church of, is situated on the south side of the High-street, and receives its addition from the circumstance of being formerly in

the Fields, to distinguish it from that of St. Giles's, Cripplegate. This parish was anciently a village of the same name, and its church is supposed to owe its origin to the chapel which belonged to the hospital founded about 1117, by Queen Matilda, consort of Henry I., for the reception of a certain number of leprous persons belonging to the city of London and the county of Middlesex. In 1354, Edward III. granted this hospital to the master and brethren of the order of Burton, St. Lazar, of Jerusalem, in Leicestershire, for certain considerations, for which it became a cell to that order, till the general dissolution of religious houses by Henry VIII., who, in 1545, granted it to Lord Dudley. Soon after this period the chapel or church was made parochial, and on the 20th of April 1547, William Rawlinson was instituted Rector.

The ancient church being very small, and much dilapidated, was taken down in 1623, and a church of brick was erected in its stead. This also became in its turn too small and inconvenient, when the inhabitants applied for an act of parliament to enable them to rebuild it; accordingly the old fabric was taken down in 1730, and the present very handsome edifice, designed by Gibbs, was erected and completed in 1733. This substantial church is built of Portland stone, its interior is seventy-five feet in length, exclusive of the recess for the altar, and sixty feet in width, and is divided into nave and aisles, by Portland stone columns of the Ionic order, which assist the main walls in carrying the roof. The tower and spire are also of Portland stone, and are 160 feet high to the vane.

A new entrance gateway, of great beauty, has been within these twenty years erected, from the designs of William Leverton, Esq., in which is introduced an ancient piece of sculpture, of more curiosity than beauty, representing the Last Judgment.

The church is a rectory, in the county and archdeaconry of Middlesex, in the diocese of London, and in the patronage of the Lord Chancellor. The present rector is the Rev. J. E. Tyler, who was instituted in 1826.

**ST. GILES'S IN THE FIELDS DISTRICT COMMITTEE**, for investigating and ameliorating the state of the Poor in the above Parish, is a charitable institution established in that parish for the before-mentioned laudable purposes. J. S.

Reynolds, Esq. is the *Treasurer*; and Mr. Donaldson, of No. 8, Museum-street, Bloomsbury-square, *Secretary and Agent*.

**ST. GILES'S WORKHOUSE**, is at No. 55, *Broad-street*, *St. Giles's*, about ten houses on the left hand from Drury-lane.

**GILHAM'S-CT.**, *Dockhead*, is the second turning on the left hand in Hickman's Folly, going from Mill-street towards Rotherhithe.

**GILHAM'S-CT.**, *Rotherhithe*, is the second turning on the right hand below Cherry Garden-stairs.

**GILHAM'S-FIELDS**, *Finsbury*, is the first turning on the right hand in Worship-street, going from the Curtain-road towards Paul-street.

**GILL-ST.**, *Commercial-road*, is the second turning on the right hand below Limehouse church.

**GILTSBUR-ST.**, *Newgate-street*, is the last turning on the right hand from Cheap-side, or the north continuation of the Old Bailey.

**GILTSPUR-ST. COMPTE**, is the large stone-fronted building opposite St. Sepulchre's church. The elevation is composed of a centre and two wings projecting from the main body of the building. It is of Portland stone rusticated, with semicircular headed windows. It was designed by the late Mr. Dance, and is a very appropriate elevation, but not so characteristic as his neighbouring elevation of Newgate.

**GIMBER'S-RENTS**, *Southwark*, are about the middle of the north side of Snow's-fields, which lies between Weston-street and Bermondsey-street.

**GINGERBREAD-ALLEY**, *Ratcliffe*, is the first turning on the right hand in Queen-street, below London-street.

**GINGERBREAD-CT.**, *Bishopsgate With-out*, is the first turning on the right hand in Lamb-alley, going from Bishopsgate-street on the north side of Sun-street.

**GIRDLER'S ALMS HOUSES**, *St. Luke's*, are about eight houses on the left hand side of Peabody-row, going from Old-street by St. Luke's Hospital. They were founded and endowed by George Palyn in 1609, for six poor members of the company.

**GIRDLER'S-HALL**, is situated on the east side of *Basinghall-street*. The ancient hall of this company was burned in the

great fire of 1666, and was rebuilt in its present situation. The Company of Girdlers, or Girdle-makers, are trustees for several very excellent charities, which are fully detailed in the parliamentary reports on the endowed charities of the city of London.

This company was incorporated by letters patent of the 27th Henry VI., A.D. 1449, and confirmed by Queen Elizabeth in 1568, when the Pinners and Wire-drawers were incorporated with them, under the name of "The Master and Wardens, or Keepers, of the art or mystery of the Girdlers of London."

**GLASSHOUSE-ALLEY**, *Whitefriars*, is the first turning on the right hand in Temple-street, a few yards westward of Whitefriars' dock.

**GLASSHOUSE-CT.**—1. is in *Mutton-lane*, *Clerkenwell*, two or three houses on the right hand from the north-west corner of Clerkenwell-green.—2. is in *Glasshouse-yard*, *Goodman's-yard*, *Minorities*.—3. is in *Glasshouse-street*, *Vauxhall*, the first turning on the right hand from the terrace.

**GLASSHOUSE LIBERTY**, is a part of the parish of *St. Botolph, Aldgate*, situated in Goswell and Pickaxe-street; named after an ancient glasshouse that stood there.—[See ALDERSGATE CHAPEL.

**GLASSHOUSE-ST.**, *Swallow-street*, *Piccadilly*, is the second turning on the right hand from Piccadilly.

**GLASSHOUSE-ST.**, *Vauxhall*, is situated near the north side of the Gardens, and extends from the Terrace to Princes-street.

**GLASSHOUSE-YARD**.—1. is in *Blackfriars*, on the east side of Apothecaries' Hall.—2. is in *Goswell-street*, opposite Fan-street.—3. is in *Goodman's-yard*, the first turning on the right hand from the Minorities.—4. is in *Sampson's-gardens*, *Wapping*, the second turning on the right hand in Redmond's-lane from Hermitage-yard.—5. is in *Gravel-lane*, *Southwark*, the second turning on the right hand from Duke-street.—6. is in the *Borough Market*, the first turning on the right hand from the west end of York-street.—7. is in *Cock-hill*, *Ratcliffe*, the first turning on the left hand from High-street, Shadwell.

**GLEAN-ALLEY**, *Tooley-street*, is the fifth turning on the right hand from the bridge, and leads to Crown-court.

**GLOBE-CT.**—1. is in *Fish-street-hill*, opposite the Monument, about four houses on the left hand from Upper Thames-street.—2. is in *Wapping-street*, about one-sixth of a mile on the left hand below Hermitage-bridge.—3. is at the bottom of *King-street*, *Lambeth-walk*, on the right hand leading into Gray's-walk.—4. is in *Narrow-street*, *Lincolns-inn*, the second turning on the left hand below the Draw-bridge.—5. is in *Maid-lane*, *Southwark*, the fourth turning on the left hand from Bank-end.

**GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY'S OFFICE**, *Cornhill*, is five houses on the right hand from the Mansion House; also at No. 73, Pall Mall. This company was established in 1803, for fire, lives and annuities, and is under the management of Joseph Dorin, Esq., *Chairman*; Thomas Coles, Esq., *Deputy Chairman*; twenty-four *Directors*; and John Charles Denham, Esq., *Secretary*.

**GLOBE-LANE**, *Mile-end-road*, is nearly half a mile on the left hand below the turnpike, and extends into Green-street, Bethnal-green.

**GLOBE-PL.**, *Bethnal-green*, is the north continuation of Globe-street on the left hand, and leads towards Hackney-road.

**GLOBE-PL.**, *Lambeth*, is part of the right hand side of the Westminster-bridge-road, commencing near the Marsh-gate.

**GLOBE-STAIRS**, *Rotherhithe*, are about three quarters of a mile below the church, opposite Ratcliffe-cross.

**GLOBE-STAIRS-ALLEY**, is opposite the foregoing.

**GLOBE-ST.**, *Bethnal-green*, is the first turning on the right hand from the Green, going towards Green-street.

**GLOBE-ST.**, *Wapping*, is the first street westward of the London Docks.

**GLOBE-TERR.**, *Bethnal-green*, is part of the left hand side of Globe-lane, a quarter of a mile from the Old Globe, Mile-end.

**GLOBE-YARD.**—1. is in *South Molton-street*, near the middle of the north side of that street.—2. is at the north end of *Baker's-buildings*, *Old Bethlem*.—3. is in *Lower Thames-street*, opposite the Custom-house.

**GLOUCESTER-BLDS.**, *Brompton*, leads from Sloane-street into Hooper's-court.

**GLOUCESTER-CT.**—1. is in *St. James's-street*, nine houses on the right hand from the Palace.—2. is in *Whitecross-street*, *St. Luke's*, the middle of the east side.—3. is at the east end of the last.—4. is in *Currier's-row*, *Blackfriars*, the first turning on the left hand from Ireland-yard, *St. Andrew's-hill*.

**GLOUCESTER-MEWS.**—1. (West) is in *George-street*, *Portman-square*, three houses west of Gloucester-place.—2. (North) is in *New-road*, *Mary-le-bone*, at No. 24, Gloucester-place.—3. (East) is in *King-street*, *Portman-square*, the third turning on the right hand from Baker-street.

**GLOUCESTER-PL.**—1. is in the *New-road*, *Mary-le-bone*, on the north side, opposite Salisbury-place.—2. is in *Portman-square*, near the north-west corner of the New-road.—3. is in *Holborn*, six houses eastward of Gray's-inn-lane.—4. is adjoining *Glasshouse-street*, near Vauxhall Gardens.—5. is in *Vauxhall-walk*, the north end of the last.—6. is in the *Kent-road*, the north side of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb.

**GLOUCESTER-RW**, *Horton*, is a turning parallel to the north side of Gloucester-street.

**GLOUCESTER-ST.**, *Curtain-road*, *Shoreditch*, is the second turning on the right hand going from Worship-street.

**GLOUCESTER-ST.**, *Portman-square*, leads from the north-west corner of the square into George-street.

**GLOUCESTER-ST.**, *LITTLE*, *George-street*, *Portman-square*, is about fifteen houses on the right hand in Baker-street.

**GLOUCESTER-ST.**, *Queen-square*, leads from the south-west corner to Kingsgate-street, Holborn.

**GLOUCESTER-ST.**, *Horton*, is about the third of a mile on the left hand from Old-street-road.

**GLOUCESTER-ST.**, *Mile End Old Town*, leads from Charlotte-street to the Commercial-road.

**GLOUCESTER-ST.**, *NEW*, *Vauxhall-walk*, is a quarter of a mile on the right hand from Lambeth Butts.

**GLOUCESTER-ST.**, *Lambeth*, is the first turning on the right in Oakley-street, going from the Westminster-bridge-road.

**GLOUCESTER-TERR.,** *Horton*, is the north continuation of Haberdasher's-walk, on the right hand.

**GLOUCESTER-TERR.,** *Cannon-street-road*, is on the west side, and leads from the Commercial-road to Charlotte-street.

**GLOUCESTERSHIRE-PL.,** *Limehouse*, is the fourth turning on the left hand in Salmon's-lane, going from the Commercial-road.

**GLOVERS'HALL-CT.,** *Beech-lane, Barbican*, is about seven houses on the left from Whitecross-street. In this court was the ancient Hall of the Glovers' Company, who now transact their business at a tavern.

**GOAT-ST.,** *Horselydown*, is the second turning on the left hand in Free-school-street, going from the east end of Tooley-street.

**GOAT-YARD.**—1. is in *Whitecross-street*, the third turning on the right hand going from Old-street.—2. is in *Blackman-street, Southwark*, the second turning on the left hand from St. George's church.

**GODALMIN or GODLIMAN-ST.,** *Doctors' Commons*, is the continuation of St. Paul's Chain to Bennett's-hill and Upper Thames-street.

**GODDARD'S-RENTS,** *Shoreditch*, is the continuation of the north side of Webb-square, entering from Shoreditch.

**GODFREY'S-CT.,** *Milk-street, Cheapside*, is the second turning on the left hand going from Cheapside.

**GODFREY'S-ROW,** *Lambeth*, is the second turning on the left hand in Mason-street, going from Westminster-bridge-road.

**GOLD'S-HILL,** *Shadwell High-street*, is about one-eighth of a mile on the right below Shadwell church.

**GOLD-Sq.,** *Cooper's-row, Tower-hill*, is the first turning on the left hand from Jewry street, going towards Trinity-square.

**GOLD-ST.,** *St. George's in the East*, is the first turning on the right hand in King-street, going from New Gravel-lane.

**GOLDEN-BLDS.,** *Strand*, is nearly opposite the church of St. Mary-le-Strand, and about the fifth of a mile on the left hand from Temple-bar.

**GOLDEN-CT.,** *Golden-lane, St. Luke's*, is on the west side of that lane, about five houses on the left hand, northward of Turk's-head-court.

**GOLDEN-LANE,** *St. Luke's*, is the second turning on the left hand in Barbican, going from Aldersgate-street.

**GOLDEN-PL.,** *Drury-lane*, is about the middle of the east side, opposite Duke's-court.

**GOLDEN-Sq.,** *Piccadilly*, is a small neat square eastward of Warwick-street, Regent-street, and northward of Brewer-street and Great Windmill-street.

**GOLDEN-FLEECE-CT.,** *Minories*, turns off at the second house on the left hand from Aldgate High-street.

**GOLDEN-FLEECE-YARD,** *Westminster*, is the fourth turning on the right hand in Tothill-street, going from the Abbey.

**GOLDEN-LEG-CT.,** *Cheapside*, is three houses westward of Queen-street.

**GOLDEN-LION-YARD,** *Southwark*, is about the middle of the east side of Gravel-lane between Duke-street and Maid-lane.

**GOLDEN-MINE-CT.,** *Aldersgate-street*, is about four houses on the right hand northward of Falcon-square.

**GOLDSMITH'S-ALLEY,** *Drury-lane*, is a small narrow passage about eight houses on the right hand in Charles-street, going from Newton-street, Holborn.

**GOLDSMITHS' ALMS HOUSES,** *Hackney-road*, are on the left hand side of the road leading from the Nag's Head to London-field. They consist of a range of six houses, built at an expense of above £800., in compliance with the will of Richard Morell, dated October 7, 1703. Each house has four rooms and a garden before and behind and are inhabited by six aged liverymen of the company, who receive a pension of £21. a year each, two chaldron of coals, and a new gown of the value of 50s.

**GOLDSMITHS' HALL,** *Foster-lane*, is at the back of the New Post Office, but as it is about to be taken down and rebuilt from the designs of Philip Hardwick, Esq., any account of it must be deferred. The ancient hall was destroyed by the great fire in 1668, and the one now demolishing was erected shortly afterwards by Sir Christopher Wren.



The Company of Goldsmiths is one of the twelve principal companies of the city and the fifth in order of precedence. It is of great antiquity, for in 1180, it was fined by Henry II. for being an adulterine company, that is, one not possessed of the king's special licence. In 1327, Edward III. incorporated it by letters patent, which were confirmed by Richard II., and afterwards, in 1462, by Edward IV. Their title is "The Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Goldsmiths of the City of London."

This opulent and respectable company are guardians to many useful charities, and their pensioners, which are numerous, are divided into *settled* and *unsettled* pensioners. The former are one hundred freemen of the company and one hundred and ten widows of freemen, who receive liberal pensions, in various classes, amounting to £2,562. 18s. 8d. a year. The unsettled pensioners receive no permanent pensions, and consist of one hundred freemen and fifty widows of freemen. Besides the before-mentioned alms houses at Hackney, they have others at Woolwich, endowed by Sir Marten Bowes, and twenty at Acton, in Middlesex, founded by John Perryn, Esq., of East Acton, which were rebuilt in a very handsome manner in 1812, besides an immense number of other charities, which are fully enumerated in the Parliamentary Commissioners' Reports on the Endowed Charities of the City of London.

The Goldsmiths' Company have also a free grammar school at Stockport, in Cheshire, founded by Sir Edmund Shad, in 1487.

**GOLDSMITHS'-CT.**, *Great New-street, Fetter-lane*, is about twelve houses on the left hand from Fetter-lane.

**GOLDSMITH'S-PL.**, *Hackney-road*, is on the north side, about three quarters of a mile on the left hand from Shoreditch church.

**GOLDSMITH-ROW**, *Fetter-lane*, is on the south side of East Harding-street, and extends from Great New-street to Gunpowder-alley.

**GOLDSMITH-ST.**, *Fleet-street*, is at the north west corner of Gough-square.

**GOLDSMITH-ST.**, *Cheapside*, is about ten houses on the left hand in Wood-street, going from Cheapside.

**GOLDSWORTHY-ROW**, *Deptford Lower Road*, is about a quarter of a mile on the right hand from Paradise-row, and nearly opposite China Hall.

**GOODGE-ST.**, *Tottenham-court-road*, is the third turning on the left hand from Oxford-street.

**GOODMAN'S-FIELDS**, *Whitechapel*, is a large district situated eastward of the Minories, westward of Church-lane, northward of Rosemary-lane, and southward of Whitechapel High-street. It derives its name from a farmer of that name, who held it under the nunnery of the Minorasses, whose convent gave name to the Minories, where it stood. Stowe relates that he often had fetched three pints of milk, hot from the kine, for a halfpenny, of this farmer Goodman. Since which it has been converted into streets and buildings as at present.

**GOODMAN'S-GARDENS**, *Westminster*, are the second turning on the left hand in Palmer's Village, going from opposite Artillery-place.

**GOODMAN'S-GARDENS**, *Hackney-road*, are at the back of Middlesex-place, and about a quarter of a mile on the left hand from Shoreditch church.

**GOODMAN'S STILE**, *Whitechapel*, is the second turning on the right hand in Church-street, going from Whitechapel High-street into Goodman's-fields.

**GOODMAN'S-YARD**, *Minories*, is on the east side, about twenty-two houses on the right hand, going from Sparrow-corner.

**GORDON-PL.**, *Tavistock-square*, is at the north-west corner of that square, and extends to Gordon-square.

**GORDON-Sq.**, is a new square westward of *Tavistock-square*, built on the Duke of Bedford's estate, and named after the present duchess, who is a daughter of the late and sister of the present Duke of Gordon.

**GOSPEL, SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE, IN FOREIGN PARTS**, Office at No. 77, *Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields*. This society was incorporated in 1701, and hold their meetings at St. Martin's Library. The measures of this society are extended by missionaries to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Cape Breton, Newfoundland and

other places abroad. The present officers are, the Archbishop of Canterbury, *President*; Archdeacon Hamilton, *Secretary*; the Rev. W. P. Lendon, *Assistant Secretary and Receiver*, and James H. Markland, Esq., *Treasurer*.

**GOSWELL-PL.**, *Goswell-street-road*, is about a quarter of a mile on the right hand from Old-street.

**GOSWELL-ST.**, *St. Luke's or Clerkenwell*, is the north continuation of Aldersgate-street and St. Martin's-le Grand, to Goswell-street-road.

**GOSWELL-ST.-ROAD**, is the north continuation of *Goswell-street* to the Angel at Islington.

**GOUGH-Sq.**, *Fleet-street*, is behind the middle of the north side, and leads into Pemberton-row and Fetter-lane.

**GOULD'S-Ct.**, *Lambeth Upper Marsh*, is about twenty-four houses on the left hand westward of the turnpike, and nearly opposite Stangate-street.

**GOULSTON-Ct.**, *Whitechapel*, is on the east side of Goulston-square, and leads into Old Castle-street.

**GOULSTON-Sq.**, *Whitechapel*, is at the north end of Goulston-street.

**GOULSTON-ST.**, *Whitechapel*, is the first turning right and left in the High-street, beyond Middlesex-street and Somerset-street.

**GOWER-MEWS**, *Gower-street, Bedford-square*, are about five houses on the left hand from the north-east corner of Bedford-square.

**GOWER-MEWS, UPPER**, *Gower-street, Bedford-square*, are the first turning eastward, and parallel to the square, or the first turning on the left hand in Francis-street.

**GOWER-ST.**, *Bedford-square*, is at the north-east corner of the square, and extends to Francis-street, Tottenham-court-road.

**GOWER-ST., UPPER**, *Bedford-square*, is the continuation of the preceding into the New-road.

**GOWER'S-WALK**, *Whitechapel*, is parallel to and between Lambeth-street and Lower Church-lane, commencing about three houses eastward of Goodman's-stile.

**GOWER'S-WALK FREE SCHOOL** is a very useful charity, founded in 1808, upon the plan of the Rev. Dr. Bell, for training up children in the principles of the Christian religion, and in habits of useful industry. Printing, forms one of the branches of instruction, and it is well executed, under the master's inspection, of whom, at the School-house, in Gower's-walk, Whitechapel, every information relative to this useful establishment may be obtained.

**GOVEY'S-PL.**, *Mile End-road*, is situated between the Three Mackarel and the Mackarel and Bell public houses in the High-road.

**GRACE'S-ALLEY**, *Wellclose-square*, is at the north-west corner, and leads into Well-street.

**GRACE'S-YARD**, *Minories*, is near the middle of the east side, and about two doors north from Swan-street.

**GRACECHURCH-ST.** is the north continuation of Fish-street-hill from London-bridge. It was originally called Grass-church-street, from a grass or herb market, near Allhallow's church, Lombard-street.

**GRAFTON-Ct.**, *Mary-le-bone*, is about ten houses on the right hand in Paradise-street, going from High-street; it leads to Conway-court.

**GRAFTON-MEWS**, *Fitzroy-square*, are about thirteen houses on the right hand in Grafton-street, going from Tottenham-court-road.

**GRAFTON-ST.**, *Tottenham-court-road*, is about half a mile on the left hand from Oxford-street, or the second turning on the right hand from the New-road.

**GRAFTON-ST., UPPER**, *Fitzroy-square*, is the west continuation of the south side of the said square.

**GRAFTON-ST.**, *Soho*, is the north continuation of Gerrard-street from Princes-street; it leads to Monmouth-street.

**GRAFTON-ST.**, *Piccadilly*, is the north continuation of Dover-street, entering from Piccadilly; it leads into Old Bond-street.

**GRAFTON-YARD**, *Tottenham-court-road*, is behind the houses on the east side of the Hampstead-road.

**GRAHAM'S ALMS HOUSES** are in Crown-street, Soho-square, and were founded in 1686, by Mrs. Graham, for four Decayed Clergymen's Widows, or Unmarried Daughters.

**GRAHAM'S-BLDGS.**, *Bunhill-row*, *St. Luke's*, is the first turning on the right hand in *Blue Anchor-alley*, from *Bunhill-row* towards *Whitecross-street*.

**GRANBY'S-BLDGS.**, *Drury-lane*, are about a furlong on the right hand going from the *New Church* in the *Strand*.

**GRANBY'S-BLDGS.**, *Lambeth*, are the first turning on the right hand in *Vauxhall-walk*, through *Queen's-yard*.

**GRANBY-GARDENS**, *Lambeth Marsh*, are a few houses on the right hand in *Artichoke-yard*, going from the *Marsh*.

**GRANBY-PL.**, *Lambeth Marsh*, is the north continuation of *Artichoke-yard*, going towards *Narrow-wall*.

**GRANBY-ROW**, *Bethnal-green-road*, is the first turning southward parallel to part of the road, and extends from *Abbey-street* to *White-street*.

**GRANBY-ROW**, *Bethnal-green*, is about three houses on the left hand in *Granby-street*, going from *James-street*.

**GRANBY-ST.**, *Bethnal-green*, is the first turning on the right hand in *James-street*, going from *Church-street*, and leads into *Oakly's-row*.

**GRAND JUNCTION WATER WORKS COMPANY, THE.** This company derives its name from the *Grand Junction Canal* at *Paddington*, where its works are carried on for the supply of water to the north-west part of the metropolis, and its offices for accounts, &c. are in *South Molton-street*, *Oxford-street*. Its present officers are, *William Clay, Esq., Chairman*; *George Saunders, Esq., Deputy Chairman*; and eight other *Directors*; *William M. Coe, Esq., Chief Clerk and Secretary*, and *William Anderson, Esq., Engineer*.

**GRAND SURREY CANAL DOCK COMPANY.** The docks of this company are at *Rotherhithe*, adjoining to and on the western side of those belonging to the *Commercial Dock Company*. Its entrance from the *Thames* is between *Bull Head Dock* and *King's Mill*, *Rotherhithe*, and opposite *Pelican-stairs* and *Shadwell-dock*, and its *London office* No. 1, *St. Michaels-alley*, *Cornhill*. Its present officers are, *James Heygate, jun., Chairman*; and ten other *Directors*; *Samuel Travers, Esq., Secretary*, and *Captain David Smith, Superintendent*.

**GRANGE-Ct.**, *Carey-street*, *Bincoln's-inn-fields*, is about five or six houses on the right hand going from *Portugal-street*.

**GRANGE-ROAD**, *Bermondsey*, commences at *Star-corner* by *Bermondsey New-road* and extends eastward to the *Grange*; it then branches off on the right to the *Green-inn*, in the *Kent-road* and on the left to *Jamaica-row*.

**GRANGE-WALK**, *Bermondsey*, is at the south-east corner of *Bermondsey-square*, and extends to what was lately called the *Grange*.

**GRANGE-YARD**, *Carey-street*, *Lincoln's-inn-fields*, is about four doors on the left hand from *Grange-court*, behind *St. Clement's Workhouse*, *Portugal-street*.

**GRANTHAM-PL.**, *Park-lane*, is about ten or twelve houses on the right from *Piccadilly*, and leads into *Brick-street*.

**GRASSHOPPER-Ct.**, *Whitecross-street*, is about three houses on the left hand northward from *Beech-street*.

**GRAVEL-LANE**, *Houndsditch*, is about ten houses on the right hand from *Ald-gate church*.

**GRAVEL-LANE, OLD**, *Ratcliffe Highway*, is nearly opposite the church of *St. George-in-the-East*.

**GRAVEL-LANE, NEW**, *Shadwell High-street*, is about a furlong westward of the church.

**GRAVEL-LANE**, *Southwark*, is about the third of a mile on the right and left hand sides going from *High-street*, along *Union-street*.

**GRAVEL-WALK**, *Bunhill-row*, is about the middle of the south side of *Blue-anchor-alley*.

**GRAY'S-BLDGS.**, *Manchester-square*, is the second turning on the left hand in *Duke-street*, going from *Oxford-street*.

**GRAY'S-INN**, is on the north side of *Holborn*, opposite *Middle-row*, and on the west side of *Gray's-inn-lane*. *Gray's-inn* derives its name from having been formerly the residence of the ancient and noble family of *Gray* of *Wilton*, who, in the reign of *Edward III.*, demised it to several students of the law. It occupies the site of the mansion of the ancient manor of *Portpool*, one of the prebends belonging to

St. Paul's Cathedral, which, in 1515, becoming the residence of the before-mentioned family, it received from it the name of *Gray's inn*. It reverted, however, to the monks till the dissolution of the religious houses, when it was granted by Henry VIII., in 1541, to the students and their successors.

The principal entrance to *Gray's-inn* is from Holborn, and it consists of several spacious courts, a large square, opening into *Gray's-inn-lane*, some airy gardens wherein was the favourite summer-house of Sir Francis Bacon, and two very handsome rows of new buildings northward.

It is one of the four inns of court, and is inhabited by barristers, solicitors and students of the law, and by gentlemen of other professions and of independence, for the sake of studious retirement.

The present officers of *Gray's-inn*, are Thomas William Carr, Esq., *Treasurer*; the Rev. M. F. Ainslie, *Dean of the Chapel*; the Rev. George Shepherd, D.D., *Preacher*; the Rev. Edward Chaplain, M.A., *Reader*; Mr. Thomas Griffith, *Steward*; and Mr. Robert Dennison, *Sub-steward*.

**GRAY'S-INN-LANE**, *Holborn*, is the fifth coach turning on the right hand from Farringdon-street, just beyond Holborn Bars. It derives its name from the before-mentioned inn of court.

**GRAY'S-INN-LANE, LITTLE**, is on the east side of the last described, about one quarter of a mile on the right hand above Middle-row.

**GRAY'S - INN - PASSAGE**, *Red Lion-street*, is the second turning on the right hand, going from Holborn.

**GRAY'S-INN-PL.**, *Gray's-inn-square*, is at the south-west corner of the square, near the north end of Warwick-court, Holborn.

**GRAY'S-INN-Sq.**, is on the west side of *Gray's-inn-lane*, and is entered by a large gateway.

**GRAY-ST.**, *Manchester-square*, is the second turning on the right hand in Duke-street, going from Oxford-street.

**GRAY-ST.**, *Blackfriars'-road*, is the continuation of George's-row, on the north side.

**GRAY-COAT-PL.**, *Tothill Fields, Westminster*, is on the west side of the *Gray-Coat School*, nearly opposite Rochester-row.

**GRAY-COAT HOSPITAL**, *The, Tothill fields, Westminster*, is situated at the west end of Great Peter-street, and near the southern extremity of Strutton Ground. This charitable institution was founded in 1698, for the maintenance and education of seventy Poor Boys and forty Poor Girls of the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster. It derives its name from the colour of the children's clothes. It received the encouragement of letters patent from Queen Anne in 1706, which constitute the trustees to be a body politic and corporate, by the name of "*The Governors of the Gray-Coat Hospital, in Tothill Fields, of the royal foundation of Queen Anne.*"

In 1727 this hospital was in so flourishing a condition that it contained eighty boys, and fifty girls; and in 1739 a mathematical school was erected, and a proper master engaged to instruct the boys in navigation, to fit them for the sea service. The school is in a very flourishing condition. Applications concerning it are to be made to the minister and churchwardens of the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster, or to the master, at the hospital, from whom every necessary information may be derived.

**GRAY-EAGLE-ST.**, *Spitalfields*, is the first turning on the right hand in Phoenix-street, about twenty-seven houses from Wheeler-street.

**GRAY-FRIARS**, *Newgate-street*, is the north side of that street, nearly opposite Warwick-lane. It derives its name from a convent of Franciscans, or Gray Friars, which was erected on this spot in the reign of Henry III., wherein was a splendid church, 300 feet in length, 89 in breadth, and 64 in height, to which several of the Queens of England had been benefactors. In 1429, Richard Whittington founded a library near to it, and it was altogether a flourishing establishment till the dissolution of the monasteries, when it was given, with its neighbour, St. Bartholomew, to the Mayor and Commonalty of London.—[See **BARTHOLOMEW'S AND CHRIST'S HOSPITALS**.]

**GRAY'S-WALK**, *Lambeth*, commences at the west end of East-street, Walcot-place, about a mile on the right hand from Westminster-bridge.

**GRAYSTOCK-PL.**, *Fetter-lane*, is nearly opposite Dean-street, and is the third turning on the right hand from Holborn-hill.

**GREAT COURT, St. James's Palace,—**  
[See ST. JAMES'S PALACE.]

**GREAT-YARD, Wapping,** is the second turning on the right hand in Gun-alley, going from Wapping-street.

**GREAT-YARD, Horselydown,** is the second turning on the right hand in Parish-street, going from the bottom of Tooley-street.

**GREEK'S-Ct., Bermondsey-street,** is about forty houses on the left hand from Tooley-street.

**GREEK-ST., Soho,** is at the south-east corner of Soho-square, and extends to the west end of Litchfield-street.

**GREEN-BANK, Wapping,** is below the London Docks, and extends from the north side of Wapping church.

**GREEN-BANK, Tooley-street,** is about a quarter of a mile on the left hand from London-bridge.

**GREEN'S-BLDES., Lambeth,** is the first turning on the right hand in the Lower Marsh, about a furlong from the turnpike.

**GREEN-COAT HOSPITAL, THE, Westminster,** is situated in Tothill Fields, and was founded by Charles I. in 1633, for the Relief of Poor Fatherless Children of the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster. It was rebuilt in 1700, at the expense of Dr. Busby, the head master of Westminster School, and Charles Twitty, Esq. The trustees are incorporated by a royal charter of Charles I., by the title of "*The Governors of the Hospital of St. Margaret's, Westminster, of the foundation of King Charles,*" and they must consist of twenty governors, inhabitants of Westminster, with the right of purchasing lands, tenements, &c. in mortmain. It suffered severely during the time of the Commonwealth, but it was renovated by Charles II., and it has been ever since in a flourishing condition. The school is maintained for the benefit of the children of parents inhabiting the parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster. References may be made to the minister and churchwardens of that parish, or to the master, at the school.

**GREEN-Ct.—1.** is in *Tothill-street, Westminster*, at the back of the Horse Guards' Hospital, Rochester-row.—**2.** is in *Coleman-street, Old Jewry*, about nine houses

on the right hand from London Wall.—**3.** is in *Blackfriars'-road*, two or three houses southward of Hopton's Alms Houses, in Green-street.

**GREEN-PARK, St. James's-park,** is on the west side of the Stable-yard, St. James's Palace, and extends from St. James's-park to Piccadilly. This Park has several magnificent mansions on its eastern side, particularly the Palladian villa of Lord Spencer, the splendid house and picture galleries of the Marquess of Stafford, the town-houses of the Earl of Derby, the Marquess of Tavistock, the Duke of Rutland and other opulent peers.

**GREEN-PL., Bethnal-green,** is the first turning on the right hand in Green-street, below Globe-street, about one-third of a mile eastward of the Green.

**GREEN'S-ROW, Chelsea,** is opposite the Hospital wall and is the second turning on the left hand along Smith-street, going from King's-road.

**GREEN'S-ROW, Bermondsey New-road,** is the fourth turning on the left hand going from the Bricklayers' Arms, Kent-road, towards Bermondsey church.

**GREEN-ST., Leicester-square,** is at the south-east corner of the square, and extends to Castle-street, and nearly opposite Hemming's-row.

**GREEN-ST., Red Lion-square,** is about three houses on the right hand in Theobald's-road, west from Great James-street.

**GREEN-ST., Grosvenor-square,** is the second turning on the right hand in North Audley-street, going from Oxford-street.

**GREEN-ST., Golden-square,** is about ten houses on the right hand in Little Pulteney-street, going from Wardour-street.

**GREEN-ST., Bethnal-green,** is at the south-east corner of the Green, and extends eastward towards Bow-common.

**GREEN-ST., Blackfriars'-road,** is the first turning on the right hand in Church-street, about eight houses from that part of the road which is opposite Christchurch.

**GREEN-ST., St. George's-fields,** is the third turning on the right hand from the said road, about half a mile from Blackfriars'-bridge.

**GREEN-ST., NEW, St. George's-fields,** is nearly opposite the last, or the sixth turning on the left hand in Higley's-lane, going from Blackfriars'-road.

**GREEN-WALK**, *James-street, Westminster*, is about a quarter of a mile on the right hand in Buckingham-row, going from Buckingham-gate.

**GREEN-WALK**, *Christ Church, Surrey*, is the second turning on the right hand in Holland-street from Blackfriars'-road.

**GREEN-YARD**, (FOR THE CITY), *Whitecross-street, Cripplegate*, is the first turning on the right hand, going from Fore-street. This is a sort of city pound, to which stray horses, carts, cattle, &c. without drivers, or persons to take charge of them are taken.—See CITY GREEN-YARD.

**GREEN-YARD**, *Upper East Smithfield*, the fifth turning on the right hand in Blue Anchor-yard.

**GREEN-DRAGON-CT.**—1. is in *West Smithfield*, about twenty houses on the left hand in Cow-lane, eastward of Farringdon-street.—2. is on *St. Andrew's-hill, Blackfriars*, the first turning on the left hand from Earl-street.—3. or YARD, is in *Worship-street, Shoreditch*, the first turning on the left hand from Norton Falgate, going towards the Curtain-road.—4. or YARD, is in *Whitechapel-road*, ten houses on the left hand eastward of Osborn-street.—5. is in *High-street, Southwark*, the first turning on the right hand in York-street.

**GREEN-DRAGON-ALLEY**—1. is in *Wapping*, two doors westward of New Gravel-lane.—2. is in *Narrow-street, Limehouse*, the second turning on the left hand from Turner's Wharf, and leads to Risby's Rope-walk.

**GREENFIELD-ST.**, *Mile-end Old-town*, is the third turning on the right hand from Whitechapel-road along Fieldgate-street.

**GREEN-GATE-GARDENS**, *Hackney-road*, are about the fifth of a mile on the right hand from Shoreditch church.

**GREEN-GATE-CT. or YARD**, *Curtain-road, Shoreditch*, is the first turning on the left hand from Worship-street.

**GREEN-ARBOR-CT.**—1. is on *Lambeth-hill, Upper Thames-street*, the second turning on the left hand going from Upper Thames-street.—2. is in the *Old Bailey*, about four or five houses on the right from Snow-hill, nearly opposite Newgate-street.

In this humble place was once the residence of Oliver Goldsmith.—3. is in *Little Moorfields*, about six houses on the left hand in Fore-street.—4. is in *Golden-lane, Barbican*, about ten houses on the right hand in Turk's-head-court from the west side of Golden-lane.

**GREENHILL'S-RENTS**, *St. John-street, West Smithfield*, are about fourteen houses on the left hand from St. John-street, on the north side of the Smithfield.

**GREEN-HOUSE-ROW**, *St. George's Fields*, forms part of the north side of the Westminster-bridge-road, a few doors on the right hand from the Obelisk, by the Surrey theatre.

**GREENLAND or COMMERCIAL DOCK**, is about three miles and a quarter from London-bridge, by the line of the river.—[See COMMERCIAL DOCKS.]

**GREEN-LETTUCE-CT.**—1. is in *Fore-street, Cripplegate*, about six houses on the left hand from Cripplegate-buildings.—2. is in *Cannon-street*, nearly opposite Abchurch-lane; it leads on to Lawrence Pountney-hill.

**GREENWOOD'S-RENTS**, *Bishopsgate Without*, are the west continuation of Slade's-buildings, Angel-street, entering from Bishopsgate-street.

**GREGG'S-ALLEY**, *Whitechapel*, is the third turning on the right hand in Essex-street, going from Whitechapel High-street.

**GREGG'S-CT.**, *Goodman's-yard, Minories*, is the second turning on the left hand in the Minories.

**GREGG'S-GARDENS**, *Commercial-road*, are on the north side of the road, by Doran's-row, St. George's in the East, about a quarter of a mile on the left hand, below Cannon-street-road.

**GREGORY'S-CT.**, *Clerkenwell*, is the first turning on the left hand in Corporation-row, and about four houses from the north end of St. John-street.

**GREGORY-ST.**, by *St. Paul's*, the Church and Parish of.—[See ST. MARY MAGDALEN, OLD FISH-STREET-HILL.]

**GREGORY-PL.**, *Aldersgate-street*, is the first turning on the right hand in Half-moon-alley, going from Aldersgate-street towards Bartholomew-close.

**GREGORY'S-PL.**, *Southwark*, is about ten houses on the left hand in New-way, going from the Maze towards St. Thomas's-hospital.

**GREGORY'S-TERR.**, *St. Luke's*, is at the north end of Hull-street.

**GRENDON'S-CT.**, *Finsbury*, is the second turning on the right hand in Tabernacle-walk, going from the Tabernacle towards Old-street.

**GRENVILLE-ST.**, *Brunswick-square*, is at the south-west corner of the square and extends into Upper Guildford-street.

**GRENVILLE-ST.**, *Somers-town*, is the first street northward of Clarendon-square, and leads from Clarendon-street into Union-street.

**GRENVILLE - MEWS**, *Grenville-street*, *Somers-town*, is parallel to, and between the south side of the said street and the square.

**GRESHAM ALMS HOUSES**, are situated near the *City Green-yard*, in Whitecross-street, Cripplegate. They stood originally at the back of Gresham College, Old Broad-street, the site of which is now occupied by the Excise Office. They were founded and endowed by Sir Thomas Gresham in 1575, and bequeathed by him to the Lord Mayor and commonalty, and citizens of London upon trust, that they should from time to time as vacancies occur, place therein eight poor persons.

**GRESHAM COLLEGE AND COMMITTEE.**—See **MERCER'S COMPANY AND ROYAL EXCHANGE.**

**GRESSE-MEWS**, *Rathbone-place*, is at the south end of Gresse-street.

**GRESSE-ST.**, *Rathbone-place*, is the last turning on the right hand in Rathbone-place, going from Oxford-street towards Charlotte-street, before coming to Percy-street. It leads in an oblique direction to Tottenham-court-road.

**GREVILLE - ST.**, *Holborn*, is the first turning on the right hand in Brook-street, going from Holborn-hill. It derives its name from being on part of the site, formerly occupied by the mansion and gardens of Sir Fulk Greville, Lord Brook.

**GREVILLE-CT.**, *Brook-street*, *Holborn*, turns off at No. 9, on the north side of Greville-street.

**GREYHOUND-ALLEY**, *St. Mary-Axe*, is about six houses on the right hand from Leadenhall-street.

**GREYHOUND CT.**—1. is in *Millford-lane*, *Strand*, the first turning on the right hand from the Strand.—2. is in *West-street*, *West Smithfield*, about six houses on the right hand from Field-lane, or Saffron-hill.

**GREYHOUND - LANE**, *Whitechapel-road*, is opposite the London Hospital church.

**GREYHOUND-YARD**, *High Holborn*, is about half a mile on the right hand above Farringdon-street.

**GREYSTOCK - PL.**, *Fetter-lane*.—See **GRAYSTOCK-PLACE.**

**GRIEVSON'S, or GRIMSON'S-RENTS**, *Southwark*, are about the middle of the north side of Melior-street, Snow's-fields, between John-street and Marble-court.

**GRIFFIN-PASSAGE**, *Piccadilly*, is the first turning on the left hand in Half-Moon-street, going from Piccadilly.

**GRIFFIN-PL.**, *Bethnal-green*, is the first turning on the right hand in the Dog-row, a few houses from Mile-end turnpike.

**GRIFFIN-ST.**, *Shadwell*, is the continuation of Peal-alley, going from the High-street.

**GRIFFITH'S-RENTS**, *Bermondsey-street*, is about thirty-four houses on the left hand, going from Tooley-street.

**GRIMSON'S-RENTS**, *Southwark*.—[See **GRIEVSON'S-RENTS.**]

**GROCER-CT.**—1. is in *Shoreditch*, the fourth turning on the right hand, going from the turnpike towards Shoreditch church.—2. is in *Kingsland-road*, on the north side of Sander's-gardens, a few houses on the left hand from Shorditch church.—3. is in *Upper Well-alley*, *Wapping*, the second turning on the left hand from Wapping-street, on the east side the church.

**GROCER'S - HALL**, *Grocer's-hall-court*, *Poultry*, is on the north side of that great thoroughfare, and is entered by a pair of large gates at the upper end of the court, which expands into a large court-yard behind the houses. In this court-yard is the principal front of the hall, which is a recent brick building, designed by the late

Thomas Leverton, Esq. In the upper portion of this elevation are emblematical sculptures alluding to oriental commerce. The rear front looks into a garden belonging to the company, part of which they disposed of for the enlargement of the Bank, and for the continuation of Princes-street into Lothbury, and the boundary wall of which extends from the New Bank Buildings in Lothbury to the houses in Princes-street, opposite the western front of the Bank of England.

This building is situated upon a spot of ground purchased by the Grocers' Company in 1411, of Robert, Lord Fitzwalter. The former hall was so capacious, that it served for some years for the uses of the Bank of England, which was kept here till the edifice in Threadneedle-street was erected for that purpose.

The Grocers' Company is the second of the twelve chief companies of the city, and was anciently called Pepperers; but the trade having changed their name to that of Grocers, they were incorporated by letters patent of Edward III. in 1345, by the name of "The Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of the Groceries of the City of London," which was confirmed by Henry VI. in 1429, and by Charles I. in 1640, with additional powers.

This company formerly held the highest rank among the twelve companies, and had in the reign of Henry IV. no fewer than twelve aldermen belonging to it at one time, and has had the names of five kings enrolled among its members. It has also very large estates, derived from different benefactors, and charged with various charitable uses, and many noble charities to which they are trustees. Those in Ireland (which I have professionally visited, as well as those of some of the other city companies) consist of the manor of Grocer's, at Muff, near Londonderry, where they have built a convenient house for their agent, David Babbington, Esq., called Grocer's Hall; and share, with the other eleven chief companies of London, in certain lands and tenements purchased in the name of the Vintners' Company, and their proportion of the royal fishery of the kingdom of Ireland, held by the City of London. Their property and charities in London and other parts of England are also very extensive. Among others, they have a Free Grammar School at Oundle, in Northamptonshire, founded by Sir William Laxton in 1556, for the education of boys, and an alms house for seven poor

men; also another Free School at Colwall, in Herefordshire, founded by Humphry Walwyn, Esq., in 1612, which the company rebuilt and enlarged, so as to accommodate 52 free boys, in 1795; another at Witney, in Oxfordshire, founded by Henry Box, Esq., in 1664; many gifts for loans on security to poor members of the company to set them up in business amounting to £4720; Lady Slaney's fund for the purchase of impropriations; gifts for the relief and release of poor debtors, and numerous other splendid benefactions. Among other deeds for which the members of this company are celebrated, is the Thomas Knolles, Lord Mayor of the City in 1411, who also bequeathed property in Budge-row, for the relief of the poor of the company, and began to build the present Guildhall of the City, in lieu of an inconvenient and petty plan in Aldermanbury.

Deputations of the company visit their Irish and other estates, their several schools and other charities, at suitable times; which have the effect of producing the most beneficial effects upon the due administration of these beneficent charities. For very interesting details of these funds, my readers are referred to the Parliamentary Reports upon the Endowed Charities of the City of London.

**GROCERS'-HALL-Ct.**, *Poultry*, is about ten or twelve houses on the north or right hand side, going westward from the Mansion House, and leading to Grocers' Hall.

**GROG-Ct.**, *Limehouse*, is at the north end of Nightingale-lane, by the New Cut.

**GROSVENOR-GATE**, *Park-lane*, is near half a mile on the left hand from Piccadilly, leading into Hyde-park.

**GROSVENOR HOUSE AND PICTURE GALLERY**, is in *Park-lane*, and is a recent erection from the designs of Mr. Cundy, after a beautiful example of the Corinthian order. The first beginning of this splendid collection, which consists of some of the finest works of the ancient and modern masters in the world, particularly of Rubens, was made by the purchase of the late Mr. Agar's entire collection for thirty thousand guineas. It has since been much enlarged, and is now one of the finest private galleries in Europe. They are shewn to the public in the months of May and June, under restrictions similar to those of the Marquess of Stafford, at Bridgewater-house.



**GROSVENOR-MARKET**, *Oxford-street*, is the first turning on the left hand in *Davies-street*, going from *Oxford-street*.

**GROSVENOR-MEWS**, *Grosvenor-square*, are three or four houses on the left hand in *Grosvenor-street*, going from *New Bond-street*.

**GROSVENOR-PL.**, *Hyde Park Corner*, is on the western side of the Corinthian archway, leading to Buckingham Palace, between that building and *St. George's Hospital*. It extends to the King's-road, to Buckingham-gate, and to Pimlico.

**GROSVENOR-PL.**, **LOWER**, *Pimlico*, extends from the King's-road to *Ranelagh-street*, and is about one quarter of a mile on the right hand from Buckingham-gate.

**GROSVENOR - ROW**, *Chelsea*, is the eastern continuation of *Royal Hospital-row*.

**GROSVENOR-PL.**, *St. George's-fields*, is a part of the south side of the Borough-road.

**GROSVENOR-Sq.**, *Oxford-street*, is on the south side of that great thoroughfare, between *Duke-street* and *North Audley-street*. The four sides of the square are of various styles of architecture, and some approach to grandeur. The area of this square contains about five acres, in the middle is a large pleasure-ground, laid out in walks and plantations, and in the centre is an equestrian statue of *George I.*, on a lofty pedestal. It derives its name, as well as the adjacent streets, from being built on the estate of *Earl Grosvenor*.

**GROSVENOR-ST.**, *New Bond-street*, is the fourth turning on the right hand, going from *Oxford-street*, and leads into the south side of *Grosvenor-square*.

**GROSVENOR-ST.**, **UPPER**, is the continuation of the foregoing street, westward, and extends from the south-west corner of the square into *Park-lane*.

**GROSVENOR-ST.**, **LITTLE**, *Berkeley-square*, is about nine houses eastward of *Davies'-street*.

**GROSVENOR - ST.**, **WEST**, *Pimlico*, forms part of the east side of the King's-road, and extends from *Upper Eaton-street*, into *Lower Grosvenor-place*.

**GROSVENOR-ST.**, *Westminster*, turns off under the archway in *Milbank-row*.

**GROVE, THE**, *Southwark*, is opposite *New-street*, and is the first turning on the left hand from *Queen-street*.

**GROVE, THE**, *Mile-end-road*, forms part of the *Bow-road*, and reaches from *Cottage-grove* to *Coborn-street*, *Morgan-square*.

**GROVE'S-CT.**, *Ratchiffe*, is at the end of *Brook-street*, in *White-horse-street*, and nearly opposite *Butcher-row*.

**GROVE-END**, *Lisson-grove*, is at the upper end of *Lisson-grove*, in the *New-road*, near to *St. John's-wood*.

**GROVE-END-PL.**, *Lisson-grove*, is a row of houses near to the preceding.

**GROVE-END-ROAD**, is a continuation of *Grove-end* by the preceding.

**GROVE-PL.**, *Lisson-grove*, *Regent's-park*, is on the right hand northward of the *New-road*.

**GROVE-PL.**, *City-road*, is about a quarter of a mile on the left hand in *Northampton-terrace*, going from *Finsbury-square*, and leads into *Goswell-street-road*.

**GROVE-PL.**, *Mile-end-road*, extends from *Epping-place* to *Redman's-row*, and leads towards *Stepney-green*.

**GROVE-PL.**, *Deptford*, is on the west side of the King's dock-yard, and leads towards *Butt-lane*.

**GROVE-ROW**, *Hackney-road*, is behind the *Hare public-house* near the turnpike at *Cambridge-heath*.

**GROVE-ROAD**, *Lisson-grove*, *Regent's-park*.

**GROVE-ROAD**, *Mile-end-road*, is about a mile and a quarter from *Mile-end turnpike*.

**GROVE-ST.**, *Greenland Dock*, is parallel to the *Thames* on the west side of *Dudman's-yard*, and extends from *George-street* to *Victualling-office-road*.

**GROVE-ST.**, *Camden-town*, is a turning on the north side of the high road near the *Veterinary College*.

**GROVE-ST.**, *Commercial-road*, is the fourth turning on the left hand going from *Cannon-street-road*.

**GROVE'S-GARDENS**, *Southwark*, are a few houses westward of the south end of *Lombard-street*; in *Cannon-row*, *Mint-street*.

**GRUB-ST., Westminster**, is about eight houses on the left hand going from Millbank-street, and extends to the Horseferry-road.

**GRUB-ST., Cripplegate**, is the third turning on the right hand from Finsbury-place South. It was celebrated in the days of Pope, for a class of writers, who were denominated Grub-street authors. It is now called Milton-street, not after the great poet of that name, as some persons have asserted, but from a respectable builder so called, who has taken the whole street on a repairing lease.

**GRUB'S-YARD, Southwark**, is a few doors on the right hand in Castle-lane, going from Maid-lane.

**GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY**, No. 11, *Lombard-street*, was established for the purposes described in its title, in 1821, and is under the management of Nicholas Garry, Esq., *Chairman*; John G. Ravenshaw, Esq., *Deputy Chairman*; eighteen other *Directors*; and George Keys, Esq., *Secretary*.

**GUARDIAN SOCIETY AND ASYLUM FOR THE PRESERVATION OF PUBLIC MORALS**, *New-road, St. George's in the East*, was instituted in 1816, principally for the purpose of checking the progress of female depravity, by providing temporary asylums, employment and relief, to such depraved females as are removed from the public streets by the magistrates. The Asylum was first opened at Stepney, then in Church-lane, White-chapel, and finally removed to its present situation. It has received great encouragement from the Corporation of London, and met with concomitant success. The internal arrangement is under the direction of a committee of ladies, who deserve great praise for their strenuous and successful exertions.

The concerns of this society are conducted by the general and three sub-committees, chosen from the subscribers; and a very copious account of its rise, progress and views, is in Mr. Highmore's *Philantropia Metropolitana*. The present officers are, the Duke of Sussex, *Patron*; the Duchess of Wellington, *Patroness*; the Lord Mayor, for the time being, *President*; John Labouchere, Esq., *Treasurer*; Thomas Hancock, M.D., *Physi-*

*cian*; Edward T. Complin, Esq., *Surgeon*; the Rev. Thomas Webster, *Secretary*; and Mr. James Brown, of No. 48, Hatton-garden, *Collector*.

**GUILDHALL, THE, OF THE CITY OF LONDON**, is situated at the north end of *King-street, Cheapside*, and is the place where the principal business appertaining to the corporation of London is transacted.

It was began to be erected, according to the authority of Fabian, in 1411, the 12th of Henry IV., by Thomas Knolles, citizen and grocer, then mayor, and his brethren the aldermen; and instead of what Stowe calls, from his own remembrance, "an olde little cottage in Alderman-berie-street, they made a faire and goodlie house, more neare unto St. Laurence church in the Jurie."

In the first year of Henry VI., 1422, John Coventry and John Carpenter, executors of the celebrated Richard Whittington, gave towards the paving of the great hall twenty pounds, which was a large sum in those days, and fifteen pounds more in the year following, to complete the said pavement with hard stone of Purbeck. They also glazed some of the windows of the hall, and of the mayor's court, on each of which were painted the arms of Whittington.

The foundation of the mayor's court, which, till lately, was used as the Court of King's Bench, and is now restored to its former use, was laid in the reign of Henry VI., and that of the porch on the south side of the said court, in 1426. At the same time was built the mayor's chamber and old council chamber, now used as a committee-room, with the other rooms upstairs, now appropriated to the use of the Commissioners of Sewers; the new council-chamber, now used by the court of aldermen, with a room over the same for a treasury, wherein to preserve the books and records belonging to the city; and another room underneath the said chamber was began to be built in 1614, and was completely finished shortly after Michaelmas, 1615.

Last of all, says Stowe, a stately porch, entering the great hall was erected to the south front, and the kitchen and other offices adjoining were built about 1501.

At the great fire of 1666, the whole of the interior and outer offices were destroyed;

but the walls were of such remarkable solidity, that they survived all the fury of the raging element. A contemporary writer, Thomas Vincent, author of a pamphlet, called "God's Terrible Voice in the City," published in 1667, says, "Among other things that night, the sight of Guildhall was a fearful spectacle, which stood the whole body of it together in view for several hours, after the fire had taken it, without flames (I suppose, because the timber was of such solid oak), in a bright shining coal, as if it had been a palace of gold, or a great building of burnished brass."

The temporary renovation of the interior was completed with the present tasteless attic and panelled ceiling within three years after the fire; and grand as is the patched up ruins of this splendid hall, how much more grand must it have been, when each set of the clustered pillars which are against the walls, carried the noble oak pointed roof, that lay mouldering in the merciless flames of 1666. The corporation would do well to restore it, as well as other portions of this costly and useful monument of the liberality of our forefathers.

Over the ancient front of the present southern porch, was a splendid frontispiece, decorated with the ancient arms of England, and beneath them an inscription with the following words in gilt letters—

"Reparata et ornata Thoma Rawlinson,  
Milit. Majore, An. Dom. MDCCVI."

The rest of the south front, it appears, from drawings and engravings of it extant, was in a style of considerable richness and grandeur. Some traces of this original style are still perceptible in the present porch, which is almost the only part now left in its original state.

This ancient front was taken down and rebuilt in its present heterogeneous style, from the designs of the late George Dance, Esq., in 1789. This attempt at the ancient beautiful style of our native country is the greatest, and perhaps the only failure in composition of that able and tasteful architect; who, however, has his illustrious predecessor Sir Christopher Wren, to keep him company as his compeer in ignorance of the beauties of that splendid style.

Guildhall is still entered by its ancient southern porch, at the extremity of which are a flight of steps which lead through the centre bay into the great or common

hall, which is 153 feet in length, 48 feet in breadth, and about 53 feet in height. At each end is a magnificent window of the pointed style, filled with painted glass, of the armorial bearings of the United Kingdoms, of the City, and representations of stars of the Orders of the Garter, Bath, St. Andrew and St. Patrick. These windows are modern restorations, and are in good style, but are sadly in want of their ancient accompaniments, the ancient oak roof of similar shape and ornament, instead of the conventicle round-headed windows which on either side between them look like two gorgeous eastern emperors presiding in a synod of Genevese puritans.

The capitals of the pillars, that formerly supported the open-worked oak roof, are now made supporters of fourteen shields, containing armorial bearings of the United Kingdoms, of the City of London, and of the twelve principal companies in their rotation of precedence. At the eastern end of the hall is a raised part separate from the rest, called the hustings, which is used for the several courts of hustings, for the assembling of the lord-mayor, aldermen, sheriffs and city officers on common halls, elections and other days of public business.

In this hall are several sculptural monuments to great public characters, and in the various courts portraits and other pictures.

Among the monuments in THE GREAT HALL are a monument to *William Pitt, Earl of Chatham*, sculptured by the elder Bacon, erected in 1782 at the expense of the corporation, with an inscription written by Edmund Burke; another to *William Pitt*, his son, sculptured by J. G. Babb, and an inscription by the late George Canning; one to *Admiral Lord Nelson*, sculptured by James Smith, and an inscription from the pen of Richard Brinsley Sheridan; a statue between two figures, one representing the City of London, and the other Commerce in a drooping state, *William Beckford*, lord-mayor in 1762 and 1769, with an inscription of that patriotic citizen's celebrated reply to George III. on the 23d of May, 1770: the sculpture is by Moore.

At the western end of the hall are the long celebrated giants *Gog* and *Magog*, the terror of youthful apprentices of former days, who firmly believed the legend—"that when they heard the clock strike one, they came down to dinner." These

celebrated colossal figures, which are about 15 feet in height, are placed in each angle of this end, upon octagonal pedestals. They have black and bushy beards. One is armed with a sort of halbert, or battle-axe, and the other with a long staff, from which a ball set round with spikes is dependent by a chain. They are painted in imitation of nature, and present altogether a most formidable appearance. The author of a curious little work, called "*The gigantic History of the two famous Giants in Guildhall*," London, 1741, says, that, according to the best authorities, one of them represents Corineus, a giant of Trojan descent, who came over with Brutus, the great-grandson of Æneas, the first conqueror of Britain, and the other Gogmagog, the last of the British giants, whose history is pathetically recorded in the first volume of the Percy Histories. Strype supposes them to represent an ancient Briton and Saxon; but a very full and elaborate account of them is to be found in Hone's "*Ancient Mysteries*," 8vo., p. 262, which contains references to many ancient authors by whom they are mentioned.

However long such figures may have been in Guildhall, the present statues are not of great antiquity, for they were put up about the year 1708 in the place of the two old wicker-work giants, which had formerly been accustomed to be carried in processions, and which it is generally believed were first used at the restoration of Charles II., when they graced a triumphal arch erected on that occasion at the end of King-street. The maker of them was Richard Saunders, an eminent carver in those days, who resided in King-street, Cheapside.

In the COUNCIL CHAMBER, a very tasteful room erected by the late George Dance, Esq., R.A., for the meetings of the court of common council, is a statue of King George III., in a marble niche, executed by F. L. Chantrey, Esq., at an expense to the corporation of £3,089. 9s. 5d. On the pedestal is an inscription written by Mr. Alderman Birch, who in the year of its erection, 1815, was Lord Mayor. In the south-west angle of the chamber is a bust of the Duke of Wellington, by Turnerelli; on the north-west a corresponding one of Granville Sharpe, by Chantrey; and in the north-east another of Admiral Lord Nelson, by the Hon. Mrs. Damer, and presented by her to the corporation.

The pictures in this room are—

<i>Subjects.</i>	<i>Painters' Names.</i>
Minerva .....	R. Westall, R.A.
Apollo .....	Gavin Hamilton.
The late Queen Caroline .....	James Lonedale.
The late Princess Charlotte .....	The Same.
The Siege of Gibraltar .....	J. S. Copley, R.A.
Admiral Lord Rodney .....	After Mohnoyer.
Swearing in Alderman Newham as Lord Mayor, in Guildhall, Nov. 8, 1782, containing 180 portraits .....	W. Miller.
Admiral Lord Nelson .....	Sir W. Beechey, R.A.
Sir William Walworth, Lord Mayor, in 1374 and 1380, killing Wat Tyler in Smithfield, for menacing Richard the Second .....	J. Northcote, R.A.
Admiral Lord Duncan .....	J. Hoppner, R.A.
Defence of Gibraltar, Sept. 13, 1782 .....	R. Paton.
Lord Rodney's Victory over the French Fleet on the 12th of April, 1782 .....	R. Dodd.
Defence of Gibraltar on the night between September 13 and 14, 1782 .....	R. Paton.
Admiral Lord St. Vincent .....	Sir W. Beechey, R.A.
Admiral Lord Howe .....	Geo. Kirtland.
Daniel Pinder, Esq. ....	John Opie, R.A.
Richard Clarke, Esq., F.S.A. ....	Sir T. Lawrence, R.A.
Admiral Lord Hood .....	L. F. Abbott.
Lord Mayor's Show by Water ..	R. Paton.
Marquess Cornwallis .....	J. S. Copley, R.A.
The Murder of David Rizzio ..	J. Opie, R.A.
General Lord Heathfield, after ..	Sir J. Reynolds.
The Relief of Gibraltar, 11th of Oct. 1782, by the British Fleet, under Lord Howe ..	R. Paton.
Lord Rodney breaking the line of the French Fleet, April 12, 1782 .....	R. Dodd.
Defence of Gibraltar, 14th Sept. 1782 .....	R. Paton.
Alderman John Boydell .....	Sir W. Beechey, R.A.

IN the COURT of ALDERMEN, over the Lord Mayor's seat, are the king's arms, and over the door those of the city, finely carved. Round the border of the ceiling, which is embossed in fine style, are painted the arms of the lord mayors since 1780, which are continued in painted glass, in the windows.

In an oval in the middle of the ceiling, is a painting by Sir James Thornhill, representing the City of London, with a mural crown upon her head, and a shield emblazoned with the City arms upon her left arm, attended by Minerva and two boys, one supporting the City sword, and the other pointing to the cap of maintenance and the mace. Peace is presenting her with an olive-branch, and Plenty with her horn is pouring out riches. In four compartments round the oval are the four cardinal virtues, represented by boys, and over the chimney-piece is a picture, imitative of sculpture in bronze, containing

allegorical figures of London, Justice, Liberty, Piety, Truth, &c. At the lower end of the room, opposite the Lord Mayor's seat is inscribed, "AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM."

In the CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE is a picture of the battle fought near Toton, in Yorkshire, between the rival families of York and Lancaster, on the 29th of March 1461, painted by Alderman Josiah Boydell. Over the chimney-piece is a finely coloured print of the painted window at New College, Oxford, painted by Jervis, from pictures by Sir Joshua Reynolds. There are also prints of Hogarth's *Idle* and *Industrious Apprentices*, and some specimens of ornamental writing.

In the Chamberlain's parlour are deposited duplicate copies of the honorary freedoms and thanks which have been voted to distinguished personages by the City. More than sixty of them are by the late Mr. Tomkins, the celebrated penman, of whom there is a fine portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

In the WAITING-ROOM, which is supplied with newspapers, magazines, maps, almanacks and other necessary works of reference, are whole length portraits of George I. and II., Queen Caroline, consort of the latter, of Sir William Wilde, Bart., and Sir Richard Rainsford, Knt., painted by Mr. Wright, and of Sir Charles Pratt, afterwards Lord Camden, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and a painting of the Murder of James I., King of Scotland, by Assassins suborned by the Earl of Athol, his uncle, on the 19th of February 1437, by John Opie, R.A. A View of the Interior of the Guildhall as it appeared at the Entertainment given by the Corporation, on Saturday the 18th of June 1814, to the late King George IV., the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and other illustrious personages, painted by W. Daniell, R.A.; a coloured lithographic print, representing the Entertainment on Lord Mayor's Day 1828, by Alderman William Thompson, M.P., Lord Mayor.

In the COURTS OF KING'S BENCH and COMMON PLEAS, which were erected in 1823, from the designs of William Mountague, Esq., the City architect, on the site of the ancient Guildhall chapel, are portraits of the Judges, painted about 1671, by M. Wright, in testimony of the City's gratitude for their services in settling the disputed properties of the Citizens after the great fire of 1666.

In the LIBRARY are portraits of several

of the Aldermen, some statues that came from Guildhall chapel, some antiquities discovered in the Old London-bridge, and other curious relics of ancient times.

**GUILDHALL**, THE, *Westminster*, is situated on the south side of the precinct, called the Sanctuary, near the Abbey. It is used as a court-house and other municipal purposes for the City of Westminster. It was built about 1805, from designs of the late Samuel Pepys Cockerell, Esq., and is of an octagonal form, with a portico to its entrance front of the Doric order.

**GUILFORD-MEWS**, *Russell-square*, are in Great Guilford-street, about five houses westward of Lansdowne-place, Foundling Hospital.

**GUILFORD-PL.**, *Russell-square*, is in Great Guilford-street, opposite the Foundling Hospital, and is the north termination of Lamb's Conduit-street.

**GUILDFORD-ST., GREAT**, *Russell-square*, is on the east side of the square, and extends into Gray's-inn-lane.

**GUILDFORD-ST., UPPER**, *Russell-square*, is the western end of the last.

**GUILDFORD-ST., LITTLE**, *Russell-square*, is a few houses from the square, and extends into Great Coram-street.

**GUILDFORD-ST., GREAT**, *Southwark*, is about a quarter of a mile down Queen-street, going from the High-street, and extends into Maid-lane.

**GUILDFORD-ST., LITTLE**, *Southwark*, is near the preceding, and leads into Lombard-street and the Mint.

**GULLAN'S-YARD**, *Westminster*, turns out of Princes-street behind Great George-street, nearly facing the south-east corner of St. James's-park.

**GULLAN'S-YARD**, *New Bond-street*, is about a quarter of a mile on the right hand side going from Piccadilly.

**GULLMAN'S-MEWS**, or YARD, *Bruton-street*, *Berkeley-square*, is the second turning on the left hand, about six houses from New Bond-street.

**GUN-ALLEY**.—1. **LITTLE**, is in *Moor-fields*, the fourth turning on the left hand from Fore-street.—2. **UPPER**, is in *Wapping*, about seven houses on the left hand below the London Docks.—3. **LOWER**, is in *Green Bank*, *Wapping*, nearly opposite the church and the last

described.—1. is about the middle of the east side of Bermondsey-street, and leads into White's-grounds.

**GUN-Ct.**—1. is in *St. John-street, Clerkenwell*, about a quarter of a mile on the right hand from West Smithfield.—2. is in *Cable-street, Wellclose-square*.

**GUN DOCK**, *Wapping*, is the first dock eastward of the principal entrance to the London-docks and Wapping Old-stairs.

**GUN-LANE**, *Limehouse*, begins at Three Colt-street, about twelve houses on the right hand northward of Rope-makers'-fields, and extends to the Commercial-road.

**GUN-Sq.**, *Houndsditch*, is about seven houses on the right hand going from Aldgate church.

**GUN-Str.**, *Spitalfields*, or the *Old Artillery Ground*, is the third turning on both sides of the way in Union-street, going from Bishopsgate-street Without; it extends from Artillery-street to Fort-street.

**GUN-Str.**, *Blackfriars'-road*, is the third turning on the right hand in Friar-street, going from that part of Blackfriars'-road which is opposite the Magdalen Hospital; it leads into James-street and the Borough-road.

**GUNHILL-Ct.**, *Rotherhithe*, is the second turning on the left hand in Cherry-garden-street, a few houses from Cherry-garden-stairs.

**GUN-HOUSE** or **GUNNER'S-ALLEY** and **STAIRS**, *Lambeth*.—[See BOMB AND HOUSE-ALLEY.

**GUNPOWDER - ALLEY**, *Shoe-lane*, is about eighteen houses on the left hand from Fleet-street.

**GUNPOWDER-Ct.**, *Crutched Friars*, is about three houses on the right hand in Jewin-street, going from John-street.

**GUTTER-LANE**, *Cheapside*, is the second turning on the left hand going from St. Paul's church-yard towards Bow church. Maitland says that it was originally called Guthem-lane, after the original owner of the soil when first built upon.

**GUY'S HOSPITAL**, *Southwark*, is situated on the south side of St. Thomas's-street, and was founded by Thomas Guy, the son of a lighterman and coal-dealer of the same name, at Horselydown, where he was born in 1644. His father died when he was only in the eighth year of his age,

and in 1660 he was apprenticed to John Clarke, a bookseller and binder, who kept a small shop in the porch of Mercer's-hall, Cheapside. On the 7th of October, 1668, he was admitted by servitude a freeman of the Stationers' Company, and in 1673 was sworn of their livery.

He began business as a bookseller with a stock of the value of about £200., in the house which still forms the angle between Lombard-street and Cornhill; and finding that the English bibles of that day were very badly printed, he engaged in a scheme of having them printed in Holland, and importing them. This being stopped by the University of Oxford, he contracted with them, and carried on a very extensive and lucrative trade in bibles for many years. Being a single man, and so penurious as to dine on his shop counter, with no other table-cloth than an old newspaper, his expenses were consequently very trifling. The bulk of his splendid fortune was obtained by purchasing seamen's tickets for their pay during the continental wars in the reign of Queen Anne, and by dealing in South Sea stock in 1720.

The dedication of this immense fortune to charitable purposes arose from the indiscreet officiousness of his maid-servant, whom he had agreed to marry. Previous to the appointed day, the old miser had ordered the foot pavement in front of his door to be mended as far as a particular stone which he had marked, and then left his home on business. The girl in his absence seeing a broken stone beyond this mark, desired the workmen to repair it, but they told her that Mr. Guy had told them not to go so far. She however directed it to be done, and said, more with the confidence of a wife than with the duty of a servant, "tell him I desired you, and he will not be angry." The result proved that she had presumed too far, for Guy on his return was so enraged to find his orders countermanded, that he renounced his matrimonial projects, and took to the building and endowing of hospitals.

In 1707, he built and furnished three wards on the north side of the outer court of St. Thomas's Hospital, and gave £100. a-year to it for eleven years previous to the erection of his own. He erected alms houses for fourteen poor persons, with a library and other liberal benefactions at Tamworth, in Staffordshire, where his mother was born, and for which place he sat as member in several parliaments.

In the seventy-sixth year of his age, he

determined to build and endow an hospital for the cure of sick and impotent persons, for which purpose he took of the president and governors of St. Thomas's Hospital, a lease of a piece of ground opposite the south side of their hospital for the term of 999 years, at a ground rent of £30. a-year. This spot was shortly after cleared; the foundation of the intended hospital was laid in the spring of 1722, and the builders proceeded with such rapidity, that it was roofed in before the death of the founder, which happened on the 27th of December, 1724, in the eighty-first year of his age. The expense of erecting and finishing this hospital, amounted to the sum of £18,792. 16s., and the sum left to endow it was £219,499. 0s. 4d. Some time before his death he removed the frontispiece of St. Thomas's hospital, which stood over the gateway, and erected it in its present situation; when having enlarged the gateway, he rebuilt the two large houses on each side, and erected the costly iron gates between them, at an expense of full £3,000.

The founder, by his will, dated the 4th of the September preceding his death, devised the residue of his estate, which his executors valued at above £200,000, to certain persons whom he appointed executors, till an act of incorporation was obtained, with powers to finish and furnish the structure began by him for his intended hospital, for the reception and relief of upwards of four hundred sick and diseased poor people, besides twenty lunatics to be maintained in a separate hospital.

The whole expense of erecting and furnishing this hospital, amounted to the sum of £18,792. 16s., a great part of which this munificent benefactor of the human race expended in his lifetime, and he left £219,499. to endow it, both together amounting to £238,291. 16s., the largest sum that has ever been left by an individual to charitable purposes.

This hospital consists of two quadrangles, besides the two wings which extend from the front to the street. The entrance is by a spacious iron gateway, supported by stone piers, which open into a square, in the centre of which is a bronze statue of its princely founder, clothed in his livery gown. The statue is well executed by Scheemakers, and in front of the pedestal upon which it is erected, is the following inscription:—

THOMAS GUY, SOLE FOUNDER OF THIS HOSPITAL  
IN HIS LIFETIME. A. D. MDCCXXI.

He also bequeathed a perpetual annuity of £400. to Christ's Hospital, and liberal annuities to his poor relations for life; besides a legacy of £75,589. to be divided among his younger relations and executors, and £1,000. for discharging poor prisoners for debt, within the city and counties of Middlesex and Surrey, who could be released for £5.; by which legacy and the good management of his executors, above six hundred poor prisoners were set at liberty. In addition to these bequests, he also left a perpetual legacy of £125. for the further support of his fourteen almshouses at Tamworth, and for putting out apprentices.

The executors accordingly applied to parliament, who by an act of the 11th Geo. I. c. 12, passed, in 1724, granted them the powers of a corporation by the name of "*The President and Governors of the Hospital founded at the sole cost and charges of Thomas Guy, Esq.*"

This hospital is joined with the royal hospitals, the Foundling, the colleges of Eton, Winchester and Westminster, in the clause of exemption from the tax on servants.

In the chapel is another statue of the founder, by the elder Bacon, upon the pedestal of which are emblematical medallions and an inscription.

This hospital has twelve spacious wards, containing upwards of 400 beds for as many in-patients, besides which, the charity relieves upwards of 2,000 out-patients every year. There are also a library, a laboratory and a collection of anatomical preparations; together with a theatre for chemical, medical and anatomical lectures.

The present officers of this hospital, are Samuel Thoratton, Esq., *President*; Benjamin Harrison, Esq., *Treasurer*; the Rev. James Blenkarne, M.A., *Chaplain*; Henry James Cholmeley, M.D., William Back, M.D., and Richard Bright, M.D., *Physicians*; Thomas Addison, M.D., *Assistant Physician*; Sir Astley P. Cooper, Bart., *Consulting Surgeon*; Charles Key, John Morgan, and Bransby B. Cooper, Esq., *Surgeons*; Thomas Callaway, Esq., *Assistant Surgeon*; William R. Arnald, Esq., *Registrar and Clerk*; Mr. Richard Stocker, *Apothecary*; Mr. James Browell, *Steward*; Thomas Shatlock, *Butler*; William Armstrong, *Beadle*; Mrs. Jesse, *Matron*; Mrs. West, *Mistress of the Lunatic House*; Munson Hills, *Surgery Man*; John Mountain and Henry Tizard, *Porters*.

**GWYN'S** or **GWIN'S-BLDES.**, *Goswell-street-road*, is part of the west side, adjoining the City-road, by the New River, near Islington.

**GYLES-Ct.**, *Ratchiffe*, is in Perriwinkle-street.

**GYNN'S-PL.**, *Lisson-grove, Paddington*, is about a quarter of a mile on the right hand northward of the Yorkshire Stingo, passing the White-lead Manufactory.

## H.

**HABEAS CORPUS OFFICE, THE**, is in *Chancery-lane*.

**HABERDASHERS' ALMS HOUSES, OR HOSPITAL**, *Hoxton*, is at the north end of Pitfield-street, on the left hand side of the road, which leads to Hoxton-fields. It is a handsome edifice, consisting of a central building, and two projecting wings, designed by D. R. Roper, Esq. In the middle of the central building is a Doric tetrastyle portico, which leads to the hall and chapel, and the apartments of the chaplain. The lodging rooms of the alms men are on each side of a spacious quadrangle, in the middle of which is a statue of its benevolent founder.

The original building, which was taken down previous to the erection of the present edifice, was a truly Palladian design of that eminent philosopher, and fellow student of Sir Christopher Wren, the inventive Dr. Robert Hooke. It was erected by the Haberdasher's Company in 1692, pursuant to the will of Robert Aske, Esq., who left £30,000 for building and endowing it, in order to afford lodging and board for twenty poor men of that company, and for as many boys to be instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic. Each of the pensioners has an apartment, consisting of three neat rooms, with proper diet at a common table, and firing. The chaplain resides in the hospital, where he has a house rent-free, and receives a salary of £50 a year, and an allowance for coals.

The affairs of the charity are administered by a committee, consisting of the master and wardens for the time being, the wardens of the preceding year, such members as have passed the chair, with eight more members of the court of assistants chosen annually, who visit the hospital four times a year and inspect the management and condition thereof, and the conduct of the pensioners and officers.

The Haberdashers' Company have also alms houses on Snow-hill, at Monmouth, and at Newland, in Gloucestershire.

**HABERDASHERS'-Ct.**, *Snow-hill*, is on the north side of that street, a short distance from Skinner-street.

**HABERDASHERS' HALL**, is situated in *Maiden-lane, Wood-street, Cheapside*, about eight houses on the right hand going from Wood-street, and at the corner of Staining-lane. It is a handsome brick building, designed by Sir Christopher Wren, shortly after the fire of London. The hall is very spacious, paved with marble and purbeck stone, and wainscoted about twelve feet high. In the Court-room are some good portraits of benefactors to the Company.

The Company of Haberdashers is the eighth of the twelve principal companies. They were formerly known by the name of Harriers and Milaners, the latter from dealing principally in merchandize imported from Milan, in Italy. They were afterwards incorporated by Henry VI. in 1467, by the name of "The fraternity of St. Katherine the Virgin, of the Haberdashers in the City of London." At present, they are denominated, "The Master and Four Wardens of the fraternity of the Art or Mystery of Haberdashers in the City of London." They are possessed of considerable estates, out of which, according to the great benefactions of the several donors, they annually distribute, in charitable uses, a sum of between three and four thousand pounds.

Among the charitable devises vested in this Company, are a great number of legacies, which are very fully detailed in the Report of the Parliamentary Commissioners of Endowed Charities of the City of London. Most of them are to poor members of the Company, loans to young members just beginning life, gifts to debtors in the various City prisons, and such like. They have also the before-mentioned alms houses and hospitals—(see **HABERDASHERS' ALMS HOUSES**), free schools, at Banbury, in Cheshire, at Newport, at Monmouth, in Bunhill-row, &c.

**HABERDASHERS' PL.**, *Hoxton*, forms part of the west side of Haberdashers'-walk, and extends from the Hospital to nearly opposite Gloucester-terrace.

**HABERDASHERS' SCHOOL**, *Bunhill-row*, is about the sixth of a mile on the left hand going from Chiswell-street.



**HABERDASHERS'-Sq., Cripplegate,** is the first turning on the right hand in Milton-street, about fourteen houses from Chiswell-street.

**HABERDASHERS'-St., Hoxton,** is about eight houses in Haberdashers'-place, northward of the Hospital.

**HABERDASHERS'-WALK, Hoxton,** is the north continuation of Pitfield-street, and enters by Old-street-road, of which Haberdashers'-place and Hospital form part of the west side.

**HACKNEY COACH, CHARIOT AND CABRIOLET OFFICE, Essex-street, Strand,** is at the south end of it, near the Thames.

**HACKNEY-ROAD,** commences at Shoreditch church, on the right.

**HACKNEY NEW ROAD, Mile End,** commences nearly opposite the Plough, in Mile End-road, and extends to the Hackney-road.

**HACKNEY-ROAD-CRESCENT,** forms part of the east side of the road, about a quarter of a mile on the right hand from Shoreditch church.

**HADDON'S-GARDENS, Old-street-road,** are the first turning on the right hand from the north end of Paul-street.

**HADLOW-St., Burton-crescent,** is eastward of the straight side of that place, and extends from Leigh-street to Speldhurst-street.

**HAGLEY-Pl., Kent-road,** is about a furlong from the Elephant and Castle, going towards the Bricklayers' Arms.

**HAGLIN'S or ELGIN'S-GATEWAY, Tooley-street,** is opposite Dean-street, on the left hand going from London-bridge.

**HAIRBRAIN-St. or Ct., Rosemary-lane,** is the second turning on the right hand in Blue Anchor-yard.

**HALF-FARTHING-ALLEY, Bermondsey,** is the third turning on the right hand in Jacob-street, going from Dockhead towards Rotherhithe.

**HALF-MOON-ALLEY.—1.** is in Aldersgate-street, about the middle of the west side.—**2.** is in Whitecross-street, Cripplegate, about twenty houses on the right hand going from Fore-street.—**3.** is in Little Moorfields, the second turning on

the left hand from Fore-street.—**4.** is in Whitechapel High-street, about eighteen houses eastward of Somerset-street.

**HALF-MOON-Ct.—1.** is in Stanhope-street, Clare-market, four houses on the right hand from Princes-street, Drury-lane.—**2.** is in Portpool-lane, Gray's-inn-lane, about twelve houses on the left hand from Leather-lane.—**3.** is in Wapping-street, the first turning on the left hand from Hermitage-bridge.

**HALF-MOON-St., Piccadilly,** the sixth turning on the right hand westward of St. James's-street.

**HALF-MOON-St., Bishopsgate Without,** is about a furlong on the left hand northward of the church.

**HALF-NICHOLS-St., Bethnal-green, or Shoreditch,** is the third turning on the right hand in Cock-lane.

**HALF-PAVED-Ct., Dorset-street, Salisbury-square,** is about fourteen houses on the left hand going from Fleet-street.

**HALF-PAY-OFFICE, Whitehall,** is a few yards on the left hand, under the entrance to the Horse Guards, going from Whitehall.

**HALIFAX-St., Mile-end New-town,** is the second turning on the right hand from Whitechapel-road.

**HALKIN-MEWS,** is the first turning on the left hand in Halkin-street, going from Grosvenor-place.

**HALKIN-St., Grosvenor-place, Hyde-park-corner,** is the first turning on the right hand from the turnpike towards Pimlico.

**HALL-Pl., Kennington-lane,** is a short distance on the right hand before coming to St. Mary's chapel.

**HAM-YARD.—1.** is in Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, the third turning on the left hand going from Piccadilly.—**2.** is in North-row, Park-lane, about ten or twelve houses on the left hand west from Park-street.

**HAMILTON-BLDS., or Ct., Pentonville,** is the first turning on the right hand in Hamilton-street, going from York-street.

**HAMILTON-Pl., Clerkenwell,** forms part of the right hand side of the Pentonville-road, beginning at Weston-street.

**HAMILTON-PL., Piccadilly**, is the first turning on the left hand from Hyde-park-corner.

**HAMMER-ALLEY, THREE, Tooley-street**, is the continuation of Glean-alley, bearing to the left hand from Tooley-street.

**HAMMER-AND-CROWN-CT., Ratcliffe**, is about fifteen houses on the right hand in Broad-street, westward of Ratcliffe-cross.

**HAMMET-ST., Minories**, is the second turning on the left hand from Little Tower-hill.

**HAMMOND'S ALMS HOUSES, Snow-hill**, are six comfortable tenements, founded by Edward Hammond, Esq. in 1651, for poor members of the Haberdasher's Company. This benevolent man left many other useful legacies to the same company, which are fully detailed in the Reports of the Parliamentary Commissions in the Endowed Charities of the City.

**HAMMOND-CT., Haymarket**, is about eight houses on the right hand going from Piccadilly.

**HAMMOND-CT., Mincing-lane**, is about four houses on the right hand from the Minories.

**HAMPDEN-ST., Somers-town**, is the last turning to the right hand in Clarendon-square, going from the New-road, and leads to the Brill-terrace.

**HAMPSHIRE-HOG-CT., Whitechapel-road**, is about a quarter of a mile on the right hand side of the high road, beyond the church.

**HAMPSHIRE-HOG-YARD, St. Giles's**, is nearly opposite the church in High-street, and leads to Church-lane.

**HAMPSTEAD-ROAD, Tottenham-court-road**, is the north continuation of Tottenham-court-road, commencing at the New-road.

**HANAPER OFFICE, THE, Temple**, is an office appertaining to the court of Chancery, under the direction of the Clerk of the Hanaper, his deputy, and the six clerks in Chancery, who are comptrollers of the Hanaper. The name is derived from *Hanaperium*, low Latin for a hamper, which in former times was used to contain the sealed charters, patents, and

the like, which are deposited with the Clerk of the Hanaper. The present officers are, ———, *Clerk of the Hanaper*; Peregrine Bingham, Esq., *Clerk*. The office hours are from 10 to 4.

**HAND-ALLEY, Finsbury**, is the seventh turning on the left hand in Long-alley, going from the north side of Liverpool-street.

**HAND-CT.—1.** is in *High Holborn*, nearly opposite Great Turnstile.—**2.** is in *Golden-lane, St. Luke's*, near the middle of the east side, opposite Golden-court.—**3.** is in *Upper Thames-street*, two doors west of Bush-lane.—**4.** is in *New-street, Bishopsgate*, at the east end of the said street, by the East India Company's warehouses.

**HAND-CT., THREE, Leadenhall-street**, is in Cree Church-lane.

**HAND-IN-HAND FIRE OFFICE, No. 1, Bridge-street, Blackfriars**, is the first house on the right hand going from Fleet-street towards Blackfriars'-bridge. It was established, in 1696, in Angel-court, Snow-hill, by about an hundred persons, who entered into a mutual agreement to ensure each other from losses by fire, and formed a deed of settlement, which was enrolled in Chancery on the 24th of January, 1698. It is under the management of twenty-four directors, of whom Sir William Domville, Bart., is *Chairman*, and Benjamin Rouse, Esq., *Secretary*.

**HAND-AND-PEN-CT.—1.** is in *Leadenhall-street*, about twelve houses on the left hand, going from Aldgate.—**2.** is on the east side of *Trinity-square*, between Steel-yard and Cooper's-row.

**HANSARD'S-PL., Blackfriars'-road**, is the first turning on the right hand in Burrow's-buildings, going from Surrey chapel towards the Obelisk.

**HANGING-SWORD-ALLEY, Fleet-street**, is the first turning on the left hand in Water-lane, going from Fleet-street.

**HANK'S-CT., Robinhood-lane, Blackwall**, is the first turning on the right hand from the East India Dock-gate.

**HANLEY'S-BLDGS., Bunhill-row, St. Luke's**, is a few houses on the left hand in Chequer-alley, going from Bunhill-row towards Whitecross-street.

**HANOVER-Ct.**—1. is about the middle of the east side of *Milton-street*, late *Grub-street*, *Cripplegate*.—2. is in *Houndsditch*, four houses on the left hand from Aldgate, opposite the church.—3. is in the *Minories*, about twenty houses on the left hand from Tower-hill.—4. is in *Brick-lane*, *Spital-fields*, the third turning on the right hand from Whitechapel, High-street.—5. is in *Hanover-street*, *Rotherhithe*, at the south end of it on the right hand from Hanover-stairs.

**HANOVER-Sq.**, *Oxford-street*, is a square built about 1760, and named in compliment to the present royal family. It is situated on the south side of Oxford-street, between Regent-street and New Bond-street, and is entered by Harewood-place, in which is the town mansion of the Earl of Harewood. In Great George-street is the handsome church of St. George, Hanover-square. See that church.

**HANOVER-ST.**, *Hanover-square*, is at the south-east corner, and extends into Regent-street.

**HANOVER-ST.**, *Long-acre*, is the second turning on the right hand going from Drury-lane.

**HANOVER-STAIRS**, *Rotherhithe*, are the first stairs eastward of Rotherhithe church.

**HANOVER-ST.**, *Rotherhithe*, is the second street on the right hand below the church.

**HANOVER-TERR.**, *Regent's-park*, is on the western side of the park, and is built from the designs of Mr. Nash. It has a centre and two wing buildings, the acroteria of which are surmounted by statues and other sculptural ornaments. The houses are very convenient, and the view from them over the lake and plantations of the park is extremely beautiful.

**HAN'S-PL.**, *Sloane-street*, is the square at the west end of Han's-street, going from Sloane-street.

**HAN'S-ST.**, *Sloane-street*, is about a quarter of a mile on the right hand from Knightsbridge.

**HANWAY-ST.**, *Oxford-street*, the first turning on the right hand from St. Giles's.

**HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE**, *THE*, *St. Katherine's*, is between St. Katherine's-stairs and the New Steam-boat-wharf. The duties of this office are under

the general superintendence of the Navigation Committee of the Corporation of London. Its present officers, are—Captain John Fisher, R.N., *Senior Harbour Master*; Mr. William Cousens, *second ditto*; Mr. Charles Rowland, *third ditto*; Lieut. William Mayott, R.N., *fourth ditto*. These officers are appointed by the Lord Mayor, agreeably to the Act of Parliament for Improving the Port of London. The following are elected by the committee, namely, Mr. Malcolm Dunnett, *jun.*, *Clerk*; Mr. James Elmes, *Surveyor of the Port of London*; Mr. Matthew Marshall, *Superintendent of Mooring Chains*.

**HARDEN-RENTS**, *Snow's-fields*, is behind the fourth house on the right hand of Meeting-house-walk in Snow's-fields.

**HARDING-ST.**, *EAST*, *Fetter-lane*, is the first turning on the right hand in Great New-street, going from West Harding-street.

**HARDING-ST.**, *WEST*, *Fetter-lane*, is the first turning on the right hand going from Fleet-street.

**HARE-ALLEY**.—1. is in *Shoreditch*, about twelve houses on the right, north from the Turnpike.—2. is in *Hare-street*, *Bethnal-green*.

**HARE-Ct.**—1. is in *Temple-lane*, *Fleet-street*, the first turning on the right from Fleet-street.—2. *BLDGs.*, *Temple-gardens*, is on the west side of the said gardens.—3. is in *Aldersgate-street*, about fifteen houses north from Jewin-street.—4. is in *Hare-street*, *Spital-fields*, the first turning on the left from Brick-lane.

**HARE-MARSH**, *Spital-fields*, is the second turning on the right hand in Hare-street, going from Brick-lane.

**HARE-ROW**, *Hackney-road*, is between the Hare public-house and Cambridge House, at Cambridge Heath.

**HARE-ST.**, *Hoxton*, is on the east side of Hoxton Town, by the Hare public-house.

**HARE-ST.**, *Brick-lane*, *Spital-fields*, is the second turning on the left hand going from Church-street.

**HARE-ST.**, *Poplar High-street*, is the first turning westward of the East India almshouses.

**HARE-WALK**, *Hoxton Town*, is on the east side, by the Hare public-house.

**HAREWOOD-PL.**, *Oxford-street*, is rather more than half a mile on the left hand going from St. Giles's. It leads into Hanover-square, and derives its name from the mansion of the Earl of Harewood, at the corner.

**HARFORD-PL.**, *Walworth*, is the continuation of West-lane from the Walworth-road, named after the builder.

**HARLEY-MEWS**, *Cavendish-square*, are a few yards on the right hand in Wigmore-street, from the north-west corner of the square.

**HARLEY-MEWS, NORTH**, *Cavendish-street*, are the second turning on the left hand in Harley-street, from the north-west corner of Cavendish-square.

**HARLEY-PL.**, *Mary-le-bone*, is a few houses on the south side of the New-road, nearly adjoining the east side of Devonshire-place.

**HARLEY-PL.**, *Kent-road*, forms part of the left side of the high road, a few houses below the Bricklayers' Arms.

**HARLEY-ST.**, *Cavendish-square*, is at the north-west corner of the square, and extends northward as far as Weymouth-street. This street derives its name from Harley, Earl of Oxford, the original ground landlord.

**HARLEY-ST., UPPER**, is the north continuation of the last described, extending from Weymouth-street to the Fields.

**HARLEYFORD-PL.**, *Kennington*, is on the west side of the Clapham-road, opposite Kennington-common.

**HARLEYFORD-ST.**, *Kennington-road*, is the second turning on the right in Harleyford-place, beyond the Horns, going towards Clapham; it extends to the Oval.

**HARLOW-PL.**, *Mile End-road*, is the second turning on the right below the turnpike; it extends into Grove-place.

**HAROD'S-PL.**, *Wellclose-square*, is at the south-west corner of the square, and leads into Well-street.

**HARP-ALLEY**, *Farringdon-street*, is about sixteen houses on the left from Fleet-street, and extends westward into Shoe-lane.

**HARP-Ct.**—1. is at the north end of *Black Horse-court*, *Fleet-street*, going from Fleet-street.—2. is in *Milton-street*, (*late Grub-street*,) *Cripplegate*, about six houses on the right north from Fore-street.

**HARP-LANE**, *Lower Thames-street*, is the sixth turning on the left hand going from London-bridge.

**HARPUR'S-FIELDS**, *Edgeware-road*, is nearly opposite King-street, about a third of a mile on the left hand from Tyburn Turnpike.

**HARPUR'S-MEWS**, *Red Lion-square*, is about three houses on the left hand in East-street, going from Lamb's Conduit-street.

**HARPUR-ST.**, *Red Lion-square*, is about nine houses on the right hand in Theobald's-road, going from Red Lion-street.

**HARPUR'S-WALK**, *Lambeth*, is the second turning on the right hand in the High-street, going from the church.

**HARREL'S-ROW**, *St. George's in the East*, is the second turning on the left hand in Green-bank, going from Wapping church towards Gravel-lane.

**HARRIOT'S-PL.**, *Spitalfields*, is about eight or nine houses in Fashion-street, eastward of Rose-lane.

**HARRIS'S-BLDS.**, *Whitechapel-road*, is about the third of a mile on the left hand below Whitechapel church.

**HARRIS'S-Ct.**, *Ratcliffe Highway*, is a few houses on the left hand eastward of St. George's church.

**HARRIS'S-PL.**, *Oxford-street*, is about the third of a mile on the left hand from St. Giles's.

**HARRIS'S-PL.**, *Hackney-road*, is the first turning on the right hand in White Bear-gardens, going from the north end of Union-walk.

**HARRISON-ST.**, *Gray's-inn-road*, is the first turning on the left hand beyond Sidmouth-street, going towards Battle-bridge, and extends to the north-east corner of Regent-square.

**HARROW-ALLEY**, *Houndsditch*, is the second turning on the left hand in White-street, a few houses from Cutler-street, entering by Houndsditch.

**HARROW-ALLEY**, *Aldgate High-street*, is about eighteen houses on the right hand below the Minories.

**HARROW-Ct.**, *Doctors' Commons*, about six houses on the left hand in St. Peter's-hill, going from Upper Thames-street.

**HARROW - CT.**, *Harrow-street, Mint-street, Borough*, is about the middle of the south side or north end of Vine-court.

**HARROW-LANE**, *Poplar*.—[See KING'S-ROAD.]

**HARROW-ST.**, *Southwark*, is the second turning on the left hand in Mint-street, going from the High-street.

**HARROW-ST.**, **LITTLE**, *Southwark*, is the first turning on the right hand in Mint-street, going from the High-street.

**HART'S-LANE**, *Bethnal-green-road*, is the first turning on the left hand beyond the turnpike.

**HART-ST.**—1. is in *Grosvenor-square*, the first turning on the right hand in Duke-street, going from Oxford-street.—2. is in *Bloomsbury*, the first turning on the left hand in King-street from High Holborn.—3. is in *Covent-Garden*, the first turning on the left hand in Bow-street, going from Great Russell-street.—4. is in *Wood-street, Cheapside*, about a quarter of a mile on the left hand from Cheapside.—5. is in *Crutched-friars*, the first turning on the left hand from Fenchurch-street.—6. is in *Weymouth-street, Kent-road*, the second turning on the right hand from Brighton-place.

**HARTSHORN-CT.**—1. is in *Moor-lane, Finsbury*, the fifth turning on the right hand from Fore-street.—2. is in *Leaden-hall-street*, about eight houses on the left hand from Aldgate Pump.—3. or **STREET**, is in *Golden-lane, St. Luke's*, the third turning on the left hand from Old-street.

**HARVEY'S-BLDGS.**, *Strand*, are three houses westward of Bedford-street.

**HASLEY-CT.**, *Southwark*, is about six houses in Blackman-street, southward of Lant-street.

**HARWAR'S ALMS HOUSES**, *Kingsland-road*, were founded by Mr. Samuel Harwar, Citizen and Draper, in 1713, for twelve single men and women, six of whom are to be nominated by the Draper's Company, and the other six by the parish of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch.

**HAT-AND-MITRE-CT.**, *St. John-street, Clerkenwell*, is nearly opposite Passing-alley, and about a quarter of a mile on the right hand northward of West Smith-field.

**HATCH-ROW**, *Lambeth*, is nearly opposite Cross-street, Broadwall, going from the Blackfriars'-road.

**HATCHET-CT.**, *Little Trinity-lane*, is three houses on the right hand going from Upper Thames-street.

**HATFIELD-PL.**, *Westminster-bridge-road*, is on the west side of the Obelisk, and the first row of houses on the left hand going towards the Asylum.

**HATFIELD-PL.**, *Blackfriars'-road*, is the third turning on the right hand in Cross-street, going from the Blackfriars'-road.

**HATFIELD-ST.**, *Blackfriars'-road*, is the second turning on the right and left hand in Stamford-street, going from the Blackfriars'-road.

**HATFIELD-ST.**, *Goswell-street*, is the third turning on the left hand going from Old-street.

**HATFIELD-YARD**, *Lambeth*, is at the east end of Gray's-walk, going from Lambeth-walk.

**HATTON-CT.**, *Threadneedle-street*, is about ten houses on the right hand going from Bishopsgate-street.

**HATTON-CT.**, *Saffron-hill*, is on the west side, about twelve houses on the left hand from Field-lane, Holborn-bridge.

**HATTON-GARDEN**, *Holborn-hill*, is the second coach turning on the right hand westward of Farringdon-street. It occupies a portion of the ancient palace and gardens of the Bishops of Ely, which was given to that see by William de Quada, Bishop of Ely, in the reign of Edward I. It is described as the manor of Oldbourne, with the appurtenances. In the reign of Elizabeth there were forty acres of orchard and pasture-land belonging to this palace, and enclosed with a wall (hence Hatton-wall), part of which, at the western corner, was granted to Sir Christopher Hatton, for a term of twenty years, whereon he built a magnificent house, and afterwards prevailed on the queen to apply to Bishop Cox to alienate the whole, with the garden behind it. The Bishop refused to injure the property of his successors, but at his death, when the temporalities devolved to the crown, Elizabeth granted the house and gardens to Sir Christopher and his heirs for ever. The house has since been pulled down, and the streets called Hatton-

garden, Great and Little Kirby-streets, Charles-street, Cross-street and Hatton-wall, laid out and built upon the site of the mansion and garden.

**HATTON-WALL**, *Holborn*, is at the north end of Hatton-garden, and extends from Leather-lane to Saffron-hill. It derives its name from the same source as the preceding.

**HATTON-YARD**, *Hatton-wall*, is two or three houses on the left hand westward of Saffron-hill, and leads into Kirby-street.

**HAUGHTON-ST.**, *Clare-market*, is the second turning on the right hand in New-castle-street.

**HAYDON OF VENISON-YARD**, *Grosvenor-square*, is four houses on the right hand in Grosvenor-street, going from Bond-street.

**HAWKER AND PEDLER'S OFFICE**, *Somerset-place, Strand*, is the first door on the right hand in the square, through the archway. This establishment is for the granting of licenses to hawkers and peddlers, and is under the management of three commissioners, a comptroller, a cashier and twenty-six riding surveyors. The hours of attendance are from 10 till 2.

**HAWKINS'S-CT.**—1. is in *Miles's-lane, Cannon-street*, the first turning on the right hand, about twelve houses from Cannon-street.—2. is in *Rosemary-lane*, about a quarter of a mile on the left hand east from the Minories.

**HAW'S ALMS HOUSES**, *Bow-lane, Poplar*, were founded in 1686 by a person of that name for six poor widows, who have a room and thirty shillings a year each.

**HAY'S-CT.**—1. is in *Gerrard-street, Soho*, the continuation of Greek-street from Soho-square, and leads towards Newport-market.—2. is in *White's-yard, Rosemary-lane*, the last turning on the right hand from Upper East Smithfield.

**HAY-HILL**, *Berkeley-square*, is four or five houses on the left hand in Berkeley-street, going from the south-east corner of the square, and leads into Dover-street.

**HAY'S-LANE**, *Tooley-street*, is nearly opposite Dean-street, and about the sixth of a mile on the left hand from London-bridge.

**HAY'S-MEWS**, *Berkeley-square*, is about five houses on the right hand in Charles-street, going from the south-west corner of the square.

**HAY'S-ROW**, *Lisson-green*, is a few yards on the left hand in Paris-place, going from Chapel-street, near the Edgeware-road.

**HAYDON-PASSAGE**, *Goodman's-fields*, is about nine houses on the right hand in Mansel-street, going from Somerset-street, Whitechapel.

**HAYDON-Sq.**, *Minories*, is the last turning on the right hand in Church-street, going from the Minories. It derives its name from Alderman Haydon, its ground-landlord.

**HAYDON-Sq.**, **LITTLE**, *Minories*, is at the north side of the last described.

**HAYDON-YARD**, *Minories*, is about the middle of the east side of that street, and leads into Haydon-square.

**HAYMARKET, THE**, is a large handsome street that extends from the east end of *Piccadilly* to *Pall-mall*. It has the King's Theatre, or Italian Opera-house, on its western side, and the Theatre Royal Haymarket on the other. It derives its name from its being a market for hay and straw every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, which will be shortly removed to Cumberland-market, Regent's-park, *which see*.

**HAYMER-CT.**, *Southwark*, is on the south side of Maid-lane, about a furlong on the left hand westward of Park-street.

**HAZLEWOOD-CT.**, *Bunhill-row*, is the first turning on the left hand in Twister's-alley, a few doors from Bunhill-row.

**HEATHCOTE-ST.**, *Mecklenburg-square*, is opposite the City Light Horse Volunteers' barracks in Gray's-inn-road.

**HEATH-CT.**, *Strand*, is nearly opposite Adam-street, Adelphi.

**HEATH-PL.**, *Hackney-road*, is about a mile on the left hand from Shoreditch church.

**HEATH-ST.**, *Stepney*, is on the north side of the Commercial-road, directly opposite Stepney-causeway.

**HEATH'S ALMS HOUSES**, *Islington*, are in *Lower-street*, and were erected by the Clothworkers' Company, in compliance

with the regulations of the will of John Heath, Esq., dated the 23d of January, 1640, but on a larger scale than he directed, there being ten houses with two rooms each, instead of five, and a piece of garden allotted to each house. Ten poor freemen of the Company have been constantly supported in these alms houses, the revenues being now very considerable. Mr. Heath bequeathed £2,200. Robert Hitchen, Esq., £1,600. and other liberal benefactors, as much more as amounts to £5,940. full particulars of which are detailed in the Reports of the Parliamentary Commissioners on the Endowed Charities of the City of London.

#### HEBREW INSTITUTION, HEBREW NATION, FRIENDS OF.—[See JEWS' HOSPITALS.]

**HEDDON-CT.**, *Regent-street*, is a turning in the following.

**HEDDON-ST.**, *Regent-street*, is about four houses on the right hand in Leicester-street, going from Regent-street.

**ST. HELEN'S, GREAT**, *Bishopsgate-street*, is about fifteen houses northward of the City of London Tavern, and leads into St. Mary-Axe.

**ST. HELEN'S, LITTLE**, or **ST. HELEN'S-PL.**, *Bishopsgate-street*, is the first turning on the left hand, a few doors from the last.

**ST. HELEN'S**, the church of, is situated nearly in the middle of Great St. Helen's. It derives its name from its being dedicated to St. Helena, the mother of Constantine the Great, and escaped the great fire in 1666. It was repaired, and the new tower built in 1669, and contains many curious monuments, among which is that of Francis Bancroft, who founded the alms houses called after his name.—[See BANCROFT'S ALMS HOUSES.]

The patronage of this church appears to have been very anciently in lay hands, for in the reign of Henry II., Ranulph and his son, Robert, granted it to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, by whom it was afterwards granted to William Fitzwilliam, who, in 1212, founded the priory of St. Helen, and conferred the advowson of the church on the prioress and nuns, in whom it continued till the suppression of their convent in 1539, when it devolved to the crown. In 1551, Edward VI. granted it to Ridley, Bishop of London and his successors,

which was confirmed by Queen Mary, in 1553; but it appears to have again reverted to the crown; for in 1568, Queen Elizabeth granted it, by lease, to Cmsar Aldermay and Thomas Colcel, in trust for the parishioners, for a term of twenty-one years. At the expiration of this lease, she sold it to Michael and Edward Stanhope, to be held by them, their heirs and assigns, in soccage.

This church is a vicarage, in the arch-deaconry of London, and its present vicar is the Rev. James Blenkarne, who was instituted by A. Macdougall, Esq., its patron, in 1822.

**HELMET-CT.**—1. is in the *Strand*, opposite Somerset House.—2. is in *Helmet-row*, *Old-street*, *St. Luke's*, the first turning on the left from Old-street.—3. is in *London Wall*, about six houses eastward of Basinghall-street.—4. is in *Upper Thames-street*, about a quarter of a mile on the left from Blackfriars'-bridge.—5. is in *Wormwood-street*, *Bishopsgate*, about seven houses on the left hand going from Bishopsgate-street, near the church.

**HELMET-ROW**, *Old-street*, is on the west side of St. Luke's church, and nearly opposite Whitecross-street.

**HEMLOCK-CT.**, *Carey-street*, *Chancery-lane*, is the third turning on the left hand leading into Ship-yard and the Strand.

**HEMMING'S-ROW**, *St. Martin's-lane*, *Charing Cross*, is the first coach turning on the left hand, going from the Strand.

**HENEAGE or INNAGE-LANE**, *Aldgate*, is the third turning on the right hand in Cree-church-lane.

**HENRIETTA-ST.**—1. is in *Cavendish-square*, at the south-west corner. It extends into Mary-le-bone-lane.—2. is in *Manchester-square*, the third turning on the left hand in Duke-street, going from the square.—3. is in *Covent-garden*, the west continuation of the south side of the market.—4. is in *Brunswick-square*, the first turning on both sides of the way in Hunter-street.

**HENRY-PL.**, *Westminster*, is the first turning on the right hand in Castle-lane, going towards James-street.

**HENRY-ST.**—1. is in *Gray's-inn-lane*, about three-eighths of a mile on the left hand, going from Middle-row, Holborn.—2. is in *Pentonville*, the first turning

parallel to part of the High-street or road.—3. is in *Old-street*, the second turning on the right hand westward of St. Luke's Hospital.—4. is in the *Waterloo-road*, *Lambeth*, the fourth turning on the right hand, going from Waterloo-bridge.—5. is at *Blackwall Causeway*, the first turning on the right hand in Poplar High-street.

**HENRY THE SEVENTH'S CHAPEL.**  
—[See WESTMINSTER ABBEY.]

**HERALDS, THE COLLEGE OF**, is situated on the east side of *Bennet's-hill*, *Doctors' Commons*. The ancient building was destroyed by the great fire in 1666, and rebuilt, partly at the charge of the College, and partly by subscriptions, except the north-west corner, which was erected at the sole charge of Sir William Dugdale. The entire building was finished in November, 1683, and has been occupied by the members of the College ever since.

This corporation was founded in 1340, and consists of fifteen members, under the control of the Duke of Norfolk, *Hereditary Earl Marshal of England*, and *President of the College*. These members are three kings at arms, six heralds, four pursuivants and two heralds extraordinary, and their meetings are termed chapters.

The kings are *Garter*, *Clarencieux* and *Norroy*; and though their offices and titles are of great antiquity, little mention is made of them before the time of Edward III., when heraldry was in high esteem, and the king added many titles and offices, and instituted the noble order of the Garter. Henry V. instituted the office of Garter King at Arms; and at a chapter of the kings and heralds held during the siege of Rouen, in Normandy, on the 5th of January, 1420, they formed themselves into a regular society, with a common seal, and appointed Garter their chief. Richard II. gave them their first charter of incorporation, and assigned them a proper official residence. This charter was confirmed by Edward VI. and Queen Mary, who gave the mansion formerly belonging to the Earls of Derby, which was the building destroyed by the fire of London.

The present officers under the *Earl Marshal*, are the three kings at arms, namely; Sir George Naylor, Knt., *Garter*, who is sovereign, within the office of arms, over all the other officers, subject to the crown of England; Ralph Bigland, Esq., *Clarencieux*; and Edmund Lodge, Esq., F.S.A., *Norroy*. These two officers are called *Provincial Kings*, and have the

whole kingdom of England divided between them. The province of *Clarencieux* comprises all from the river Trent southward, and that of *Norroy* all from the said river northward. *Clarencieux* is named from the Duke of Clarence, the third son of Edward III., and *Norroy* is North King, from the situation of his province.

The next officers in rotation are the six *heralds*, who take precedence according to seniority. These are G. Martin Leake, Esq., *Chester*; Joseph Hawker, Esq., F.S.A., *Richmond*; James Cathrow Disney, Esq., *Somerset*; Francis Martin, Esq., F.S.A., *Windsor*; Charles G. Young, Esq., F.S.A., *York*; and George F. Beltz, Esq., *Lancaster*.

The four *pursuivants* are W. Woods, Esq., F.S.A., *Blue Mantle*; Francis Townsend, Esq., *Rouge Dragon*; James Pulman, Esq., F.S.A., *Portcullis*; and Robert Laurie, Esq., *Rouge Croix*.

The other officers are Charles G. Young, Esq., *Registrar*; the Rev. James Dal-laway, M.B. and F.S.A., *Earl Marshal's Secretary*; and two *Heralds Extraordinary*; Henry F. Stevenson, Esq., *Falcon*; and William Woods, Esq., *Norfolk*.

All these officers have apartments in the College annexed to their respective offices. They have also a public hall, in which is a court for the *Earl Marshal*, where courts of chivalry are occasionally held, and the officers of arms attend in their tabards, his Grace being present. Their public library contains a large and valuable collection of original records of the pedigrees and arms of families, funeral certificates of the nobility and gentry, public ceremonies and other branches of heraldry and antiquities.

**HERERT'S-PASSAGE**, *Strand*, is the first turning parallel, southward, to part of it.

**HERCULES-BLDES.**, *Lambeth*, is the south side of the road, nearly opposite the Asylum.

**HEREFORD-ST.**, *Grosvenor-square*, is the first turning on the right hand in Park-street, going from Oxford-street.

**HERMES-ST.**, *Pentonville*, is the third turning on the right hand in the High-street, going from Islington.

**HERMITAGE-BRIDGE**, *Hermitage-dock*, is about the third of a mile below the Tower, by the side of the Thames.

**HERMITAGE-DOCK**, divides St. Katherine's-street and the parish of Aldgate from



Wapping. This and the neighbouring places of the same name, are so called, as being on the site of an ancient hermitage.

**HERMITAGE-STAIRS**, *Wapping*, is opposite Wapping-street, a few yards on the right below Hermitage-bridge.

**HERMITAGE-ST.**, *GREAT*, is the first turning parallel to part of Wapping-street, commencing on the east side of Hermitage-bridge.

**HERMITAGE-ST.**, *LITTLE*, is the first turning on the left hand below Hermitage-bridge, and extends into Great Hermitage-street.

**HERMITAGE-YARD**, *Hermitage-street*, *Wapping*, is the continuation of Little Hermitage-street from Wapping-street.

**HERN'S-BLDS.**, *Upper East Smithfield*, is about one-sixth of a mile on the left hand going from Little Tower-hill.

**HERN'S-Ct.**, *Upper East Smithfield*, is the first turning on the left hand in Dock-street, going from Upper East Smithfield.

**HERTFORD-ROW**, *Pentonville*, is opposite the south end of Weston-street and Hamilton-place.

**HERTFORD-ST.**, *Fitsroy-square*, is parallel to the east side of the square, and is the first turning on the right hand in London-street.

**HERTFORD-ST.**, *Mayfair*, is the continuation of Chapel-street, going from Curzon-street.

**HERTFORD-ST.**, *Somers-town*, is about six houses on the left hand in Skinner's-street, going from the Brill.

**HIBERNIAN SOCIETY, THE, FOR PROMOTING SCHOOLS IN IRELAND**, have their office at No. 48, *Hatton-garden*. This praise-worthy association was instituted in 1806, for the purpose above-named. Its present officers are H. R. H. the Duke of Gloucester, *Patron*; the Marquess of Lansdowne, *President*; the Archbishop of Tuam, and thirty other spiritual and temporal peers, Sir James Shaw, Bart., Samuel Mills, Wm. Wilberforce and Thomas Fowell Buxton, Esqrs., *Vice-Presidents*; John Deacon, Esq., *Treasurer*; the Rev. Thomas Webster, *Secretary*; Mr. James Brown, *Accountant*, and R. G. Burrows, Esq., *Collector*.

**HICKMAN'S-FOLLY**, *Dockhead, Bermondsey*, the east continuation of Dock-head.

**HICKMAN'S - RENTS**, *Russell - street, Bermondsey*.—[See Hillman's-rents.

**HICKSON'S (ALDERMAN) GRAMMAR SCHOOL**, is situated in the parish of Allhallows, Barking, and was endowed by the will of Alderman James Hickson, dated Feb. 16th, 1688. "The school," say the Parliamentary Commissioners, "is always full, and the boys are taught according to the founder's direction."

**HIGH-HOLBORN**, is that part of *Holborn* which reaches from about Middle-row to Drury-lane. It is without the bars, and is a liberty in itself, being one of the two in the hundred of Ossulston, and county of Middlesex, which belongs to the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn; though by its separate government, (exclusive of that of the church,) it acts in all respects as if independent.

**HIGH-ROW**, *Knightsbridge*, is on the north side of the high road, about half a mile on the right hand beyond Grovenor-place.

**HIGH-ST.**, *Mary-le-bone*, is the continuation of Thayer-street, on the east side of Manchester-square.

**HIGH-ST.**, *Bloomsbury*, is the west continuation of Broad-street; beginning at St. Giles's church.

**HIGH-ST.**, *Islington*, commences at the Angel-inn, and extends towards the church.

**HIGH-ST.**, *Mile-end New-town*, is the continuation of Great Garden-street into Wells-street, Spitalfields.

**HIGH-ST.**, *Stepney*, is on the west side of the church-yard, and leads towards the green.

**HIGH-ST.**, *Lambeth*, is the second street from the Thames, and extends from opposite the church in Church-street to Broad-street.

**HIGH-ST.**, *Southwark*, begins at the Surrey foot of London-bridge, and extends to St. George's church, from whence it is continued by Blackman-street.

**HIGH-ST.**, *Newington*, is on the east side the high road; it commences opposite the church, and extends to Kennington-lane.

**HIGH-TIMBER-ST.**, *Upper Thames-street*, is parallel to part of the south side of the street, and extends from Broken-wharf to Brook's-wharf.

**HIGLER'S-LANE**, *Lambeth-marsh*, is the second turning on the left hand in the New-cut, going from Surrey chapel.

**HIGLER'S-LANE**, or **FRIAR-ST.**, *Black-friars'-road*, is the third turning on the left hand, going from Surrey chapel towards the Obelisk, nearly opposite the Magdalen Hospital.

**HILL'S ALMS HOUSES**, *Westminster*, are situated in Rochester-row, Tothill-fields, and were erected in 1708 pursuant to the will of Emery Hill, Esq., for the use of six poor men and their wives, and six poor widows.

**HILL'S-BLDGS.**, *Pimlico*, are a few houses on the right hand in Ebury-place, going from Kemp's-row, opposite Ranelagh-walk.

**HILL - CT.**—1. is in *Hill - street*, *Finsbury-square*, the first turning on the left hand from Paul-street.—2. is in *Shoreditch High-street*, about half a mile on the right hand from Bishopsgate church.

**HILL-MEWS**, *Berkeley-square*, are a few yards on the left in Hill-street, going from the west side of the square.

**HILL-ST.**, *Berkeley-square*, is in the middle of the west side of the square, and leading to South Audley-street.

**HILL-ST.**, *Finsbury-square*, is the second turning beyond and parallel to the north side of the square; it extends from Paul-street to Windmill-street, and derives its name from having been built on the site of Windmill-hill.

**HILL-ST.**, *Little Tower-hill*, is that part of the east side of the hill which extends from the Minories to Victualling-office-square.

**HILLIARD'S-CT.**, *St. George's in the East*, is the second turning on the right hand in Old Gravel-lane, going from Wapping-street.

**HILLMAN'S - RENTS**, *Russell - street*, *Bermondsey*, is the first turning on the right hand going from Dockhead.

**HIND-CT.**—1. is in *Fleet-street*, about a furlong on the right hand side going from Farringdon-street.—2. is in *Noble-street*, *Falcon-square*, two or three houses on the left hand from the square.

**HINDE-MEWS**, *Manchester-square*, are the first turning southward, and parallel to Hinde-street.

**HINDE-ST.**, *Manchester-square*, extends from the east side of the square to Benthick-street, and is the third turning on the left hand going from Oxford-street.

**HINTON'S ALMS HOUSES**, *Plough-alley*, *Barbican*, are a few yards on the right hand side nearly opposite Redcross-street. They were erected in 1732, pursuant to the will of Alice Hinton, of Hackney, a widow lady, who bequeathed the sum of £2000 for erecting and endowing an alms house for twelve poor widows of the parish of St. Giles', Cripplegate.

**HOBSON'S-PL.**, *Mile-end New-town*, is about the middle of the south side of Pleasant-row, between Lombard-street and Dean-street.

**HODGE'S-BLDGS.**, *St. Luke's*, is about the middle of the south side of Ratcliffe-row, between Pittman's-buildings and Bath-street.

**HODGE'S**, or **HODSON'S-CT.**, *St. Luke's*, is the first on the right hand in Ratcliffe-row, a few houses eastward of Orchard-street.

**HODGE'S-CT.**, *St. George's in the East*, is the first turning on the right hand in Denmark-street, going from Ratcliffe-highway towards Back-lane, or New-road.

**HODGE'S-PL.**, *Limehouse*, is the east side of Gill-street.

**HOG-YARD**, *Rosemary-lane*, is a few houses on the left hand side of White's-yard, going from Rosemary-lane.

**HOG-YARD**, *Southwark*, is the first turning on the right hand in Castle-lane, going from Castle-street towards Maid-lane.

**HOLBORN**, is a wide, extensive thoroughfare, which extends from the north end of Farringdon-street to Broad-street, Bloomsbury. This street was anciently a village called Old-bourne, being built upon the side of a brook, or bourn of that name, which sprung up near Middle-row, and flowed down the hill in a clear current, till it fell into the river Wells, at Holborn-bridge. Along the rivulet the village gradually extended itself westward, and communicated its name to this long and spacious street. This brook now runs the same course along the common sewer.

Holborn was first paved in 1417, as appears from an order in the 9th volume of *Rymer's Fœdera*, page 447, in which king Henry V. taking notice "that the highway, named Holborn, in London, was so deep and miry that many perils and hazards were thereby occasioned, as well to the king's carriages, passing that way, as to those of his subjects; he therefore ordained two vessels, each of twenty tons burthen, to be employed at his expense, for bringing stones for paving and mending the same." In 1535, an act of parliament was passed for paving the west end of the High-street in London, between Holborn-bridge and Holborn-bars, and also the streets of Southwark, and that every one should maintain the said pavement before his own ground, or forfeit to the king sixpence for every square yard so neglected.

**HOLBORN-BARS**, are the boundaries of the liberties of the City, and are marked by two granite Obelisks, near Middle-row and the corner of Gray's-inn-lane.

**HOLBORN-BRIDGE**, is the valley at the north end of *Farringdon-street*, between Skinner-street and Holborn-hill. It derives its name from the bridge that was formerly on its site, over Fleet-ditch, where the river Wells, called also Turnmill-brook, fell into it.

**HOLBORN-HILL**, begins at the north end of *Farringdon-street*, and extends to Middle-row.

**HOLBORN-ROW**, *Lincoln's-inn-fields*, is the entire north side of that quadrangle, and extends from Turnstile to Great Queen-street.

**HOLBROOK-BLDGS.**, *Tottenham-court-road*, are about half a mile on the left hand going from Oxford-street.

**HOLBROOK-CT.**, *Tottenham-court-road*, is the first turning on the right hand in Holbrook-buildings, going from Tottenham-court-road.

**HOLDEN'S-YARD**, *Soho*, is a few yards on the left hand in Crown-street, going from High-street, Bloomsbury.

**HOLDING'S-RENTS**, *Rotherhithe-street*, is on the west side of the Surrey Canal Dock, about the third of a mile on the right hand below the church.

**HOLE-IN-THE-WALL-CT.**, *Horsely-down*, is in New-street, near Fair-street.

**HOLE-IN-THE-WALL-PASSAGE** or **ALLEY**, *Leather-lane*, is about twelve houses on the left hand in Baldwin's-garden, going from Leather-lane.

**HOLLAND-ST.**, *Blackfriars'-road*, is the second turning on the left hand going from the bridge; it leads into Gravel-lane.

**HOLLEN-ST.**, *Soho*, is about nine houses on the left hand in Wardour-street, going from Oxford-street; it extends into Great Chapel-street.

**HOLLES ALMS HOUSES**, *Great St. Helen's*, were founded in 1539, by Lady Holles, relict of Sir William Holles, Lord Mayor of London, for six poor men or women; to which Mrs. Alice Smith left a handsome addition. The Skinner's Company, who are trustees, rebuilt them, with those of Sir Andrew Judd, in 1729, and have ever since kept them in good repair.

**HOLLES-ST.**, *Cavendish-square*, is about half a mile on the right from St. Giles's church, and extends from the north side of Oxford-street, between Princes-street and Cavendish-street, into the centre of the south side of the square.

**HOLLES-ST.**, *Clare-market*, is the third turning on the right hand in Stanhope-street, going from the New Church in the Strand, along Newcastle-street.

**HOLLIDAY-YARD**, *Doctors'-Commons*, is the first turning on the right hand in Creed-lane, going from Ludgate-street.

**HOLLOW-PL.** or the **HOLLOW**, *Mitchell street, St. Luke's*, is on the west side of Helmet-row, near St. Luke's church.

**HOLLOWAY-ST.**, **GREAT**, *Mill End Old Town, Stepney*, is the second turning on the left hand in Union-street, going from Whitechapel-road.

**HOLLOWAY-ST.**, **LITTLE**, *Mill End Old Town*, is the east continuation of the preceding, and extends from Mulberry-street to Plumber's-row.

**HOLYFIELD-ROW**, *Lambeth*, is about a furlong on the left hand in Elizabeth-place, going from Kennington-cross towards Lambeth Workhouse.

**HOLYWELL-CT.**, *Shoreditch*, is in Holywell-lane.

**HOLYWELL-LANE**, *Shoreditch*, is a turning on the left hand, nearly opposite Church-lane, Bethnal-green, extending into the Curtain-road. It derives its name from a fine spring, which in the times of

popery was famed for its miraculous virtues, from which it obtained the name of *Holy*.

**HOLYWELL-MOUNT**, *Shoreditch*, is the district around Chapel-street, Holywell-lane, &c.

**HOLYWELL-ROW**, *Shoreditch*, is the second coach turning on the right hand in Worship-street, from Shoreditch, or the first on the left from Paul-street.

**HOLYWELL-ST.**, *Shoreditch*, is a part of the west side of the High-street, between Hog-lane and Holywell-lane.

**HOLYWELL-ST.**, *Strand*, is on the west side of St. Clement's church, and extends to the east end of the New church in New-castle-street. It derives its name from its contiguity to the ancient holy well of St. Clement's.

**HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY**, *Chatham-place, Blackfriars*, was established in 1819, for the purpose of disseminating the principles of the Christian religion among the poor and uninstructed at home. They have principally been directed to the gipsies, to fishermen on the coasts, and to persons of a similar description. It is under the management of a Committee of thirty-six members; Thomas Thompson, Esq., *Treasurer*; and Messrs. E. A. Dunn, J. Fletcher and F. Moore, *Secretaries*.

**HONDURAS-ST.**, *St. Luke's*, is the fourth turning on the right hand in Old-street, going from Goswell-street.

**HONDURAS-TERN.**, *Commercial-road*, is on the right hand side, near Arbour-square.

**HONEY-LANE**, *Cheapside*, is opposite Bow church, and extends into Honey-lane-market.

**HONEY-LANE-MARKET**, *Cheapside*, is the first and second turning on the right hand in Milk-street, Cheapside, and has other entrances from Cheapside and Lawrence-lane. After the fire of London, Honey-lane and its neighbourhood were converted into this market, which is the smallest in the City, being 193 feet from east to west, and 97 feet from north to south. In the centre is a market-house, with a bell turret. This market is remarkably well supplied with fish, and is celebrated for the excellency of its provisions.

**HONEYSUCKLE-CT.**, *Finsbury*, is the first turning on the left hand in Moor-lane going from Fore-street.

**HOOK'S-GARDENS**, or *BLDGs., Canterbury-square, Tooley-street*, are the first turning on the left hand in Silver-street, going from the arch on the west side of the square.

**HOOPER'S-CT.**—1. is in *Queen's-buildings, Brompton High-road*, the first turning on the left hand from Knightsbridge.—2. (or *St.*) is in *Great Sutton-street, Clerkenwell*, the first turning on the right hand from Goswell-street.—3. is near the middle of the south side of *Pleasant-row, Mile-end New Town*.—4. is in *Upper East Smithfield*, the second turning on the left from Tower-hill.—5. (or *Sq.*) is in *Leman-street, Goodman's-fields*, opposite Prescott-street.

**HOOPER-ST.**, *Westminster-bridge-road*, is in Apollo Gardens, nearly half a mile on the left hand from Westminster-bridge.

**HOPE-CT.**, *Christ-church*, is the first turning on the left hand in Angel-street, Broadwall, going from Charlotte-street.

**HOPE INSURANCE COMPANY'S OFFICE**, is at No. 6, on the west side of *New Bridge-street, Blackfriars*. This company was instituted in 1807, for fire, life and annuities; but it has recently, with several other companies, abandoned the fire department. It is under the management of Robert Williams, Esq., *M.P., Chairman*; John Ramsbottom, Esq., *M.P., Deputy Chairman*; thirteen *Directors*; and William Bury, Esq., *Actuary and Secretary*.

**HOPE-PL.**, *Whitechapel-road*, is nearly opposite the London Hospital and leads to Ducking-pond-row.

**HOPE-ST.**, *Spitalfields*, is the second turning on the right hand in Quaker-street, going from Brick-lane.

**HOPE-TOWN**, *Beithnal-green-road*, is on the north side of Church-street, a few houses westward of the turnpike.

**HOPKIN'S-ST.**, *Carnaby-market*, is about four houses on the left hand in Broad-street, going from Berwick-street. It extends into Peter-street.

**HOPTON'S ALMS HOUSES**, *Green-walk, Christ-church*, is a few houses on the left from Holland-street, and was founded by Charles Hopton, Esq., for twenty-six poor men, who have been house-

keepers and fallen into decay, each of whom has an upper and lower room, with £10. a year, paid monthly, and a chaldron of coals. The present trustees are the Rev. J. H. Mapleton, rector of Christ-church, the two churchwardens for the time being, and ten other respectable parishioners.

**HORHAM'S-CT.**, *Ratcliffe*, at the back of the south-east corner of the said square.

**HORN-ALLEY**, *Leather-lane*, *Holborn*, is the first turning on the right hand in *Liquorpond-street*, going from the north end of *Leather-lane*.

**HORN-ALLEY**, *Aldersgate-street*, is four doors southward of *Jewin-street*.

**HORN-CT.**, *Shoreditch*, is, on the north side of the church, facing the High-street.

**HORSE GUARDS, THE, OFFICE AND HEAD-QUARTERS**, *Whitehall*, is opposite the Royal Chapel, or Banqueting-house. It is a substantial stone building, by Kent, and consists of a centre and two pavilion wings, with a turret and clock, which is often quoted for its correctness. Its west front opens into St. James's-park, which is entered through the building by a low and mean archway as could be devised. It is said, that, when the royal state-coach first attempted to penetrate it, the crown and ornaments upon the roof were obliged to be taken off.

**HORSE-ROW**, *Southwark*, is about fourteen houses on the right hand in *King-street*, going from the Borough High-street.

**HORSE AND DOLPHIN-YARD**, *Soho*, is about the middle of the east side of *Macclesfield-street*, between *King-street* and *Gerrard-street*.

**HORSE - FERRY**, *Rotherhithe-street*, is about three-quarters of a mile below the church.

**HORSE-FERRY-ROAD**, *Westminster*, is the fifth turning on the right hand in *Millbank-street*, going from the Abbey.

**HORSE - AND - GROOM-YARD**.—1. is in *Holborn-hill*, nearly opposite *Fetter-lane*.—2. is in *Wood-street*, *Westminster*, two or three houses on the left hand from *Millbank-street*.—3. is in *Chiswell-street*, about twenty houses on the left hand from the south-west corner of *Finsbury-square*.—4. is in *Cartain-road*, *Shoreditch*, a few houses on the right hand from *Worship-street*.

**HORSE-SHOE-ALLEY**.—1. is in *Port-street*, *Westminster*, the second turning on the right hand from *James-street*.—2. is in *Old-street*, *St. Luke's*, three houses westward of the church.—3. is in *Middlesex-street*, *Whitechapel*, the sixth turning on the right hand.—4. is in *Bankside*, *Southwark*, the first turning on the left hand from *Clink-street*.—5. **STAIRS**, is at the north end of the aforesaid alley, about the third of a mile above *London-bridge*.—6. is in *Wilson-street*, *Finsbury*, the second turning on the right hand from the north side.

**HORSE-SHOE-CT.**—1. is in *St. Clement's-lane*, *Temple-bar*, about the middle of the west side, nearly opposite *Yeates's-court*, going from *Carey-street*.—2. is in *Ludgate-hill*, about five houses westward of the *Old Bailey*.

**HORSE - SHOE - PASSAGE**, *Newgate-street*, is three houses on the right hand going from *Cheapside*.

**HORSE-SHOE-YARD**.—1. is in *Brook-street*, *Grosvenor-square*, two houses on the left hand from *New Bond-street*.—2. is in *James-street*, *Grosvenor-square*, the first turning on the right hand from *Brook-street*.

**HORSE AND TRUMPET-YARD**, *Aldgate*, is the second turning on the right hand in *Jewry-street*, going from *John-street*, *America-square*.

**HORSELYDOWN**, *Southwark*, is a district that extends from the eastern end of *Tooley-street* to *Dockhead*, and from the *Thames* to the *Tenter-ground*, *Bermondsey*. Popular legends derive its name from a belief that the horse of King John laid down with that monarch upon his back, and hence *horse-lye-down*; but as the entire tract so called was, according to *Stowe*, a grazing ground, called *Horse-down*, it is more probably a corruption of that title.

**HORSELYDOWN-LANE**, is the third coach turning from the east end of *Tooley-street*.

**HORSELYDOWN OLD STAIRS**, are about half a mile below *London-bridge* by the line of the river, and opposite *Iron-gate*.

**HORSELYDOWN NEW STAIRS**, *Shad Thames*, are on the west side of *St. Saviour's Dock*, and nearly three quarters of a mile below *London-bridge*.

**HORSEMONGER - LANE**, *Stons's-end, Southwark*, is nearly opposite the King's Bench, and is the first turning on the left hand beyond Blackman-street. In this lane is the county gaol of the County of Surrey, commonly called Horsemonger-lane prison.

**HOSIER-LANE**, *West Smithfield*, is the second turning on the left hand from Newgate-street, and derives its name from being formerly inhabited by hosiers.

**HOSPITAL FOR CASUAL SMALL POX, AND FOR VACCINATION**, *Pancras - road, Gray's - inn - lane*.—[See SMALL-POX HOSPITAL.]

**HOUNDSDITCH**, is a considerable street or thoroughfare, which extends from opposite the church in *Bishopsgate - street Without*, to Aldgate church, along side of the ancient City wall. It derives its name from being on the site of the ancient City moat, which was so called from the number of dead dogs thrown into it.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS**, *Old Palace-yard, Westminster*. The building in which this great council of the nation hold their assemblies, was formerly a chapel founded by king Stephen, and dedicated to St. Stephen, the proto-martyr. In 1347 it was rebuilt in a magnificent manner by Edward III., who converted it into a collegiate church; but on its suppression, in the reign of Edward VI., it was adapted for the assembly of the representatives of the people of England, called the Commons House of Parliament, and for which purpose it has been ever since appropriated.

It is a spacious chamber, large enough to contain the 658 members, and has about it various committee-rooms, a library, offices and other requisite apartments.

The speaker's ancient chair is near the eastern end of the room, and is decorated with carved Corinthian columns, and a pediment behind, on the top of which are the king's arms. On the table in front, the speaker's mace is placed when the house is sitting, and around it are seated the clerks and other officers.

The seats rise progressively from the floor to the wall; that upon the floor at the speaker's right hand, is called the *Treasury Bench*, and is usually occupied by the principal members of his Majesty's Ministry, and the opposite seat is generally occupied by the leading members of the opposition. The four representatives of the City of London, are the only members

who have special seats assigned them, which are at the speaker's right hand. All the members must be seated during their discussions, except the one who may be addressing the chair; but they wear their hats or not, as they please.

The house may be viewed by strangers, before the members assemble, for a trifling *doucor*, and access may be had during a debate, with an introduction by a member, or by paying half-a-crown to the door-keepers.

**HOUSE OF LORDS**, **THE**, is situated also in *Old Palace-yard*, on the south side of the House of Commons, and of Westminster Hall. It was removed at the time of the Union of Great Britain and Ireland, from a smaller room, to the present spacious and commodious apartment, which was formerly the Court of Requests, and the tapestry and furniture of the former House of Peers was removed hither. The fittings-up of the present house is nearly similar to that of the old one. The designs for the fine old tapestry with which it is hung were drawn by Cornelius Vroom, and the tapestry was executed by Francis Spiering. It represents the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588, and was bespoke by the Earl of Nottingham, Lord High Admiral, and commander-in-chief in that engagement. The Earl sold it to James I.; but it was not put up till 1650, two years after the extinction of monarchy, when the House of Lords was used as a committee room by the Commons.

This tapestry was removed to the present room in 1820, and the entire apartment newly fitted up. A new throne of very elegant design was then erected; and, since that, another of still greater splendour was put up at the accession of George IV. The seats of the Lord Chancellor, who is Speaker of the House of Lords, of the judges and officers, are woollacks covered with crimson woollen cloth. The seats of the peers are covered with cloth of a similar colour.

Strangers may inspect the interior of the house for the fee of one shilling, and the new royal staircase for sixpence, and may attend generally below the bar while the House is sitting.

**HOUSE OF CORRECTION, THE, FOR THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX**, *Coldbath-fields*, was built after a plan recommended by the late philanthropist, John Howard. It was first used in 1794, and has received many improvements, both

of construction and management, since that period. It is under the government of the sheriff and magistrates of the county.

**HOWARD'S-CT., Limehouse,** is about the middle of the north side of Risby's rope-walk.

**HOWARD-PL., Hackney-road,** forms part of the north side of the road near the Cambridge-heath turnpike.

**HOWARD-ST., Strand,** is the first turning on the right hand in Arundel-street, going from the Strand.

**HOWARD'S RENTS, Ratcliffe Highway,** are three houses on the right hand in Chigwell-street, going from Ratcliffe Highway.

**HOWFORD-CT., Fenchurch-street,** is nearly opposite Rood-lane, and about twenty houses on the left hand from Gracechurch-street.

**HOWLAND-MEWS, Tottenham-court-road,** are three houses on the left hand in Howland-street, going from Tottenham-court-road.

**HOWLAND-ST., Tottenham-court-road,** is the first turning northward of the Tabernacle.

**HOWLAND-ST., LITTLE, Tottenham-court-road,** is three houses on the right hand in Howland-street, going from Tottenham-court-road.

**HOXTON-Sq.,** is two houses on the left hand from that part of Old-street-road, which is opposite the Curtain-road.

**HOXTON-TOWN, High-street or road,** is the first turning parallel to the Kingland-road.

**HUDSON'S-BAY COMPANY'S HALL, Fenchurch-street,** is situated on the south side of Fenchurch-street, in a large courtyard at the back of the houses. It is a substantial handsome building, containing suitable apartments, and many singular natural curiosities, from that part of the globe to which their pursuits are directed.

The extensive country to which the Hudson's-bay Company trade, was discovered by Sebastian Cabot, in 1497, and the merchant adventurers of London, who had subsequently long traded to it, were incorporated by letters patent of Charles II. in 1670, under the title of "The Governors and Company of the Adventurers of England trading to Hudson's-bay."

The Company carry on a considerable trade, by barter and otherwise, with the natives, for their rich furs, skins, and other commodities, and are under the management of John Harry Pelly, Esq., Governor; Nicholas Garraay, Esq., Deputy Governor; seven Assistants, who act as a Committee of Directors, and William Smith, Esq., Secretary.

**HUDSON'S-CT., Spitalfields,** is about the sixth of a mile on the left hand in Wheeler-street, going from Lamb-street, Spital-square.

**HUGGIN-LANE, Cheapside,** is the second turning on the left hand in Wood-street, going from Cheapside.

**HUGGIN-LANE, Upper Thames-street,** is about the middle of the north side of that street, and extends into Great Trinity-lane.

**HUGGIN-CT., Upper Thames-street,** is about the middle of the east side of Huggin-lane.

**HUISH-CT., Blackfriars,** is the first turning on the right hand in Water-lane, going from Earl-street.

**HULL'S-PL., Ratcliffe-row, St. Luke's,** is the second turning on the left in St. John's-row, going from the north end of Brick-lane.

**HULL-ST., Ratcliffe-row, St. Luke's,** is the third turning on the left hand in St. John's-row, going from the north end of Brick-lane.

**HULL'S-TERR., Ratcliffe-row, St. Luke's,** is at the north end of Hull-street, St. John's-row.

**HUMBERSTON-ST., Commercial-road, St. George's in the East,** is the second turning on the left hand from Cannon-street-road towards Whitechapel.

**HUNGERFORD-MARKET, Strand,** is between the bottom of Hungerford-street, towards the west end of the Strand, and the Thames. In this place was anciently a large house and extensive garden belonging to Sir Edward Hungerford, which he converted into buildings. This market, although in an excellent situation for business, has not been used for some years, but a plan is now in consideration for rebuilding it on a much improved principle.

**HUNGERFORD-STAIRS, Strand,** are at the bottom of Hungerford-street, between Craven-street and Villier's-street.

**HUNGERFORD-ST.**, *Strand*, is the third turning on the right hand going from Charing-cross towards Temple-bar.

**HUNT'S-Ct.**, *Leicester-square*, is about three houses in Castle-street, southward of Bear-street, opposite Cecil-court.

**HUNT'S-Ct.**, *Spitalfields* or *Mile-end New-town*, is ten houses on the left hand in Hunt-street, going from Spicer-street.

**HUNT'S-Ct.**, *Horselydown*, is a few houses on the right hand in Queen-street, going from the east end of Free-school-street.

**HUNT'S-ROW**, *Commercial Dock*; is by George-stairs and Dudman's-yard.

**HUNT-ST.**, *Spitalfields* or *Mile-end New-town*, is the third turning on the right hand in Spicer-street, going from Brick-lane.

**HUNTER-MEWS**, *Brunswick-square*, are the first turning on the left hand in Henrietta-street, going from Hunter-street towards Kenton-street.

**HUNTERIAN MUSEUM**, *Lincoln's-inn-fields*, is in the Royal College of Surgeons, to whose care it is entrusted, under the especial care of Sir William Blizard, Sir Astley Cooper, Sir Anthony Carlisle, William Lynn, John Abernethy, Thomas Honoratus Leigh, and Richard Clement Headington, Esqrs., *Curators*; and William Cliff, Esq., *F.R.S., Conservator*.

**HUNTER-ST.**, *Brunswick-square*, is the north continuation of the west side of that square, and extends from Great Coram-street to Leigh-street, whence it is continued by Judd-street into the New-road.

**HUNTER-ST.**, *NORTH*, is the north end of the last described.

**HUNTINGDON-ST.**, *Kingsland-road*, is the first street on the left hand beyond Shoreditch church.

**HURLE'S-BLDS.**, *Garlick-hill*, is about three houses on the right hand going from Upper Thames-street. It derives its name from its builder, Mr. Hurle, who died about thirty years ago.

**HURST'S-PL. or BLDGS.**, *Kent-road*, is a part of the east side of New-street, nearly opposite Rockingham-row.

**HUSBAND ST.**, *Carnaby-market*, is at the east end of New-street, Broad-street.

**HYDE-PARK** is at the western extremity of the metropolis, extending from Apsley House, Piccadilly, along the great western road to Kensington-gardens, and from the western end of Oxford-street, to which it extends northward, to the northern side of the same gardens. It is part of the ancient manor of *Hida*, which belonged to the monastery of St. Peter, Westminster, till, in the reign of Henry VIII. it became the property of the crown. It was originally much larger than it is at present, having been reduced since the survey in 1652, when it contained 620 acres, by enclosing and taking part of it into Kensington-gardens, and by grants of land between Hyde-park Corner and Park-lane, for building on. According to a survey taken in 1790, its extent was 394 acres, 2 roods, and 38 poles.

The Serpentine river was formed by Queen Caroline, in 1730, by enlarging the bed of the stream which runs to the north-west of Bayswater, on the Uxbridge-road, passes through Kensington-gardens and the Park, and falls into the Thames, near Ranelagh.

New and beautiful lodges, at the northern, eastern and southern entrances to this park, have recently been erected from designs of Decimus Burton, Esq. At the latter, by Apsley House, at the western end of Piccadilly, is a very handsome screen of the Ionic order, and Park entrance, by the same architect. Between Kensington-gardens and the Park, a new and handsome bridge has been constructed over the Serpentine river, from designs of John Rennie, Esq. Well engraved views of these several structures, from correct drawings taken by J. H. Shepherd, Esq., are in the work called, "London in the Nineteenth Century."

**HYDE-PARK-CORNER** is the south eastern corner of the Park, by the side of Apsley House, the town mansion of the Duke of Wellington.

**HYDE-PARK-PL.**, is at the west end of Oxford-street, between Great Cumberland-street and Old Quebec-street, and opposite Cumberland-gate.

**HYDE-PARK-PL., WEST**, is on the north-west corner of the Park, at the west end of *Oxford-street*, near Connaught-place.

**HYDE-PL.**—1. is in *Hoxton Old Town*, by the side of No. 117.—2. is near Vincent-street, Tothill-fields.



**HYDE-ST.**, *Bloomsbury*, is the first turning on the left hand going from High Holborn.

**HYLORD'S-CT.**, *Crutched Friars*, is opposite Savage-gardens, going from Trinity-square.

## J.

**JACKSON'S-BLPGS.**—1. are in *Redcross-street*, *Cripplegate*, the first turning on the left hand in Paul's-alley, going from Redcross-street towards Hare-court.—2. are in *Vine-yard*, *Tooley-street*, the second turning on the right hand going from Tooley-street.—3. or PLACE, are in *Long-alley*, *Pinsbury*, about eleven houses on the left from Sun-street.

**JACKSON'S-CT.**, *Blackfriars*, is about three houses on the right hand in Currier's-row, going from Bristow-street.

**JACKSON'S ISLAND**, *Bermondsey*, is about six houses on the south side of Willow-walk over the ditch.

**JACOB'S-CT.**, *Clerkenwell*, is the first turning on the left hand in Turnmill-street, going from Cow-cross.

**JACOB'S-MEWS**, *Manchester-square*, are on the east side of Charles-street, by the Roman Catholic Chapel, Spanish-place.

**JACOB-ST.**, *Dockhead*, *Bermondsey*, is the second turning parallel to the Thames.

**JACOB'S-WELL-CT.**, *Barbican*, is about the middle of the south side and leads into Paul's-alley.

**JAMAICA LEVEL**, *Bermondsey*, is situated a few houses eastward of the Blue Anchor.

**JAMAICA-PL.**, *Limehouse*, is situate between Gill-street and Rich-street, Commercial-road, a few houses from the church.

**JAMAICA-PL.**, *EAST*, *Limehouse*, extends from the last-described to Gun-lane.

**JAMAICA-PL.**, or *ST.*, *Southwark*, is the second turning on the left hand in the Borough-road, going from the Obelisk towards the King's Bench prison.

**JAMAICA - ROW**, *Bermondsey*, is the eastern continuation of Parker's-row, Prospect-row and Printer's-place.

**ST. JAMES'S-BLDGS.**, *Clerkenwell*, are about five houses on the right hand in Rosamond-street, going from Corporation-row.

**ST. JAMES'S CHAPEL**, *Hampstead-road*, is an episcopal chapel of the Church of England, situated about a quarter of a mile on the right hand side of the road, going from Tottenham-court-road.

**ST. JAMES'S CHAPEL**, *Pentonville*, is another chapel of the same description as the last, situated on the north side of the high road, about a quarter of a mile on the right hand from the Angel, at Islington. It was built from the designs of the late Thomas Hardwick, Esq., and is a spacious commodious edifice. It is a curacy in the gift of the perpetual curate of St. James, Clerkenwell, who instituted the Rev. David Buell in 1814.

**ST. JAMES'S CHRONICLE NEWS-PAPER OFFICE**, is the first house on the right hand side of *Union-street*, going from New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

**ST. JAMES**, *Clerkenwell*, the church of, is situated on the north side of *Clerkenwell-green*. (For the derivation of its name, see CLERKENWELL.) On the spot where this church stands was anciently a priory, founded by Jordan Briset, a wealthy baron, who, about the year 1100, gave to his chaplain fourteen acres of land in a field adjoining to Clerks' or Clerken (the ancient plural of clerks) Well, whereon he built a monastery for a certain number of Benedictine nuns. The church served the nuns and the neighbouring inhabitants as a place of worship, and was made parochial on the dissolution of the convent by Henry VIII. in 1539, and dedicated to St. James the Less, having been previously to the Virgin Mary, as appears from ancient records, which call it "*Ecclesia Beata Mariæ de fonte Clericorum*."

In 1623 the steeple of the old church being much decayed, the parish contracted with a builder to rebuild it. This person raised the new spire upon the old tower, which being also much decayed, it all fell and destroyed part of the church.

The old church was taken down in 1788, and rebuilt from the designs of the late Mr. Carr. It is a lofty, substantial brick edifice, with solid stone rusticated quoins, lighted by two stories of windows. The tower and spire are of stone, and proportionally lofty. It was opened for divine service in 1790.

The living is a perpetual curacy in the county of Middlesex, in the diocese and archdeaconry of London, and in the gift of the parishioners. The present incum-

bent is the Rev. Thomas Shepherd, who was elected by the united parishioners in 1814.

**ST. JAMES, Duke's-place,** the church of, is situated in that part of Duke's-place called the square, and nearly opposite the great Synagogue of the German Jews. Duke's-place is a district covered with lanes and alleys, on a site of part of the once splendid and wealthy priory of the Holy Trinity, founded in 1108, by Matilda, queen of Henry I. Being the richest in England, it was the first that was seized upon by Henry VIII., in 1531, at the period of the dissolution of the religious houses. The King gave it to Sir Thomas Audley, Speaker of the parliament, and afterwards Lord High Chancellor, for his services in opposition to Cardinal Wolsey. Sir Thomas demolished the priory, and converted part of it into a large mansion for his own residence. The only daughter of Sir Thomas being married to the Duke of Norfolk, the estate descended to the Duke, and was from that time to the present known by the name of "*the Duke's-place*." When the Duke was beheaded, the estate descended to his son Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk, who sold it in the thirty-fourth year of Queen Elizabeth to the mayor, commonalty and citizens of London.

The inhabitants of Duke's-place, wishing to have a parish church to themselves, within their own precinct, applied to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who procured the King's warrant, and prevailed upon the lord mayor, aldermen and common-council, to build them a church with the materials of the conventual church, which then remained upon the premises. This was accordingly done, and the church was consecrated and dedicated to St. James, in honour of the reigning king, James I., on the 2d of January 1622. Although the parish is in the ward of Aldgate, it is a precinct within itself, under a minister, two constables, two headboroughs and fifteen jury-men.

Duke's-place is now principally inhabited by Jews, who settled therein in the time of Oliver Cromwell. The church having escaped the fire in 1666, still retains its original form, but the body was rebuilt in 1727.

It is a perpetual curacy, in the city and archdeaconry of London, and in the patronage of the lord mayor and commonalty of London, who instituted the present in-

cumbent, the Rev. Richard Povah, D.C.L., in 1823.

**ST. JAMES'S, Garlickhithe,** the church of, is situated at the corner of Garlick-hill and Maiden-lane, Upper Thames-street, and derives its name from being dedicated to St. James the Apostle, and its addition from its ancient vicinity to the Garlick market of the city. The earliest mention of this church is, that it was rebuilt by Richard de Rothin, sheriff, in 1326. The ancient church was destroyed by the great fire of 1666, the foundation of the present building was laid in 1676, and the church finished in 1682. It is built of stone, is seventy-five feet in length, forty-five feet in breadth, and forty feet in height to the ceiling. The height of the steeple is ninety-eight feet. This steeple much resembles those of St. Stephen, in Walbrook, and St. Michael, Royal College-hill, which are three as original, handsome and tasteful erections of the sort, as any in London. That of St. Stephen has been very happily imitated by Mr. Savage, in his new church at Bermondsey, who has proved himself in that work to be a worthy disciple of the school of Wren. From the body of the church projects a very handsome dial, upon the top of which is a statue of the apostle to whom the church is dedicated.

This church is a rectory, the patronage of which appears to have been in the abbot and convent of Westminster, till the suppression of their monastery by Henry VIII., when coming to the crown, it was granted by Queen Mary to the Bishop of London and his successors, in whom it still remains. It is in the city, diocese and archdeaconry of London, and in the patronage of the Bishop of that see. Its present rector is the Rev. Charles Goddard, D.D., Archdeacon and Prebendary of Lincoln, Chaplain in Ordinary to His Majesty, Vicar of Bexley, in Kent, and of Louth, in Lincolnshire, who was instituted by the Bishop of London in 1821.

**ST. JAMES'S, Westminster,** the church of, is situated on the south side of Piccadilly, nearly opposite Sackville-street. It owes its origin to the increase of buildings in its neighbourhood, and its parish is a cantlet from that of St. Martin's in the Fields. It was built from the designs of Sir Christopher Wren, in the reign of Charles II., and was finished in 1683.

This church may be justly considered, in spite of its mean exterior, as one of the most perfect of its great architect's designs,

whether it be considered for commodiousness, beauty, or ingenuity of construction. Sir Christopher himself considered it as one of the best contrived of his parochial churches, and so speaks of it in a letter to a friend, which is printed in that rare and scarce work, *Parentalia*, and again in my *Memoirs of Wren*, page 430, wherein I have also given a section of its construction.

It was built at the joint expense of Henry Jermyn, afterwards Earl of St. Albans, whose name and title are used for two of the neighbouring streets, and of the principal inhabitants of this district. The church was made parochial by act of parliament of the 3d James II. The walls are of brick, with rusticated quoins, facias, architraves and other dressings of Portland stone. The ceiling is arched and beautifully panelled, supported by Corinthian columns, which divide the interior into a nave and two aisles. The construction of the roof, which is engraved in the before-mentioned life of Wren, is singularly ingenious and economical both of room and of materials; and it is not too great praise to say that is the most novel, scientific and satisfactory as to results of any roof in existence.

The interior is 84 feet long, 68 broad, and 40 high, and will contain two thousand persons.

This parish is rectorial in the county and archdeaconry of Middlesex, in the diocese of London, and in the patronage of the Bishop of London. The present rector is the Rev. J. G. Ward, who was instituted by the Bishop in 1825.

**ST. JAMES'S-Ct.,** *Duke's-place, Aldgate*, is on the west side of Heneage-lane, or the fourth turning on the right hand along Cree-church-lane.

**JAMES-Ct.**—1. is in *James-street, St. Luke's*, about three houses on the left hand from Featherstone-street.—2. is on the south side of *James-street, St. George's in the East*, a few houses on the left hand from Cannon-street-road.—3. is in *Union-street, St. George's-fields*, the second turning on the left hand from Prospect-place, going towards the London-road.—4. is in *Golden-lane, Barbican*, three houses northward of Cherry-tree-court, and nearly the same distance from Old-street.

**ST. JAMES'S MARKET,** *St. James's*, is a commodious market at the west end of Norris-street, going from the Haymarket.

**ST. JAMES'S PALACE,** *Westminster*, stands on the north side of St. James's-park, and at the western end of Pall-mall. On the place where this edifice stands, was anciently an hospital, dedicated to St. James, originally founded by the citizens of London for fourteen single women, who were to live a chaste and devout life. The charity was afterwards considerably increased by new donations. This hospital, which is mentioned in a manuscript of the Cottonian library, so early as in the year 1100, was at length suppressed by Henry VIII., who took it down and built the palace which still retains the name of the original patron saint. It is a very irregular brick building of no exterior beauty.

In this edifice our kings resided ever since Whitehall Palace was consumed by fire in 1697, till the south eastern wing was accidentally burned in January, 1809. Since which a part only has been rebuilt, but it was put into ornamental repair during the years 1821-2, and 3.

**ST. JAMES'S-PARK,** *Westminster*, is situated between Charing-cross and Buckingham Palace. In the reign of Henry VIII. this park was a desolate marshy field; but that monarch, on building St. James's Palace, enclosed and planted it. Charles II. much improved and enlarged it, under the directions of Le Notre, the celebrated landscape gardener. Succeeding kings allowed the people the privilege of walking in it, and William III., in 1699, granted the neighbouring inhabitants a passage into it from Spring Gardens.

It remained in this situation till the reign of George IV., who altered and improved it to its present state of picturesque beauty, from the designs, and under the superintendence of Mr. Nash. Our present sovereign, King William IV., has still farther improved it by ordering a public access to be made from Waterloo-place, Pall-mall. It is now, for its size and situation, one of the prettiest parks in the neighbourhood of the metropolis.

**ST. JAMES'S-PL.**—1. is in *St. James's-street, Westminster*, and is the third turning on the right hand going from Piccadilly, and about nineteen houses on the left hand from Pall-mall.—2. is on *Clerkenwell-green*, at the east side of the church, and leads from Aylesbury-street towards the New Prison, Rosamond-street, Spa-fields.

**JAMES'S-PL.**—1. is in the *Hackney-road*, and forms part of the south side nearly opposite *Thurlow-place*.—2. is in *Silver-street*, *Old Gravel-lane*, *St. George's in the East*, and is the second turning on the right hand going from *King-street*.—3. is in *Salisbury-street*, *Bermondsey*.

**ST. JAMES'S-ROW**, *Southwark*, is the continuation of *Great Suffolk-street*, *Mint*, entering from *Blackman-street*.

**ST. JAMES'S-SQ.**, *St. James's*, is to the north of *Pall Mall*, between *Regent-street*, and *St. James's-street*. In the centre is a circular basin of water, from the middle of which rises a statue in bronze of *William III.* It is surrounded by the town mansions of many of the most distinguished families in England. On the east side are those of the Duke of Norfolk, wherein *George III.* was born, of the Bishop of London, *Earl Hardwick*, and the Countess de Grey. On the north side those of the Marquess of Bristol, the Duke of Athol, and the Earls Rosslyn and Blessington. On the west the Duke of Bedford, the Marquess of Clanricarde, the Dowager Marchioness of Londonderry, the Earl of Darlington, the Bishop of Winchester, and the Earl of Bessborough.

**JAMES-ST.**, *Westminster*, begins at *Buckingham-gate*, and leads by the south side of *St. James's Park* to *York-street*, *Westminster*.

**ST. JAMES'S-ST.**, *Westminster*, the third street on the left hand going from the Haymarket, along *Piccadilly*.

**ST. JAMES'S-ST., LITTLE**, *St. James's-street*, is about eleven houses on the left hand going from *St. James's Palace*, towards *Piccadilly*.

**JAMES-ST.**—1. is in the *Haymarket*, about the middle of the east side, two houses from the theatre.—2. is in *Grosvenor-square*, about five houses on the left hand going from the north-east corner of the square.—3. is in *Manchester-square*, opposite the last described; it extends to *Hinde Mews*, near the south east corner of the square.—4. **UPPER**, is in *Golden-square*, at the north-east corner leading into *Silver-street*.—5. **LOWER**, is also in *Golden-square*, at the south-east corner and extends to *Brewer-street*.—6. is at the back of *Lisson-grove*, opposite the *Yorkshire Stingo*.—7. **LITTLE**, *Lisson-grove*, is the continuation of *Lisson-street*, going from *Bell-street*.—8. is in the *Adelphi*,

the west end of *William-street* entering by the Strand.—9. is in *Covent Garden*, about the middle of the north side, and extends to *Long Acre*.—10. is in *Bedford-row*, the north continuation of that row: it extends from the King's-road to *Chapel-street*.—11. **LITTLE**, is in *Bedford-row*, the first turning on the right hand in *Great James-street*, going from the King's-road.—12. is in *Skinner-street*, *Somers-town*, the first turning on the left hand from *Judd's-place* east, *New-road*.—13. is at *Clerkenwell*, on the north side of the church, it leads from *St. James's-row* to *Clerkenwell-close*.—14. is in *Featherstone-street*, *St. Luke's*, nine houses on the right hand from the City-road; it extends into *Old-street*.—15. is in *Church-street*, *Bethnal-green*, the first turning eastward of *Brick-lane*.—16. is in *Leonard-street*, *Shoreditch*, the first street parallel eastward to part of *Paul-street*.—17. is in *Cannon-street-road*, *St. George's in the East*, the first turning on the right hand from the Commercial-road.—18. is in the *Borough-road*, *St. George's Fields*, at the south end of *Dover-street*, the first turning on the left hand from the Obelisk.—19. is in *Lambeth Marsh*, or *New Cut*, the third turning on the left hand from the Marsh-turnstile towards *Surrey chapel*.

**ST. JAMES'S WALK**, *Clerkenwell*, is on the north side of the church, by the New Prison.

**JANE-CT.**—1. is in *Little York-place*, *Mary-le-bone*, the first turning on the right hand from *Upper Baker-street*.—2. is in *Jane-street*, *Commercial-road*, the first turning on the right hand from the road.

**JANE-PL.**, *Kent-road*, is the third turning on the left hand from the Bricklayers'-arms.

**JANE-ST.**, *Commercial-road*, *St. George's in the East*, is the second turning on the right hand eastward of the *Cannon-street-road*.

**IDOL-LANE**, *Tower-street*, is the fifth turning on the right hand from *Fish-street-hill*, going along *Little Eastcheap*.

**JEALOUS-ROW**, *St. George's in the East*, is a part of the north side of the *New-road*, nearly opposite *Ratcliffe-highway*.

**JEE'S-CT.**, *Oxford-street*, is about three quarters of a mile on the right hand going from *St. Giles's*.

**JEFFEREY'S, or GEFFEREY'S ALMS HOUSES,** *Kingsland-road*, are a large and handsome range of buildings on the eastern side of the road, about three quarters of a mile beyond Shoreditch church. They consist of a long and spacious centre, with a chapel in the middle, and two projecting wings. In the middle is a statue of the founder. They were built by the Ironmongers' Company in 1713, pursuant to the will of Robert Jefferey, Lord-Mayor of London, for the reception of as many of his poor relations as should apply for this charity; and, in case there were none of these, for fifty-six poor members of that company.

**JEFFREY'S-BLDGS., Westminster,** are at the west end of the Great Almonry, entering by Dean-street.

**JEFFRIES-Sq., St. Mary Axe,** is on the east side, about twelve houses on the right hand from Leadenhall-street.

**JENKIN'S-Ct., Limehouse,** is the first turning on the left hand in Ropemakers'-fields, a few houses from the east end of Narrow-street.

**JERMYN-Ct., St. James's-square,** is at the east end of Jermyn-street, nearly opposite Market-street, St. James's-market. Jermyn-court and street derive their names from Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Alban's, the proprietor of the ground, and a liberal contributor to the building of St. James's church.

**JERMYN-ST., St. James's,** is the first street parallel southward to part of Piccadilly. It extends from Regent-street to the Haymarket.

**JERSEY-Ct., Rosemary-lane,** is the first turning on the left hand in White's-yard, going from Rosemary-lane.

**JERUSALEM-Ct., Gracechurch-street,** is about six houses on the left hand from Fenchurch-street, going towards London-bridge.

**JERUSALEM-Ct., St. John-street, Clerkenwell,** is about the third of a mile on the left hand from Smithfield.

**JERUSALEM - PASSAGE, St. John-square,** is on the north side of the square, and leads into Aylebury-street, Clerkenwell-green.

**JETSOM-ST., Blackfriars'-road,** is the second turning on the right hand in Bennet's-row, going from the road.

**JEWEL-OFFICE.** — [See TOWER OF LONDON.]

**JEWIN-Ct., Cripplegate,** is the first turning on the right hand in Jewin-street, going from Aldersgate-street.

**JEWIN-ST., Cripplegate,** is the third street on the right hand in Aldersgate-street, beyond the New Post Office.

**JEWIN-ST.-CRESCENT,** is a circular row of houses, at the back of the north side of Jewin-street.

**JEWRY, OLD, THE, Cheapside,** is the first street on the right hand going from the Mansion House. This street was originally called the *Jewry*, from being the residence of the Jews in the City, prior to their banishment by Edward I., and when, on their re-admission into England, they settled near Aldgate, this, their ancient place of abode was consequently called the *Old Jewry*.

**JEWRY, OLD, CHAPEL, Cripplegate,** is about twelve houses on the right hand side of Jewin-street, going from Redcross-street.

**JEWRY-ST., Aldgate,** is the first turning on the right from the east end of Fenchurch-street. On the return of the Jews to England, after their banishment by Edward I., they settled in that place, which, from their poverty, was called Poor Jewry-lane, and afterwards by its present appellation.

**JEW'S-HARP-Ct., Finsbury,** is the second turning on the right hand in Angel-alley, going from Long-alley, near Skinner-street, Bishopsgate Without.

**JEW'S HOSPITAL, THE, Mile-end-road,** is situated on the south side of that great thoroughfare, and was founded by the philanthropic exertions of Benjamin and Abraham Goldsmidt, Esqrs., in 1795, for the benefit of the sick poor and aged men and women, and lying-in women, and for the employment and education of youth of the German and Dutch Jews, settled in this metropolis.

The establishment is remarkably well managed under a general committee of twelve governors, a house committee, sub-committees, &c., which are open to all the subscribers, the full particulars of which are fully detailed in Mr. Highmore's elaborate work called *Pictas Londinensis*.

The present officers are H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex, *Patron*; Nicholas M. Von Rothschild, *President*; Benjamin Gompertz and Benjamin Cohen, Esqrs., *Vice-Presidents*; John Samuel and Isaac Levi, Esqrs., *Treasurers*; Aaron Goldsmidt and Solomon Keyser, Esqrs., *Auditors*; Southwood Smith, M.D., *Physician*; J. Van Oven, Esq., *Surgeon*; J. Jacobs, Esq., *Solicitor*; and L. Solemons, Esq., *Secretary*.

The Jews of London have also several other charitable institutions. Among these are the BETH HOLIM, or house for infirm old people, near the preceding, at Mile End Old Town, for the poor of the Spanish and Portuguese Jews. This hospital was instituted by the voluntary contributions of several members of their congregation, in the year 1748, in *Leman-street, Goodman's-fields*. This hospital also dispenses medicines to all persons who hold employment under their Synagogue, and to all the poor of their congregation.

This community also support another asylum adjoining their Synagogue in Bevis Marks, and have also three general charity schools in the court-yard of their Synagogue.—[See BEVIS MARKS.

The Jews have also a free school for 600 boys and 300 girls, in Bell-lane, Spitalfields, a hospital for their indigent blind, and several other charitable institutions; but they are confined to the poor of their own religion, and are seldom obtruded upon the patronage of others.

**JEWS' WALK**, *Bethnal-green*, is about a furlong northward of the Salmon and Ball.

**IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY'S OFFICES**, are in *Sun-court, Cornhill*, and No. 5, *St. James's-street, Westminster*. It was instituted in 1803, for the Insurance of Lives, and Endowments of Children, and for purchasing Annuities on Lives. It is under the management of Charles Barclay, Esq., *Chairman*; Andrew Colville, Esq., *Deputy Chairman*; thirteen other *Directors*; John Henry Deffell and John Baker Richards, Esqrs., *Trustees*; Aeneas Barckly, John Horseley Palmer, and John Tritton, Esqrs., *Auditors*; H. Lidderdale, M.D., *Consulting Physician*; John Grey, Esq., *Actuary*.

**INDIA HOUSE COMPANY, DOCK, &c.**—[See EAST INDIA HOUSE COMPANY, DOCK, &c.

**INFIRMARY, LONDON OPTHALMIC, Moorfields.**—[See LONDON OPTHALMIC INFIRMARY.

**INFIRMARY, ROYAL, FOR DISEASES OF THE EYE**, *Cork-street, Burlington-gardens*. — [See ROYAL INFIRMARY FOR, &c.

**INGRAM-Ct.**, *Fenchurch-street*, is the first turning on the left hand from Gracechurch-street. It derives its name from having been built by Sir Thomas Ingram, upon the ground where his own mansion had previously stood.

**INNOLDERS' HALL**, *College-street, Upper Thames-street*, is situated at the corner of College-street, Dowgate-hill, and Little College-street, Upper Thames-street, formerly Great and Little Elbow-lane. It is a handsome and convenient building erected after the fire of London.

The Innholders' Company was incorporated by Henry VIII., on the 21st of December, 1515, by the name of "The Master, Wardens and Company of the Art or Mystery of Innholders of the City of London." It is the thirty-second company in precedence on the city list.

**INKHORN - Ct.**, *FIVE, Whitechapel, High-street* is about the third of a mile on the left hand below Aldgate Pump.

**INNS OF COURT, THE.**—[See their respective titles, as the TEMPLE, GRAY'S-INN, SERGEANT'S-INN, &c.

**INROLMENT OFFICE**, *Chancery-lane*, is the fourth house on the right hand going from High Holborn, and is an office belonging to the Court of Chancery. Its present officers are, the six clerks in Chancery, and the three clerks of the petty bag as *Clerks*; John Mitford and David Drew, Esqrs., *Sworn Clerks*; John Thomas Church, Esq., *Clerk of Inrolments of Proceedings under Commission of Bankrupt*; Edward Thurlow, Esq., *Clerk of the Custodies of Idiots and Lunatics*; Charles Henry Talbot, Esq., *Deputy*; Edward Goddard, Esq., *Clerk*; George Humphries, Esq., *Clerk of the Briefs*; the Hon. William H. J. Scott, *Clerk of the Letters Patents*; James Seton, *Deputy*; Thomas Lloyd, *Examiner*.

**INROLMENT OF FINES AND RECOVERIES, AND RECEIVER'S OFFICE**, is in the *Inner Temple*, and is an office under the three puisne judges of

the Court of Common Pleas. The inrolments here filed are by statute valid in law, and are of great use in preventing law suits.

**INSOLVENT DEBTORS, COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF,** *Lincoln's-inn-fields*, is situated on the north side of Lincoln's-inn-fields. It is a new building, erected from the designs of John Soane, Esq., R.A., in 1824, and possesses many of the artist-like combinations of that tasteful architect.

The present officers of this court are, Henry Revel Reynolds, Esq., *Chief Commissioner*; Thomas Barton Bowen, John Greathead Harris, and William John Law, Esqrs., *Commissioners*; John Massey, Esq., *Chief Clerk*; Charles Dance, Esq., *Assistant*; Henry Dance, Esq., *Provisional Assignee*, and a sufficient establishment of clerks, messengers, crier, &c.

**INSPECTOR - GENERAL OF CUSTOMS, OFFICE OF,** *Custom-house, Lower Thames-street and Whitehall*. This department of the Customs is under the management of William Irving, Esq., *Inspector-General of Imports and Exports*; Robert D. Woodfield, Esq., *Assistant*; and T. C. Willoughby, Esq., *Registrar General*.

**INSURANCE COMPANIES.**—[See their respective names as ALBION, ATLAS, &c.]

**JOBBER or JOBB'S-Ct.,** *Knightsbridge*, is about half a mile on the right hand from Hyde-park-corner.

**JOHN'S-BLDGS.,** *Westminster*, is the first turning parallel northward to part of Great Peter-street.

**ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL,** *Bedford-row*, is situated at the corner of Chapel-street and Great James-street, at the north end of Bedford-row. It is an episcopal chapel of the Church of England. Its present minister is the Hon. and Rev. Gerard Noel, M.A.

**ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL,** *Spitalfields*, is about eighteen houses on the left hand in St. John-street, going from Brick-lane.

**ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST,** in the *Savoy*, is the ancient chapel of the priory of the Savoy, which was originally dedicated to that saint; but when the old church of St. Mary-le Strand was destroyed by the Protector Somerset, for the building of his palace of Somerset-house, the inhabitants

of that parish united themselves to those of the precinct of the Savoy, and used this church for their united purposes, till the new church was built.—[See ST. MARY-LE-STRAND.]

**ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST,** the church of, was situated, before the fire of London, at the corner of Dowgate-hill and Cloak-lane; but after that calamity it was united to the adjoining parish of St. Anthony.—[See ST. ANTHONY, or ANTHOLINS, THE CHURCH OF.]

**ST. JOHN,** *Clerkenwell*, the church of, is situated at the north-east corner of St. John's-square, and was originally constructed as a chapel of ease to St. James's, but it has subsequently been made parochial. It is a rectory, in the county and archdeaconry of Middlesex, in the diocese of London, and in the patronage of the Lord Chancellor. The present rector is the Rev. W. E. L. Faulkner, who was instituted in 1814.

**ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST,** *Horselydown*, the church of, is situated on the south side of Fair-street, and owes its origin, like many other of our modern churches, to the great increase of buildings and inhabitants. It is one of the fifty new churches ordered to be built by act of parliament, in the reign of Queen Anne, and was finished in 1732. The district of Horselydown was separated from the parish of St. Olave, Southwark, by act of parliament, and constituted its parish.

The body of the church is lighted by two tiers of windows, and has a substantial tower, with a very ill proportioned Scamozzian Ionic column by way of a spire.

The church is a rectory, in the county and archdeaconry of Surrey, in the diocese of Winchester, and in the patronage of the Lord Chancellor. The present rector is the Rev. J. C. Abdy, who was instituted in 1826.

**ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST,** *Westminster*, is situated in a small square or close, southward of the Abbey, and between Milbank-street and Tufton-street. It is one of the fifty new churches voted by parliament in Queen Anne's reign, and was designed by Archer, a cotemporary of Hawksmoor and Vanburgh, to the latter of whom it has been erroneously attributed. The four towers on the angles of the building, which resemble colossal legs of an inverted butcher's block, would have been beautiful accompaniments to

the central tower and spire that was intended by the architect.

This parish was taken from that of St. Margaret, Westminster, by act of parliament. The church is a rectory, in the county and archdeaconry of Middlesex, in the diocese of London, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Middlesex. The present rector is the Rev. H. H. Edwards, a prebendary of Westminster, and rector of Llanrwst, with the curacy of Capel Garmon; who was instituted in 1827.

**ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST**, *Watling-street*, the church of, stood at the corner of Friday-street and Watling-street; but being consumed by the fire of London, and not rebuilt, it was united by act of Parliament to the parish of Allhallows, Bread-street.—[See that church.

**ST. JOHN'S Wapping**, The church of, is situated a few yards northward of Wapping-street, on the east side of the London Docks. It is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and was originally erected in 1617, as a chapel of ease to the church of St. Mary's, Whitechapel, but owing to the increase of buildings and inhabitants, the hamlet of Wapping was, in 1694, constituted a distinct parish. The present church was erected in 1790, of brick with stone rusticated angles.

The church is a rectory, in the county of Middlesex, in the diocese of London, exempt from archidiaconal jurisdiction, and in the patronage of the principal and scholars of Brasen-nose College, Oxford. The present rector is the Rev. John Parsons, D.D., rector of Skegness, who was instituted in 1800.

**ST. JOHN'S**, *Waterloo-bridge-road, Surrey*, The church of, is situated on the eastern side of the road, a short distance from the bridge. It was erected in 1824, from the designs of Mr. Bedford. The west front is ornamented with an hexastyle portico of the Doric order, the frieze of which is divested of its characteristic triglyphs to make room for heterogeneous laurel leaves. On the top of the pediment rises a square tower of two tiers of columns, which support an obeliscal spire, surmounted by a vane and a cross. It is one of the new churches erected in the extensive parish of Lambeth, by his majesty's commissioners for building new churches. The living is a curacy, in the county and archdeaconry of Surrey, in the diocese of Winchester, and in the patronage of the rector of

Lambeth. The present incumbent is the Rev. J. T. Barrett, D.D., a prebendary of St. Paul's, and rector of Roothing Beauchamp, who was instituted in 1820.

**JOHN'S-Ct.**—1. is at the west end of *Edward-street, Manchester-square*, near Wigmore-street.—2. is in *Hanway-street, Oxford-street*, three or four houses on the right hand from Tottenham-court-road.—3. is in *Farm-street, Berkeley-square*, two or three houses on the left hand from South-street, and nearly opposite John-street.—4. is in *John-street, Golden-square*, two houses from the south-west corner of the square.—5. is in *Corporation-row, Clerkenwell*, a door or two on the left hand from St. John-street, going towards Rosamond-street.—6. is in *St. Martin's-le-Grand*, the first turning on the left hand from Newgate-street, near Cheapside.—7. is in *Chalton-street, Somers-town*, about eleven houses on the right hand from the New-road, going towards the Polygon.—8. is in *Somerset-street, Goodmans'-fields*, sixteen houses on the left hand from White-chapel.—9. is in *New-walk, Horselydown*, the first turning on the left hand from Shad Thames, going towards Thomas-street.

**ST. JOHN'S-GATE**, *St. John's-square, Clerkenwell*, is at the south entrance of the square going from St. John's-lane.—[See ST. JOHN'S-SQUARE.

**ST. JOHN'S-LANE**, *Clerkenwell*, is about a furlong on the left hand in St. John-street, going from Smithfield-market.

**JOHN'S-MEWS**, *Edgeware-road*, is under the archway, or the first turning in John-street northward of Cato-street.

**JOHN'S-MEWS**, *Bedford-row*, are on the south side of Little James-street, between John-street and James-street.

**ST. JOHN'S - PASSAGE**, *St. John's Church-yard, Westminster*, is at the south-west corner of South-square, and leads to Vine-street.

**ST. JOHN'S-PL.**, *Bedford-row*, is the third turning on the left hand in Henry-street, going from Gray's-inn-lane.

**ST. JOHN'S-PL.**, *St. Luke's*, is the first turning on the left hand in St. John's-row, going from Pittman's-buildings.

**ST. JOHN'S-WOOD-ROAD**, is at the north-west corner of the *Regent's-park*.



ST. JOHN'S-WOOD-GROVE, is on the right hand-side of the preceding.

JOHN'S-RENTS, *Old Gravel-lane*, are at the north end of Silver-street, behind Raine's Hospital.

JOHN'S-ROW, *Tottenham-court-road*, is at the east end of Phillips' Garden.

ST. JOHN'S-ROW, *St. Luke's*, is at the north end of Brick-lane, the third turning on the right hand, going from Old-street.

ST. JOHN'S-Sq., *Clerkenwell*, is at the north end of St. John's-lane, going from St. John-street. On the site of this square stood formerly the house or hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, founded and erected by Jordan Briset in 1110; but the church belonging to it was not dedicated to St. John the Baptist till 1185. By the profuse liberality of the times, these Knights Hospitallers attained such wealth and honours, that they not only built a magnificent structure for their occupation upon this spot, but their prior took rank as the first baron in the realm, and vied with the king in state and grandeur. The populace, however, had such an antipathy to these imperious knights that, in 1381, the rebels under Jack Straw and Wat Tyler consumed their stately edifice by fire. However, it was soon rebuilt with greater magnificence, and so continued till it was suppressed by Henry VIII. in 1541.

This spacious and stately edifice was immediately converted into a repository for military stores, and of the royal hunting equipage, till the year 1550, when Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, caused the church, with its lofty and beautiful spire, to be taken down and the materials employed in building his magnificent palace of Somerset House, in the Strand. The gate is now almost the only remains of this ancient palace. At the east end of the square is the parish church of St. John.—*See that church.*

JOHN'S-Sq., *Whitechapel*, is about the middle of the east side of Church-lane.

JOHN-ST., *Westminster*, is the second turning on the left hand in Wood-street, going from Milbank-street.

JOHN-ST., *Adelphi*, is about three houses on the right hand from the Strand. It derives its name from John Adams, one of the three brothers who were architects to the Adelphi.—[*See ADELPHI.*]

JOHN-ST., *St. James's-square*, is at the south-east corner of the square.

JOHN-ST., *Oxford-street*, is nearly half a mile on the right hand from St. Giles's.

JOHN-ST., *Tottenham-court-road*, is the first street parallel westward to part of the road. It extends from Windmill-street into Howland-street, at the back of the Tabernacle.

JOHN-ST., UPPER, *Tottenham-court-road*, is the continuation of the preceding into London-street, Fitzroy-square.

JOHN-ST., *Gray's-inn-lane*, is the second turning on the right hand in the King's-road, going from opposite Gray's-inn lane.

JOHN-ST., *Edgeware-road*, is the seventh turning on the right hand from Connaught-place.

JOHN-ST., *Grosvenor-square*, is behind the south-east corner of the square, and at the south end of Little Grosvenor-street.

JOHN-ST., *Berkeley-square*, is the second turning on both the right and left hand in Hill-street, going from the west side of Berkeley-square, and extends from Charles-street to Farm-street.

JOHN-ST., LOWER, *Golden-square*, is at the south-west corner of the square, and extends into Brewer-street.

JOHN-ST., UPPER, *Golden-square*, is at the north-west corner of the square, facing the preceding; and extends into Silver-street.

ST. JOHN-ST., *West Smithfield*, extends from the north side of Smithfield-market to Corporation-row and Perceval-street.

ST. JOHN-ST.-ROAD, *Clerkenwell*, is the north continuation of the preceding, and extends to Islington. These both derive their name from the ancient palace of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem.

ST. JOHN-ST., *Spitalfields*, is the third turning on the left hand going from Church-street, in Brick lane.

JOHN-ST.—1. is in the *Curtain-road*, the first turning on the right hand going from the Old-street-road.—2. is in *Shoreditch*, at the east end of Leonard-street, and on the right from Paul-street.—3. is in *Brown's-lane*, *Spitalfields*, and the continuation of Wood-street, going from the

church.—4. is in *America-square*, on the north side, and forms part of the square. It extends from the Minories to Cratched Friars.—5. **LITTLE**, is two houses on the right hand in the preceding, going from the Minories.—6. is in *St. George's in the East*, the first turning on the left hand in Cannon-street-road, going from the turn-pike towards Whitechapel, and nearly opposite Chapman-street.—7. or **HILL**, *Rail-chiff Highway*, is about a furlong eastward of Wellclose-square.—8. is in *Ducking Pond-row*, *Whitechapel-road*.—9. is in *Charles-street*, *St. George's in the East*, the fourth turning on the right hand from Lower Cornwall-street, Back-lane.—10. is in *Lucas-place*, *Commercial-road*, the second turning on the right hand below the Half-way House.—11. is in *Union-street*, *Lambeth*, the second turning on the left hand from Walcot-place.—12. is in *Bur-row's-buildings*, *Blackfriars'-road*, the first turning on the right hand from Surrey chapel to Church-street.—13. is in *Christ-church*, *Blackfriars'-road*, the first street parallel, eastward, to part of the road going from Holland-street to Church-street.—14. is about the middle of the south side of *Webb-street*, in the *Maze*, Southwark, a few houses on the left from Bermondsey-street.—15. is in the *Kent-road*, the second turning on the left hand from the Bricklayers' Arms.—16. is at *Hickman's Folly*, *Dockhead*, *Bermondsey*, the third turning on the right hand below St. Saviour's Dock.—17. is in *Free-school-street*, *Horselydown*, the third turning on the left hand from Tooley-street.—18. **LITTLE**, is also in *Free-school-street*, the south end of the preceding.—19. is in the *Mint*, *Southwark*, the first turning on the left hand from Blackman-street, going along Old Lamb-street.

**JOHN'S-YARD**, *Royal Hospital-row*, *Chelsea*, is a narrow passage, situated between the Duke of York's-passage and Anderson's-yard.

**JOHNSON'S-BLDES.**—1. is in *Rosemary-lane*, about a furlong on the left hand from the Minories.—2. is at the west end of *Church-street*, *Lambeth*, by the church, and extends from Fore-street to the Thames.—3. is on the north side of the *Westminster-bridge-road*, by the Obelisk, behind the Surrey theatre.

**JOHNSON'S-CT.**—1. is in *Great Peter-street*, *Westminster*, two houses westward of Great St. Ann's-lane.—2. is about the

middle of the north side of *Fleet-street*, and leads to Great New-street and Fetter-lane.—3. is about the middle of the east side of *Rupert-street*, *Goodman's Fields*, and leads to Lambert-street.—4. is in *Shakspeare's-walk*, *Shadwell*, the third turning on the left hand going from High-street, near the west side of the church.

**JOHNSON'S-PL.**, *Westminster*, is about seven houses on the left hand in Marsham-street, going from the Horseferry-road.

**JOHNSON'S-ROW**, *St. George's Fields*, is a few houses on the right hand in *Duke-street*, going from Westminster-bridge-road, near the Obelisk.

**JOINERS'-CT.**, *Dockhead*, is about the middle of the north side of Jacob-street, between Mill-street and George's-row.

**JOINERS'-HALL**, is situated in *Joiners'-hall-buildings*, *Upper Thames-street*, nearly opposite the south end of Little College-street. It is let by the Company to a packer.

The Joiners' Company were incorporated by letters patent granted by Queen Elizabeth in 1568, by the name of "The Master and Wardens and Commonalty of the faculty of Joiners and Cielers of London." They are the forty-first of the City list, and are governed by a master, two wardens and twenty-four assistants.

**JOINERS'-HALL-BLDES.**, *Upper Thames-street*, is nearly opposite the south end of Little College-street, about a quarter of a mile on the left hand above London-bridge.

**JOINERS'-PL.**—1. is in *Shoreditch*, the first turning on the left hand in the Curtain-road, going from Old-street.—2. is in *Bridge-road*, *St. George's-fields*, the first turning on the left hand from the Obelisk, going towards the Asylum.

**JONES'S-CT.**—1. is in *St. Giles's*, the third turning on the right hand in Bainbridge-street from Oxford-street.—2. is in *Jacob-street*, *Dockhead*, *Bermondsey*, two or three houses on the left hand eastward of Mill-street over the bridge.—3. is in *Mile-end-road*, about a mile on the left hand beyond Whitechapel church.

**JOSEPH'S-ALLEY**, *Southwark*, is on the west side of Gravel-lane, nearly opposite Zoar-street.

**IRELAND-ROW**, *Mile end-road*, is part of the left hand side of the high road, near the Eagle Tavern.

**IRELAND-YARD**, *Blackfriars*, is at the south end of New-street and Creed-lane, going from Ludgate-street.

**IRISH - CT.**—1. is in *Goodman's-yard*, *Minories*, the second turning on the right hand in Glasshouse-yard, going from Goodman's-yard.—2. is in *Whitechapel High-street*, two or three houses eastward of Somerset-street.

**IRISH SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE**, is at No. 18, *Queen-square*, *Westminster*. In this office is transacted the government business for Ireland in London. The present officers are, Lord Francis Leveson Gower, *Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland*; Sir Charles W. Flint, *Resident Under Secretary*; Jonathan Johnson, Esq., *Chief Clerk*; George Trundle, Esq., and the Hon. Spencer D. Montagu, *Clerks*.

**IRISH CHAMBER**, *Guildhall-yard*, is a newly built brick building at the corner of the new street that leads from Guildhall-yard to Basinghall-street, opposite the New Law Courts. At this office all the business connected with the city's estates in Ireland are transacted.

The business is conducted by a committee of the corporation, which is called *The Irish Society*, and is directed by the charter to be elected annually at the Court of Common Council next following the second day of February. The origin of this society is briefly as follows:—

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth the province of Ulster, in the north of Ireland, had been greatly depopulated by the suppression of several insurrections in that part of the kingdom, and in particular the city of Derry and the town of Coleraine were nearly ruined.

To prevent such insurrections for the future, it was thought proper to repeople that part of the country with Protestant families; and soon after the accession of King James I. to the throne of England, that prince, considering this as an affair worthy of his attention, signified his pleasure to some of the aldermen and commoners, by means of several of his privy council, upon which a court of common council was called, and a deputation sent over to view the place of the intended plantation. These deputies being returned, it was agreed in December, 1609, that

£15,000. should be expended upon the plantation, and £5,000. in the purchase of private interests.

Soon after articles of agreement were entered into between the Lords of the Privy Council and a committee chosen by the Lord Mayor and Commonalty of the City, and it was agreed for the better managing of the plantation, there should be a company constituted in London, to consist of a governor, deputy governor and twenty-four assistants, to direct what ought to be done on the part of the city, relating to the plantations; and in pursuance of this agreement, the king, by his letters patent, changed the name of Derry to that of Londonderry, and incorporated the committee nominated by the city, by the name of "*The Society of the Governor and Assistants in London of the new plantation in Ulster, within the realm of Ireland*," directing that it should consist of a governor, and twenty-four assistants; whereof the governor and five of the assistants were to be aldermen, the recorder for the time being to be an assistant, and the deputy governor, with the rest of the assistants to be commoners. By this charter, the king also granted to the society and their successors, the City, Fort and Town of Londonderry, the whole island of Derry, and all the castles, towns, villages and lands in the County of Londonderry, particularly mentioned in the charter.

The society now immediately set about rebuilding Londonderry and Coleraine, and improving and planting the other parts of the county; and, in order to reimburse the twelve principal companies, and other inferior companies that had contributed to the expense of the plantation, the society divided the whole county of Londonderry into thirteen parts; the first consisting of the city of Londonderry and town of Coleraine, with some of the adjoining lands, and the fisheries, was retained by the society in their own possession, to defray the charge of the general work of the plantation, and the surplus was from time to time divided among the twelve companies by the society. The rest of the county being divided into twelve parts, as equal in value as possible, the twelve companies drew lots for them, and each company had the part which fell to its share. The society then erected each lot into a manor, and obtained a charter of the crown to convey to each of the companies the lands fallen to it, to hold the same in perpetuity.

King Charles I., however, ordered his

attorney-general to prosecute the society in the Star Chamber, under pretence that the charter had been surreptitiously obtained; upon which it was cancelled by a decree of that court, and the lands seized into the king's hands; but the society were reinstated in their possessions by Oliver Cromwell, who granted the city a new charter; and Charles II. incorporated the society anew, and the companies have enjoyed their possessions ever since.

The present members of this society are John Thomas Thorpe, Esq., Alderman and Draper, GOVERNOR; William Day, Esq., Grocer, DEPUTY GOVERNOR; Newman Knowles, Esq., Recorder; Sir John Perring, Bart., Alderman and Cloth-worker; Matthew Wood, Esq., Alderman and Fishmonger; Matthias Prime Lucas, Esq., Alderman and Vintner; William Heygate, Esq., Alderman and Merchant Tailor; William Taylor Copeland, Esq., Alderman and Goldsmith; and Messrs. James Hoppe, Goldsmith; George Bousfield, Cloth-worker; Thomas Corney, Draper; H. E. B. Haines, Fishmonger; Samuel Thomas, Goldsmith; Thomas Howell, Haberdasher; John Dixon, Merchant Tailor; Philip Green, Ironmonger; Robert Westwood, Ironmonger; Samuel Dixon, Fishmonger; John Downes, Salter; John Paterson, Mercer; Charles Bleaden, Vintner; William C. Hooper, Grocer; Wm. Row, jun., Skinner; James Law Jones, Haberdasher; and John Deshons, Draper, Assistants; Robert Slade, Esq., and Mr. Henry Schultes, Joint Secretaries; and William Henry Sharp, Messenger.

**IRISH PEASANTRY SOCIETY, THE**, was established in 1822, by the Earl of Blessington, Richard Wellesley, Esq., the Editor of this work, and other friends to the Irish nation. Its meetings are held at the Horticultural Society's Rooms in Regent-street.

**IRONGATE-STAIRS**, *St. Katherine's*, are at the south-east corner of the Tower of London, at the commencement of St. Katherine-street, nearly half a mile below London-bridge.

**IRONMONGERS' ALMS HOUSES**, *Kingsland-road*, about a third of a mile on the right hand from Shoreditch-church. —[See JEFFERY'S ALMS HOUSES.

**IRONMONGERS' HALL**, *Fenchurch-street*, is nearly opposite Mark-lane. It is a handsome, stone-fronted building, of Italian architecture, decorated with Ionic

pilasters, a well-proportioned pediment, the arms of the company and other ornaments boldly sculptured in stone.

The Ironmongers' Company is the tenth in rotation of the twelve chief companies of the city, and have, of course, a share in the management and property of its Irish estates.

This company was incorporated by charter from Edward IV. in 1464, by the name of "The Master and Keepers, or Wardens, and Commonalty of the Art or Mystery of Ironmongers of London." They have considerable estates both in their own right as a corporation, and in trust from several donors, by whose wills they pay large sums in charities, as fully detailed in the Parliamentary Report on the Endowed Charities of the City. They have also the distribution of the interest of £26,000 left to them in 1724, by Mr. Thomas Betton, a Turkey merchant, under the special conditions of employing one moiety of the said profits perpetually in the redemption of British captives from Moorish slavery, and the other moiety to be equally divided between the poor of the company and the several charity schools within the bills of mortality.

**IRONMONGER - LANE**, *Cheapside*, is two houses eastward of King-street.

**IRONMONGER-RROW**, *Old-street*, is on the east side of St. Luke's church, and is continued by Pittman's-buildings towards the City-road.

**ISAAC'S-PL.**, *Somers-town*, is about thirteen houses on the right hand in Willstead-street, going from Judd's-place, New-road.

**ISABELLA - ROW**, *Westminster*, is in Castle-lane, on the east side of Elliott's Brewery.

**ISLAND-ROW**, *Limehouse*, is on the south side of the Commercial-road, about a quarter of a mile westward of the church.

**ISLE OF DOGS, or POPLAR MARSHES**, is the isthmus on the south side of Poplar High-street. It extends from Limehouse to Blackwall, across which are now the West India Docks and the City Canal. It derives its name from the royal hounds being formerly kept there, when the court was at Greenwich. In this marsh are the ruins of a stone chapel.

**JUBILEE-CT.**, *Chelsea*, is the fifth turning on the left hand in Royal Hospital-row, going from the Hospital.

**JUBILEE-PL.**—1. is in the *Commercial-road, Stepney*, on the west side of the Half-way House.—2. is in *King's-road-terrace, Chelsea*.—3. is in *Parliament-street, Bethnal-green*.

**JUDD'S ALMS HOUSES**, *Great St. Helen's*, are a few yards on the left from Bishopsgate Within. They were founded by Sir Andrew Judd, and vested in the Skinners' Company, who rebuilt them in 1729.

**JUDD'S-PL., EAST**, forms part of the north side of the *New-road*, going towards *Mary-le-bone*, commencing a few houses on the right hand from *King's Cross*.

**JUDD'S-PL., WEST**, is the continuation of the preceding, as far as *Somer's-place*.

**JUDD-ST.**, *Brunswick-square*, extends from the north end of *Hunter-street*, by *Leigh-street*, into the *New-road*. These places and street, are named from the above mentioned Sir Andrew Judd, and are built on ground belonging to the Skinners' Company.

**JUDGES' CHAMBERS**, *Sergeant's-inn, Chancery-lane*. The hours of attendance are from 10 to 4, and 6 to 9, in term time; and from 11 to 3, in vacation.

**JUDGMENT OFFICE AND CLERK OF THE DOCKET**, is in *King's Bench Office, Inner Temple*. William Provost, Esq., is *Clerk of the Dockets*.

**JUNIPER-CT.**, *Ratcliffe Highway*, is three houses on the right hand in *Chigwell-street*, going from *Ratcliffe Highway*.

**JUNIPER - ROW**, *Shadwell*, is in *Sun-tavern-fields*, near *King David-lane*.

**IVY-CT.**, *St. Giles's*, is on the south side of *Ivy-street*, the first turning on the left hand from *Dyot-street*.

**IVY - LANE.**—1. is in *Newgate-street*, about the middle of the south side, and extends into *Paternoster-row*.—2. is at *Hoxton*, opposite *Renton's gardens*, nearly half a mile from *Old-street*.

**IVY-PL.**, *Hoxton*, is on the north side of the *Ivy-House*, and nearly adjoining the preceding.

**IVY-ST.**, *St. Giles's*, is the second turning on the left hand in *Dyott street*, going from *Broad-street*.

**IVY-TERR.**, *Hoxton*, is opposite *Ivy-place*, and on the left hand side of the road, and leads to *Kingland*.

**ST. KATHERINE DOCKS**, *THE*, are a recently constructed series of wet docks, consisting of a basin and two docks, with stacks of warehouses and other necessary accommodations, on the site of what was formerly the miserable and infamous parlious of *St. Katherine's*. They occupy a space from *Tower-hill* on the west, to *Burr-street*, *East Smithfield*, in the east. The entrance is the widest on the banks of the *Thames*, excepting those of the *City Canal*. The entrance lock of these docks is 180 feet in length, between the gates, and 45 in width. The depth of the water at the top of the tide, at spring tides, on the sills of the entrance lock-gates, is 28 feet, at low water 10 feet; neap tides, 24 feet at high water, and about 12 feet at low water; being five feet more water than at the *London dock entrance*, and four feet more water than at the entrance of the *East India docks* and *West India docks*.

These docks and basin will contain nearly 150 vessels, besides craft, at one time, and owing to the contiguity and great size of the warehouses, vessels are loaded and unloaded in a space of time never before known. Vessels and craft may be docked or undocked at any time, by the powers of a large steam engine and culvert from the *Thames*, and vessels of 900 tons register, and others drawing 21 feet water, can be admitted into these docks, where vessels of such a burden had never before been seen so near the *Custom-house*. Vessels are also docked and undocked by night as well as by day, which is not done by any other dock company in the port of *London*.

The Dock Company have also prepared a wharf which possesses 180 feet river frontage, from their lock entrance to the *Harbour-master's office*, for the accommodation of steam-vessels, where passengers may land and embark at any time of the tide without being subject to the risk of boat conveyance. Convenient waiting-rooms for passengers are constructed, and arrangements made for landing and shipping carriages, horses, cattle, &c.

The whole of this great establishment is under the best regulations, printed copies of which may be had at the *Dock Office*. It is under the immediate direction of *John Hall, Esq.*, the *Secretary*, who lives within its walls. The works were designed and executed under the direction and from the designs of *Thomas Telford, Esq.*, *Civil*

*Engineer*, and Philip Hardwick, Esq., *Architect*; the former executing the docks and machinery, and the latter the buildings. The docks were opened for business on the 25th of October, 1828, within nineteen months from the period of laying the first stone, and 814 vessels entered the docks during the first year.

The Company is under the management of Thomas Tooke, Esq., *Chairman*; G. G. de H. Larpent, Esq., *Deputy Chairman*; George Carr Glynn, Esq., *Treasurer*; and fifteen other *Directors*.

**ST. KATHERINE'S - STAIRS**, are in *Katherine-street*, adjoining the Harbour-master's Office.

**ST. KATHERINE'S HOSPITAL** is situated on the eastern side of the *Regent's-park*, between Cumberland-terrace and Macclesfield-gate. It consists of a very handsome chapel, which contains the curious pulpit, monuments, &c. brought from the ancient hospital at St. Katherine's, that was taken down for the construction of the docks; dwellings for the brethren and sisters, and a handsome villa and pleasure-grounds, on the opposite side of the road, for the master.

The ancient hospital was founded by Matilda, Queen of King Stephen, about the year 1145, and has been augmented, or rather refounded, by Queen Eleanor, widow of Edward III., in 1273, and by other Queens of England, in whom the patronage has always remained. A good account of the antient establishment is to be found in Highmore's *Pietas Londinensis*, and of the present building, in the work called *London in the Nineteenth Century*, with a well-engraved view, from a drawing by Shepherd.

The buildings were designed by, and executed under the superintendence of Mr. Poynter, a pupil of Mr. Nash, and are a very good specimen of the ancient ecclesiastical and domestic architecture of England.

The establishment is collegiate, and is under the management of the Queen Consort, as *Visitor*; if no such person, the Queen Dowager, and if none, then the King; Sir Herbert Taylor, K.C.B., *Master*; the Rev. R. W. Baxter, B.D., the Rev. George F. L. Nicolay, M.A., and the Rev. John Wightman, M.A., *Brethren*; John Secker, Jun., Esq., *Chapter Clerk*, and William Battene, D.C.L., *Commissary*.

**KEATE-ST.**, *Spitalfields*, is the continuation of Thrawl-street, from Brick-lane.

**KEATE-CT.**, *Spitalfields*, is at the west end of Keate-street, going from Thrawl-street.

**KEMP'S-CT.**, *Oxford-street*, is three houses eastward of Broad-street.

**KEMP'S-ROW**, *Chelsea or Pimlico*, is about three quarters of a mile from Buckingham-gate.

**KENDAL'S-CT.**, *Lambeth*, is the first turning on the right hand in Stangate-street, going from behind Astley's Amphitheatre, and nearly opposite Felix-street.

**KENDAL'S-MEWS**, *Portman-square*, are five houses on the left hand in George-street, eastward of Baker-street.

**KENDRICK-PL.**, *Tottenham-court-road*, is a few houses on the right hand in Chenies-street, nearly opposite Thornhaugh-street.

**KENNINGTON COMMON**, is the open space fronting the *Horn's-tavern*, in the road to Clapham and Brixton.

**KENNINGTON-CROSS**, *Kennington*, is between Upper and Lower Kennington-lane, by the White Hart-tavern.

**KENNINGTON - GREEN**, *Kennington*, commences at Kennington-cross, on both sides of the High Surrey-road, and extends as far as the Horn's-tavern.

**KENNINGTON-LANE, LOWER**, branches off to the right hand from the Plough and Harrow in the *Clapham-road*.

**KENNINGTON-LANE, UPPER**, is the continuation of the preceding, as far as *Vauxhall*.

**KENNINGTON-PL.**, *Upper Kennington-lane*, forms part of the south side commencing near the Windmill-tavern.

**KENNINGTON-PL.**, *Kennington-green*, is behind the Horn's-tavern, as far as *Queen's-place*, on the high-road to *Newington*.

**KENNINGTON - ROW**, *Kennington*, is facing the *Common*, and extends from the Horn's-tavern to Queen's-place.

**KENT-PL.**, *Kent-road*, forms part of the left side, about a furlong below the Bricklayers' Arms.

**KENT-ROAD, THE**, *Southwark*, commences at the Elephant and Castle, about a mile southward of London-bridge, and leads to Blackheath, Greenwich, &c.

**KENT-ST.**, *Southwark*, commences a few houses on the right hand eastward of St. George's church and leads to the Bricklayers' Arms.

**KENT-ST.-ROAD**, is the continuation of *Kent-street*, eastward; it extends from the turnpike to the Bricklayers' Arms.

**KENTISH-BLDGS.**, *Southwark*, are about a quarter of a mile on the left hand in the High-street, going from London-bridge.

**KENTON-ST.**, *Brunswick-square*, is the north continuation of Wilmot-street, going from Bernard-street.

**KEPPEL-MEWS, NORTH**, *Bedford-square*, are a few yards on the left hand in Keppel-street, going from Gower-street towards Russell-square.

**KEPPEL-MEWS, SOUTH**, *Bedford-square*, are the first turning on the right hand in Keppel-street, going from Gower-street towards Russell-square.

**KEPPEL'S-ROW**, *Mary-le-bone*, is on the south side of the New-road, about the sixth of a mile on the left hand from Tottenham-court-road.

**KEPPEL-ST.**, *Russell-square*, is on the west side of the square, and extends into Gower-street, Bedford-square.

**KEPPEL-ST.**, *Old Gravel-lane*, is the second turning on the left hand, going from Ratcliffe Highway.

**KEPPEL-ST.**, *Southwark*, is about ten houses on the right hand in Great Guildford-street, going from Queen-street.

**KIDNEY-STAIRS**, *Limehouse*, are a few houses westward of the draw-bridge, in Narrow-street, about two miles below London-bridge.

**KING'S-BLDGS.**, *Mary-le-bone-lane*, are the first turning on the left hand, going from Oxford-street.

**KING'S-CT.**—1. is in *King's-row*, *Pimlico*, the first turning on the right hand from Arabella-row, going towards Chelsea.—2. is in *Blue Anchor-alley*, *Bunhill-row*, the second turning on the left hand, going from Whitecross-street towards Bunhill-row.—3. is in *King-street*, *Spitalfields*, about the middle of the north side, between Brick-lane and Farthing-street.—4. is in *Broad-wall*, *Christ-church*, or *Lambeth*, the second turning on the left hand, going

from Charlotte-street.—5. is in *Great Suffolk-street*, *Southwark*, the last turning on the right hand, going from Blackman-street.

**KING-CT., THREE.**—1. is in *Whitecross-street*, *Cripplegate*, about six houses on the right hand, south from Beech-lane.—2. is in *Lombard-street*, four houses east from Clement's-lane.—3. is in the *Minories*, the second turning on the left from opposite the church.

**KING'S CROSS.**—[See BATTLE-BRIDGE.

**KING'S-MEWS, or MEUSE**, *Charing Cross*, were formerly the stables for the king's horses, which now are kept in the royal stables at Pimlico. They derive their name from having been in ancient times the *meuse*, or place for keeping the king's hawks. This well-proportioned building was designed by the celebrated amateur-architect the Earl of Burlington, and is now used for the exhibition-rooms of the National Repository, and for the museum of living birds and beasts that was formerly at Exeter 'Change.

**KING-ST.-MEWS**, *Park-lane*, *Grosvenor-square*, are the fifth turning on the left hand from Oxford-street.

**KING'S-MEWS**, *King's-road*, *Gray's-inn-lane*, are the first turning on the right hand, a few yards from the said lane.

**KING'S-MILL**, *Rotherhithe-street*, is about a quarter of a mile below the church, and opposite King James's-stairs.

**KING'S-PL.**—1. is in Pall-mall, about thirteen houses on the left hand from St. James's-street.—2. is in *Church-row*, *St. Pancras*, about a quarter of a mile on the right hand from Battle-bridge.—3. is in the *Commercial-road*, and forms part of the south side between Batty-street and King-street.—4. is in *Southwark*, nearly opposite the King's Bench.—5. is in *Belvedere-place*, *Borough-road*, the first turning parallel to part of it.

**KING'S-ROAD.**—1. is in *Grosvenor-place*, *Pimlico*, the fourth turning on the right hand from Hyde-park-corner.—2. (or TERRACE,) is at *Chelsea*, a part of the King's-road by Manor-place.—3. is in *Bedford-row*, the first turning on the left hand from Middle-row, Holborn.

**KING'S-ROW.**—1. is at *Brompton*, and forms part of the right hand side of the High-street.—2. is at *Pimlico*, and forms

part of the right hand side of the High-street or road.—3. is in *Palmer's Village, Westminster*, the first turning on the left hand from Brewer's-row.—4. is at *Pentonville*, part of the north side of the High-road, nearly opposite the New River reservoir.—5. is in the *Dog-row, Bethnal-green*, and forms part of the west side of the road, nearly opposite Red-Cow-lane.

**KING'S-Sq., Brick-lane, Spitalfields**, is two houses northward of Phenix-street.

**KING'S-Sq., Finsbury**, is the first turning on the left hand in Horse-shoe-alley, going from Wilson-street.

**KING'S-Sq., Goswell-street-road**, is between Ratcliffe-terrace in that road, and York-street, City-road.

**KING-STAIRS, Rotherhithe-street**, is opposite King-street, about the fifth of a mile westward of the church, and facing Wapping New-stairs.

**KING ST.—1.** is in *Ebury-street, Chelsea*, the first turning on the right hand going towards Belgrave-square.—**2.** is in the *Edgware-road*, the fifth turning on the right hand going from Connaught-place.—**3.** is in *Baker-street, Portman-square*, the second turning on the left hand from the north-east corner of the square.—**4.** is in *Park-street, Grosvenor-square*, the fifth turning on the left hand from Oxford-street.—**5.** is near the north-west corner of *Golden-square*, and extends into Oxford-street.—**6.** is on the west side of *St. James's-square*, and leads into St. James's-street, by a new street now forming.—**7.** is in *Westminster*, the south continuation of Whitehall, and leads towards the Abbey.—**8.** is at the north-west corner of *Covent Garden*, and leads into New-street and St. Martin's lane.—**9.** is in *Drury-lane*, the second street parallel northward to part of Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.—**10.** is in *Princes-street, Soho*, on the east side of St. Ann's church, between Gerrard-street and Compton-street.—**11.** is in *Broad-street, Bloomsbury*, the first turning on the left hand from Holborn, and leads to Cross-lane and Long-acre.—**12.** is in *High Holborn*, about three-fourths of a mile on the right hand from Farringdon-street; it leads into Hart-street, Bloomsbury.—**13.** **UPPER**, is the continuation of the preceding.—**14.** is in *Snow-hill*, the continuation of it on the left hand from Farringdon-street towards Smithfield.—**15.** is in *Goswell-road*, about half a mile on

the left hand from Barbican, and leads to St. John-street.—**16.** is in *West Smithfield*, about the middle of the south side of Long-lane, opposite Charter-house-street, and leads into Bartholomew-close.—**17.** is in *Cheapside*, about a quarter of a mile on the left hand from St. Paul's-church-yard, and leads to Guildhall.—**18.** is in *Wilson-street, Finsbury*, nearly opposite the north-east corner of the square.—**19.** is at the south-east corner of *Old-street-square, St. Luke's*; it leads into Pesthouse-row.—**20.** is the second turning on the right hand side of *Old-street-road*, and leads from Shoreditch church to Hoxton-square.—**21.** is in *Turk-street, Bethnal-green*, the first turning on the left hand from Virginia-row behind Shoreditch church.—**22.** is in *Brick-lane, Spitalfields*, the first turning on the right hand from Church-street, and extends into Farthing-street.—**23.** is the continuation of *Cree-church-lane*, on the right hand from Leadenhall-street.—**24.** is in *Trinity-square, Tower-hill*, behind the houses which form Little Hill-street.—**25.** is in *Church-street, Mile-end New-town*, the first turning on the left hand going from Baker's-row.—**26.** is in the *Commercial-road*, the third turning on the left hand going from Church-lane, and nearly opposite Gloucester-street.—**27.** is in *Sampson's-gardens, Wapping*, the continuation of Globe-street from Wapping-street.—**28.** is in *Old Gravel-lane, St. George's in the East*, the second turning on the right hand from Wapping-street.—**29.** is in *Lambeth-walk*, about the middle of the east side, nearly opposite Paradise-row.—**30.** is in *Belvedere-place, Borough-road*, the second turning on the right hand from behind the King's Bench Prison.—**31.** is in *Mint-street, Southwark*, the fourth turning on the right hand from opposite St. George's church.—**32.** is in *High-street, Southwark*, about one-third of a mile on the left hand from London-bridge.—**33.** is in *Horselydown*, the continuation of Queen-street from Free-school-street.—**34.** is in *Bermondsey New-road*, the third turning on the right hand from the Bricklayer's Arms.—**35.** is in *Rotherhithe-street*, opposite King's-stairs, about the fifth of a mile westward of the church.

**KING'S-ARMS'-BLDGs.—1.** is in *Wood-street, Cheapside*, about ten houses on the right hand from Cheapside.—**2.** is in *Change-alley, Cornhill*.

**KING'S-ARMS'-CT.—1.** is in *Windmill-street, Finsbury-square*, about seventeen



houses on the right hand from the square.—2. is in *Whitechapel-road*, a few houses on the left hand, going from the church.

**KING'S-ARMS'-GARDENS**, *Sun Tavern-fields*, *St. George's in the East*, are a few houses eastward of King David's-lane, Shadwell.

**KING'S-ARMS'-STAIRS**.—1. is in *College-street*, *Narrow-wall*, *Lambeth*, about a quarter of a mile below Westminster-bridge.—2. is in *Mill-wall*, *Poplar*, about three-quarters of a mile below the entrance to the West India Docks.

**KING'S-ARMS'-YARD**.—1. is in *Drury-lane*, the third turning on the left hand from the west end of Holborn.—2. is in *Queen-street*, *Golden-square*, about seven houses on the right hand from Great Windmill-street, Haymarket.—3. is in *Whitecross-street*, *Cripplegate*, the second turning on the right hand from Fore-street.—4. is in *Coleman-street*, the first turning on the right hand from Lothbury.—5. is in *Princes-street*, *Lambeth*, a few yards on the right hand of Vauxhall-row.

**KING'S BENCH, THE COURT OF**, is on the western side of *Westminster-hall*, a new building by John Soane, Esq., R.A., a good description of which, with engravings, has been published by the architect. There is also one at Guildhall in the city, designed by William Mountague, Esq.

The Court of King's Bench is the highest court of common law in England, and is so called, because the king formerly did, and is still supposed to sit in person. It is a general court and extends to all England.

The following judges and officers preside in this court, namely, the Right Hon. Charles (Abbott) Lord Tenterden, *Lord Chief Justice*; Sir Joseph Littledale, Sir James Park, Sir William Elias Taunton, Knt., and Sir John Patterson, Knt., *Judges*; the Hon. John Henry Abbott, *Marshal and Associate to the Chief Justice*; Lord Kenyon and the Hon. H. Law, *Custodes brevium*, and various other officers and clerks, for a list of whom the reader is referred to Burke's Official Kalendar, or either of the two Court Kalendars.

**KING'S BENCH OFFICE**, **THE**, is in the *Inner Temple*, where the records of that court are kept secure from fire.

**KING'S BENCH PRISON**, **THE**, *South-work*, is situated on the north side of the Borough-road, near Blackman-street. It

is a place of confinement for debtors, and for persons sentenced by the Court of King's Bench to suffer imprisonment for libels and other misdemeanors. It is under the control of the four judges of that court, and under the management of William Jones, Esq., *Marshal*; Mr. Henry Easton, *Deputy Marshal and Clerk of the Day Rules*; Mr. Richard Hill, *Clerk to the Papers*; the Rev. Wm. Evans, M.A., *Chaplain*.

**KING'S BENCH-ROW**, *Borough-road*, is the first turning on the right hand from Stone's-end, and leads to Belvedere-place.

**KING'S BENCH-WALK**, *Temple*, is the open space on the north side of the Temple Gardens.

**KING'S BENCH-WALK**, *Bennet's-row*, *St. George's-fields*, is the fourth turning on the right hand from Blackfriars'-road.

**KING'S COLLEGE**, *Somerset-place*, is at present in so unfinished a state that it cannot be described, except that it is being erected from the designs and under the superintendence of Mr. Smirke, that the river front will correspond with the western wing, so as to complete Sir William Chambers's design and the other parts will be in accordance. The arrangements for the management of the college are also in forwardness and the present officers are, the KING, *Patron*; the Archbishop of Canterbury, *Visitor*; the Lord High Chancellor, the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of London, the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Dean of St. Paul's, the Dean of Westminster and the Lord Mayor for the time being, *Official Governors*; the Duke of Rutland and twenty-six other peers and gentlemen, *the Provisional Committee*; Henry Nelson Coleridge, Esq., *Secretary*.

**KING DAVID FORT**, *St. George's in the East*, is about the third of a mile on the left hand in Back-lane, below Cannon-street turnpike.

**KING DAVID-LANE**, *Shadwell High-street*, is nearly opposite the west side of Shadwell church-yard.

**KING DAVID-ST.**, *Shadwell*, is the first turning on the left hand in King David-lane, going from High-street.

**KING EDWARD'S-STAIRS**, *Wapping*, are nearly opposite Rotherhithe church.

**KING-EDWARD-ST.,** *Blackfriars*, is the first turning on the right in *William-street*, by the bridge.

**KING EDWARD-ST.,** *Mile End New Town*, is the second turning on the left hand in *Chapel-street*, going from *White-chapel-road*.

**KING EDWARD-ST.,** *Wapping*, is opposite *King Edward's-stairs*, and extends into *Cinnamon-street*.

**KING'S-HEAD-ALLEY.**—1. is in *Rose-lane, Spitalfields*, at the back or south side of *King's-head-court*.—2. is in *Virginia-street, Upper East Smithfield*, about ten houses on the right from *Parson's-street*.

**KING'S-HEAD-CT.**—1. is in *John-street, Westminster*, the third turning on the left hand in *Wood-street*, going from *Millbank-street*.—2. is in *Broadway, Westminster*, about six houses on the right hand from *Tothill-street*.—3. is in *Shoe-lane*, about fifteen houses on the left hand going from *Fleet-street*, and leads into *Gough-square*.—4. is in *High Holborn*, also called *Middle-row-place*.—5. is in *Holborn-hill*, about the sixth of a mile on the left hand from *Farringdon-street*; it leads into *Fetter-lane*.—6. is in *Gray's-inn-lane*, about twenty-four houses on the right hand from *Middle-row, Holborn*.—7. is in *St. Martin's-le-Grand*, the fourth turning on the left hand, seventeen houses from *Newgate-street*.—8. is in *Beech-street, Barbican*, about eight houses from *Golden-lane*.—9. is on the south side of *St. Paul's church-yard*, and leads into *Little Carter-lane*.—10. is in *Shoreditch High-street*, about six houses northward of *Worship-street*.—11. is in *Long-alley, Moorfields*, the third turning on the left hand from *Crown-street*.—12. is in *Gutter-lane*, the second turning on the right hand from *Cheapside*.—13. is in *Fish-street-hill*, about five houses on the right hand from *London-bridge*.—14. is in *Rose-lane, Spitalfields*, the first turning on the left hand from *Wentworth-street*.—15. is in *Petticoat-lane, Spitalfields*, the second turning on the left hand from *Widegate-street, Bishopsgate*.—16. is in *Red Lion-street, Spitalfields*, a few houses on the left hand from the west side of the church. —17. is on the west side of *Gravel-lane, Southwark*, nearly opposite *Zoar-street*.

**KING'S-HEAD-GARDENS,** *Holywell Mount*, is the first turning on the left hand in *Holywell-row*, going from *Worship-square*.

**KING'S-HEAD-YARD.**—1. is the first turning on the right hand in *Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields*, going from the west side.—2. is in *Charles-street, Hatton-garden*, about six houses on the right hand from it towards *Saffron-hill*.—3. is in *Duke-street, Bloomsbury*, about three houses on the left from *Great Russell-street*.—4. is in *High-street, Lambeth*, the third turning on the right hand from the church. —5. is at the corner of *Tooley-street* and *Bermondsey-street*.

**KING HENRY-CT.,** *St. George's in the East*, is the first turning on the right hand in *King-street*, going from *New Gravel-lane*.

**KING JAMES'S-STAIRS,** *Wapping-wall*, are about a mile and three-quarters below *London-bridge*.

**KING JOHN'S-CT.**—1. is in *Holywell-lane, Shoreditch*, about thirteen houses on the right from it, said to be built on the site of a palace of that king.—2. (*LITTLE*) is the first turning on the left hand in the former.—3. is in *Limehouse-causeway*, facing the *Lime-kilns' Dock*, at the east end of *Fore-street*.

**KING JOHN'S PALACE,** *Tottenham-court-road*, is the corner formed by the *Hampstead-road* and the *New-road*.

**KING'S PRINTING-OFFICE,** *THE*, is in *Printers'-street, Gough-square, Fleet-street*.

**KING'S, THE, REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE,** is in *King's Bench, Temple*.

**KING'S SILVER OFFICE** of the Court of Common Pleas, is in *Elm-court, Temple*. The *Rev. W. Mansfield* is *Clerk of the King's Silver*, and *William Archer, Esq., Deputy*. Office hours are from 11 to 3.

**KING'S THEATRE, THE, or ITALIAN OPERA-HOUSE,** is situated at the south-west corner of the *Haymarket*. It is a large building in the Italian style of architecture, standing detached. It is bounded on the north by *Charles-street*, on the east by the *Haymarket*, on the south by *Pall Mall* and on the west by the *Opera-colonnade*. The lower part is appropriated to shops and coffee-houses, which are protected by a Doric colonnade. Over this are two stories of windows, and the east front has a centre and two wings a story higher. The centre is embellished by a basso-relievo, executed in terra cotta, by *Bubb*, illustrative of the invention and progress of music and dancing.

The Italian Opera-House was originally built by Sir John Vanbrugh, but having been burned down, the present theatre was erected by Novosielski in 1790, and no material changes have been made in its interior since that time. In dimensions, this theatre is one of the largest in Europe, that of La Scala at Milan only being larger. It is calculated that it will hold from 2,500 to 3,000 persons.

The exterior remained for some years in a very unfinished state, till it was completed as at present from the designs of Messrs. Nash and George Repton.

Besides the theatre, there is a spacious and handsome concert-room, which is sometimes used as a theatre for French plays, several waiting and retiring-rooms, spacious saloons, and other necessary appendages to such an establishment.

The opera season generally commences in January and continues till August. The boxes are generally let for the season, and the admission to the pit is ten shillings and sixpence, and to the gallery five shillings.

**KING-AND-QUEEN-STAIRS**, *Rotherhithe*, are about half a mile below the church and opposite Cole-stairs, Shadwell.

**KINGSLAND - ROAD**, commences at Shoreditch church, and continues to Shacklewell-lane.

**KINGSLAND-ROW**, *Old Gravel-lane*, is about ten houses on the right hand from Ratcliffe Highway.

**KINGSGATE-ST.**, *High Holborn*, is about half a mile on the right hand from Farringdon-street.

**KINNING'S-BLDGS**, *Rotherhithe*, are a few doors on the right hand from Rotherhithe-street.

**KIRBY-CT.**, *West Smithfield*, is a few houses on the right hand down West-street, going from the north-west corner of Smithfield.

**KIRBY-ST.**, *Hatton-garden*, is four houses on the left hand in Charles-street, going from Hatton-garden.

**KIRK'S-PL.**, *St. George's-fields*, is a few houses on the left hand in Pitt-street, going from Prospect-place.

**KIRKMAN'S-PL.**, *Tottenham-court-road*, is between Windmill-street and Goodge-street.

**KITISFORD-PL.**, *Haokeny-road*, is about the third of a mile from Shoreditch church.

**KITTLEBY-CT.**, *Rosemary-lane*, is the fifth turning on the right hand in Blue Anchor-yard, going from Rosemary-lane.

**KNIGHTSBRIDGE** commences at Hyde-park-corner, and was formerly reckoned the first village from London, on the great western road. It is situated in the parishes of St. George, Hanover-square, and St. Margaret, Westminster, but has a chapel independent of those parishes. It is in the county and archdeaconry of Middlesex, in the diocese of London, and a curacy in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, to whom the manor of Knightsbridge belongs. The present incumbent is the Rev. J. G. Foyster, who was instituted in 1822.

**KNIGHTSBRIDGE - GREEN**, *Knightsbridge*, is about half a mile on the left hand from Grosvenor-place, nearly opposite the Life Guards' Barracks.

**KNIGHT'S-CT.**—1. is in *Green Bank, Wapping*, the continuation of Harrel's-court.—2. is in *Green-walk, Christchurch, Surrey*, the second turning on the left hand from Holland-street, Blackfriars'-road.

**KNIGHT-RIDER-CT.**, *Doctors' Commons*, is a few houses on the right hand in Little Knight Rider-street, going from the Old Change.

**KNIGHT-RIDER-ST.**, **GREAT**, *Doctors' Commons*, is about ten houses on the right from the south side of St. Paul's Church-yard.

**KNIGHT-RIDER-ST.**, **LITTLE**, *Doctors' Commons*, is opposite the preceding, entering by Paul's Chain.

**KNOWLES - CT.**, *Doctors' Commons*, is the second turning on the left hand in Little Carter-lane, going from the Old Change.

## L.

**LABOUR-IN-VAIN-CT.**, *Upper Thames-street*, is a few houses on the left hand on Old Fish-street-hill, going from Thames-street; it leads on to Lambeth-hill.

**LABOUR-IN-VAIN-ST.**, *Shadwell-mar-ket*, is a few houses southward of Shadwell High-street.

**LABOUR - IN - VAIN - ST.**, **LITTLE**, *Shadwell*, is on the south side of Shadwell Waterworks, and about three houses from Lower Shadwell.

**LAD-CT.,** *Bankside, Southwark*, is about the middle of the east side of White-hind-alley.

**LAD-LANE,** *Cheapside*, is the first turning on the right hand in Wood-street, going from Cheapside; it extends to Milk-street.

**LADIES', THE, BENEVOLENT SOCIETY,** for the relief of Poor Married Lying-in Women, No. 34, *Salisbury-square*.

This benevolent society was instituted in 1813, for the purpose of providing boxes of linen, and other requisites to poor married women, at their own habitations, during the time of their lying-in. The society is managed by the Rev. H. Budd, M.A., Minister of Bridewell Chapel, *Treasurer*; Dr. Ramsbottom, *Physician*; a Committee of twenty-six ladies; and Mr. Thomas Seaward, No. 34, *Salisbury-square*, *Secretary*.

**LADIES', THE, ROYAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY,** No. 5, *Keppel-street, Russell-square*. This society was established on the 1st of January 1812, under the protection of her late Majesty, Queen Charlotte, for visiting, relieving and investigating the condition of the poor at their own habitations. It is under the direction of H.R.H. the Princess Augusta, *Protectress*; the Duke of Cambridge, *Patron*; the Royal Duchesses of Gloucester, Kent and Cambridge, and the Princess Sophia, *Patronesses*; thirty-three Ladies, *Presidents*; twenty-one Gentlemen, *Presidents*; Lady Bensley, *Treasurer*; Miss Robertson, *Gratuitous Secretary*.

**LADIES' LYING-IN CHARITY OF ST. ANDREW'S, HOLBORN,** was instituted in 1818, and is held at the Rectory-house.

**LADIES' CHARITY,** *Wardour-street, Soho*, was instituted in 1773, to relieve immediate distress.

**LAMB-ALLEY.**—1. is in *Bishopsgate Without*, at No. 144, west side, being parallel to the houses which form the north side of Sun-street.—2. is in *Blackman-street, Southwark*, the fourth turning on the left hand going from St. George's church.—3. is in *Bermondsey-street*, the fourth turning on the left hand, going from the church towards Tooley-street.

**LAMB'S-BLDES.**—1. is in *St. Luke's*, the first turning on the right hand in Cherry-

tree-alley, going from Bunhill-row.—2. is in *Inner Temple-lane*, the second turning on the left hand from Fleet-street.

**LAMB'S-CT. or Sq.**—1. is in *Clerkenwell-green*, at the south side of the Sessions-house.—2. is in *Lamb-alley, Bishopsgate Without*, the first turning on the right hand from Bishopsgate-street.

**LAMB'S-CT.**—1. is in *Red Lion-court, Spitalfields*, about the middle of the north side between Red Lion-street and Wood-street.—2. is in *Whitechapel-road*, about the sixth of a mile below the church.

**LAMB-GREEN,** *Bermondsey*, is the termination of Lamb-alley from Bermondsey-street.

**LAMB'S - PASSAGE,** *Chiswell-street*, is the third turning on the right hand from the south-west corner of Finsbury-square.

**LAMB-ROW,** *Bethnal-green*, is near the Lamb Public-house in Wilmot-street; it leads towards the Dog-row.

**LAMB-ST.,** *Spitalfields*, is the east continuation of Spital-square, and leads into Brown's-lane and Brick-lane.

**LAMB'S-YARD,** *Lamb's Conduit-street, Red Lion-square*, is about eight houses on the left hand from the Foundling Hospital.

**LAMB'S - CONDUIT - PASSAGE,** *Red Lion-square*, is at the north-east corner of the square, and extends into Red Lion-street.

**LAMB'S-CONDUIT-ST.,** *Holborn*, is the north continuation of Red Lion-street, and leads to the Foundling Hospital. It derives its name from being on the site of an ancient conduit so called, which supplied water as far as Snow-hill.

**LAMBE'S CHAPEL,** is situated in a court at the north-west corner of *Monk-well-street*, and was founded in the reign of Edward I. At the dissolution of religious houses, Henry VIII. granted it to William Lambe, a rich citizen and cloth-worker, who bequeathed it in 1568, with other property, to the Clothworkers' Company, of which he was a member. It has been recently rebuilt, with a row of almshouses by the company.

**LAMBETH-BUTTS,** *Lambeth*, is that part of the village which divides Vauxhall-walk from Lambeth-walk, and is so called from having been anciently a place for archery, where butts for shooting against were erected.

**LAMBETH CHAPEL**, is a few houses on the right hand south from the Asylum, about half a mile below *Westminster-bridge*.

**LAMBETH-HILL**, *Doctors' Commons*, is about the third of a mile on the left hand in Upper Thames-street, going from Blackfriars'-bridge. It leads into the Old Change.

**LAMBETH-MARSH**, *Westminster-bridge-road*, is the second turning on the left hand, about a quarter of a mile from the bridge.

**LAMBETH UPPER MARSH**, is opposite the preceding and leads to Stangate.

**LAMBETH-MEWS**, *Piccadilly*, are at the north end of Clarges-street, and lead to Queen-street, Berkeley-square.

**LAMBETH PALACE**. The palace of the Archbishop of Canterbury is situated on the east side of the Thames at *Lambeth*, and was originally built by Archbishop Baldwin in 1188. In 1250, Archbishop Boniface rebuilt the whole of the north side, the archiepiscopal apartments, the library, and cloisters, the guard-chambers, the chapel, and the Lollards' Tower. Cardinal Pole built the gate, and Chicheley finished the tower, which, from having been used as a prison for the followers of Wickliffe, who were called Lollards, received the name. The spacious hall was erected by Archbishop Juxon, and the brick edifice between the gate and the hall was began by Archbishop Sancroft and finished by Archbishop Tillotson. It is now undergoing a substantial repair, or rather restoration, at the expense of the present Archbishop (Howley), and under the superintendence of Mr. Blore.

In this palace is a fine library, founded in 1610 by Archbishop Sancroft, who left by will all his books for the use of his successors. It has been greatly augmented by successive prelates. There are also portraits of all the Archbishops from Laud to the present time.

**LAMBETH-PL.**, *West-square, St. George's-fields*, is at the south end of Gibraltar-row, near the Elephant and Castle.

**LAMBETH-ROAD**, *St. George's-fields*, is on the south side of the Obelisk facing Blackfriars'-road, and leads towards Lambeth church.

**LAMBETH SCHOOL** was founded by Richard Laurence, citizen of London, in 1661, for educating twenty poor children of the Marsh and Wall liberties of the parish.

**LAMBETH-STAIRS**, are on the west side of *Lambeth Church*, about half a mile from Westminster-bridge.

**LAMBETH** or **LAMBERT-ST.**, *Goodman's-fields*, is the second turning on the left hand from behind Leman-street.

**LAMBETH-TERR.**, *Surrey*, is the first turning in the high road southward of the Asylum and nearly opposite the new chapel.

**LAMBETH-WALK**, entrance by the first turning on the left from the new chapel towards Lambeth church.

**LAMBETH, SOUTH, WATER-WORKS**, are at the back of *Kennington-place*, *Upper Kennington-lane*, near Vauxhall-gardens. The company to which these works belong, was incorporated in 1805, by the name of "The South London Water Company," and is under the management of W. M. Christy, Esq., *Chairman*; twelve *Directors*; J. W. Peppercorne, *Chief Clerk*.

**LAMBETH WORKHOUSE**, is on the left side of *Workhouse-lane*, near Lambeth-walk, about a quarter of a mile from Kennington-cross.

**LANCASHIRE-CT.**, *New Bond-street*, the third turning on the right hand from Oxford-street.

**LANCASTER-CT.**, *Bankside, Southwark*, between Smith's-rents and Rose-alley, about one-third of a mile above London-bridge.

**LANCASTER-PL.**, *Waterloo-bridge*, is on the west side of the New-street, and leads from the Strand to the bridge.

**LANCASTER-ST.**, *Burton-crescent*, is between and parallel to Judd-street and Hadlow-street.

**LAND REVENUE OFFICE**, &c., No. 2, *Whitehall-place*.

**LAND TAX OFFICE, THE, FOR LONDON**, is in the new street that leads from Basinghall-street to Guildhall-yard, and is between the Irish Chamber and the Court of Requests.

**LAND TAX REGISTER OFFICE**, is in *Somerset-house*.

**LAND-OF-PROMISE**, *Hoxton-town*, is nearly opposite *Workhouse-lane*, and about half a mile on the right hand from *Old-street-road*.

**LANGADALE-ST.**, *St. George's in the East*, is the first turning westward, and parallel to part of *Cannon-street-road*: it extends from *William-street* to *James-street*.

**LANGBOURN WARD**, is one of the wards in the City, and is bounded on the north by those of *Aldgate* and *Lime-street*, on the east by *Aldgate*, on the south by *Candlewick*, *Bridge*, *Billinggate*, and *Tower*, and on the west by *Walbrook*.

This ward derives its name from the *Lang-bourne*, or rivulet, which formerly took its rise near the eastern end of *Fenchurch-street*, and ran westward to *Sherbourne-lane* into the *Wall-brook* on *Dowgate-hill*.

The principal streets in this ward are, part of *Fenchurch-street*, *Billiter-lane*, *Gracechurch-street*, *Lombard-street*, *Change-alley*, *Birchin-lane*, &c., and its most remarkable buildings are the churches of *St. Mary*, *Woolnoth*, *St. Edmund the King*, and *Allhallows*, *Lombard-street*; the *Old Post-office*, *Pewterer's-hall*, and the *Hall of the Hudson's Bay Company*.

*Langbourn Ward* is divided into ten municipal precincts, and is governed by an *Alderman*, (*John Key, Esq.*, the present *Lord Mayor*), a deputy, and nine other *Common-councilmen*, and other ward officers.

**LANGHAM-PL.**, *Cavendish-square*, extends from the northern extremity of *Regent-street*, to the south end of *Portland-place*. It derives its name from the contiguous mansion of *Sir James Langham, Bart.*, upon whose ground it is built.

**LANGLEY-PL.**, *Commercial-road*, is about a quarter of a mile on the left hand from *Whitechapel church*.

**LANGLEY-ST.**, *Long Acre*, is the fourth turning on the right hand from *Drury-lane*, extending to *Castle-street*.

**LANDSLOWNE-HOUSE**, *Berkeley-square*, is situated on the south side of the square, and is the town mansion of the *Marquis of Lansdowne*. It is a magnificent house, of the *Ionic order* of architecture, designed by *Adams*, and stands in the midst of a spacious garden.

**LANDSLOWNE - PASSAGE**, *Berkeley square*, is a few yards on the right hand in *Berkeley-street*, going from the square; it leads into *Bolton-row*.

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**LANT-ST.**, *OLD*, *Southwark*, is the first turning on the right hand in *Blackman-street*, going from *St. George's church* towards the *King's Bench Prison*.

**LANT-ST.**, *NEW*, *Southwark*, is the continuation westward of the preceding.

**LANT-ST.**, *LITTLE*, *Southwark*, is the second turning on the right hand in *Lant-street*, going from *Blackman-street*.

**LASCELL'S-CT.**, *St. Giles's*, is about a furlong on the right hand side of *Broad-street*, eastward of the church.

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**LAUDABLE SOCIETY**, for the benefit of *Widows*, is held in *Chatham-place*, *Blackfriars*, where every information may be obtained.

**LAUNDRY-YARD**, *Westminster*, is the first turning on the left hand in *Great Peter-street*, going from *Marsham-street*.

**LAVENDER-LANE**, *Rotherhithe-street*, is about three quarters of a mile on the right hand below the church.

**LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY'S OFFICE**, No. 60, *Lincoln's Inn Fields*. This society was instituted by some members of the legal profession, to remedy certain defects in other societies, as concerned them. It is under the management of twenty *Directors*; *P. M. Latham, M.D., Physician*; *Richard Woodhouse, Esq., Solicitor*; *James Anderton, Esq., Secretary*; *George Kirkpatrick, Esq., Actuary*.

**LAW INSTITUTION**, *Chancery-lane*. An association of members of the legal profession, who are now erecting a handsome building, from the designs, and under the superintendence of *L. Vallian, Esq.*, on the western side of *Chancery-lane*. It

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**LAUNDRY-YARD**, *Westminster*, is the first turning on the left hand in *Great Peter-street*, going from *Marsham-street*.

**LAVENDER-LANE**, *Rotherhithe-street*, is about three quarters of a mile on the right hand below the church.

**LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY'S OFFICE**, No. 60, *Lincoln's Inn Fields*. This society was instituted by some members of the legal profession, to remedy certain defects in other societies, as concerned them. It is under the management of twenty *Directors*; *P. M. Latham, M.D., Physician*; *Richard Woodhouse, Esq., Solicitor*; *James Anderton, Esq., Secretary*; *George Kirkpatrick, Esq., Actuary*.

**LAW INSTITUTION**, *Chancery-lane*. An association of members of the legal profession, who are now erecting a handsome building, from the designs, and under the superintendence of *L. Vallian, Esq.*, on the western side of *Chancery-lane*. It



is to contain meeting-rooms, a library, and various offices for the use of the subscribers, which at present are in an incipient state.

**LAW ASSOCIATION**, for the benefit of Widows and Families of Professional Men, in the metropolis and its vicinity, is held in *Quality-court, Chancery-lane*. It was established in 1817, Joseph Kay and H. Sandys, Esqrs., are *Treasurers*; and Charles Murray, Esq., *Secretary*.

**St. LAWRENCE, Jewry**. The church of, is situated at the south-west corner of Guildhall-yard and Cateaton-street. It derives its name as being dedicated to St. Lawrence, a Spanish saint, who was broiled alive upon a gridiron, in the reign of the Emperor Valerian, and its addition from its situation near the Jewry. — [*See* **JEWRY**.]

The ancient church on this site was a rectory, which being given by Henry de Wickenbroke to Baliol College, in 1294, the rectory ceased, and Richard, Bishop of London, converted it into a vicarage, and the patronage still continues with the Master and Scholars of that college. It was destroyed by the great fire of 1666, and was rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren, at the expense of the parishioners, assisted by a very liberal benefaction by Sir John Langham. The parish of St. Mary, Magdalen, Milk-street, was united to it by an act of parliament, and the church was finished in 1676.

The present church is a handsome building of the Corinthian order, and the east end, next Guildhall-yard, is a composition of four Corinthian columns, with niches and festoons of fruit. On the summit of the steeple, is a vane in the form of a gridiron, illustrative of St. Lawrence's martyrdom. The interior is rich, and beautifully decorated with elaborately modelled stucco ornaments, and has several monuments to celebrated persons. One of the principal is that of Archbishop Tillotson, one of the luminaries of the Protestant episcopacy of England. It is eighty-one feet long, sixty-eight broad, and forty-eight high. This church is occasionally used with Bow and Walbrook churches, for corporation sermons.

The advowson of this church is a vicarage, and that of its sister parish of St. Mary Magdalen, Milk-street, is a rectory, and the patronage is alternately with Baliol College and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. It is in the city and archdeaconry of London, and the present incumbent is

the Rev. Allatson Burgh, who was instituted by the Dean and Chapter, whose turn it was, in 1815.

**LAWRENCE-LANE**, *Cheapside*, is the fourth turning on the right hand going from the Mansion House. It derives its name from its contiguity to the preceding church.

**St. LAWRENCE, Poultry**, the church of, was situated on the west side of Lawrence Poultry-lane. It derives its name from the above-named saint, and John Poultry, who founded a college adjoining to it. The church was consumed by the great fire of 1666, and the parish united to that of St. Mary Abchurch. — [*See that church*.]

**LAWRENCE POULTNEY-HILL**, *Cannon-street*, is at the bottom of Green Latice-lane, going from Cannon-street.

**LAWRENCE POULTNEY-LANE**, *Cannon-street*, is the third turning on the left hand going from Gracechurch-street; it extends into Thames-street.

**LAXTON-Ct.**, *Long-lane, Bermondsey*, is about a furlong from St. George's church, Southwark.

**LAYSTALL-St.**, *Holborn*, is the north continuation of Leather-lane; it extends from Meux's Brewery to Mount Pleasant.

**LAYTON'S-GROVE**, *Southwark*, is about sixteen houses on the right hand, going from St. George's church towards London-bridge.

**LAYTON'S-BLDGS. or YARD**, *Southwark*, is four houses southward of the preceding.

**LAZENBY-Ct.**, *Long Acre*, is in Conduit-street, at the west end of that well-known thoroughfare.

**LEAD, CORPORATION FOR SMELTING, WITH PIT AND SEA-COAL**. This company was incorporated by letters patent of William and Mary in 1692, under the title of "The Governor and Company for melting down Lead with Pit and Sea-coal." By this patent they are empowered to raise a joint stock for the effectual carrying on the business of smelting lead from the ore with sea-coal instead of wood.

The office of this corporation is at No. 9, *St. Martin's-lane, Cannon-street*, and its business is under the direction of John Hillerdon, Esq., *Governor*; John Masterman, Esq., *Deputy-Governor*; ten *Assistants*; C. M. Thomas, Esq., *Secretary*; and Mr. Charles Deane, *Accountant*.

**LEAD-YARD.**—1. is in *Kingsland-road*, the third turning on the right hand going from *Shoreditch church*.—2. is in *Goodman's-fields*, the second turning on the left hand a few houses from *White-chapel High-street*.

**LEADENHALL-BLDGS.**, *Gracechurch-street*, are on the right hand side going from *Fenchurch-street* into *Leadenhall-market*.

**LEADENHALL-MARKET**, is one of the largest general provision markets in London, and perhaps in Europe. It derives its name from being on the site of the ancient *Leadenhall*, which was built in 1419, at the sole expense of Sir Thomas Eyre, Lord Mayor of London, who being moved with compassion at the distresses of the poor from a deficiency of corn, gave it to the corporation to be used as a public granary for laying up corn in cheap times, against periods of scarcity. It was originally a manor-house belonging to Sir Hugh Neville in 1309, which was purchased by Sir Richard Whittington in 1408.

It is used as a market for butchers' meat, fish, poultry, vegetables, leather, hydes, bacon, and such like.

**LEADENHALL-ST.**, *Gracechurch-street*, is opposite *Cornhill*, and extends to *Ald-gate*.

**LEADING-ST.**, *Shadwell*, is the first turning on the left hand in *Fox's-lane*, near *Shadwell High-street*, and on the east side of the church.

**LEATHER-LANE**, *Holborn*, is about a quarter of a mile from *Farringdon-street*, and extends to *Back-lane*, *Clerkenwell*.

**LEATHER-SELLERS' ALMS HOUSES.**—1. are in *Clarke's-court*, *St. Helen's-place*, *Bishopsgate-street*, founded by John Haselwood, in 1544.—2. are in *White's-alley*, *Coleman-street*, founded by Christopher Eyre in 1617.—and 3. are in *Hart-street*, *Cripplegate*, founded by Robert Rogers in 1612.

**LEATHER-SELLERS' BLDGS.**, *London-wall*, are nearly opposite the centre of the south side of *Finsbury-circus*. They lead into *Little Bell-alley*. They are built on the site of the ancient hall of the Company.

**LEATHERSELLERS'-HALL**, *St. Helen's-place*, is situated at the east end

of that place, on the left hand going from *Bishopsgate-street*. It was formerly part of the convent of nuns dedicated to *St. Helen*, but becoming much decayed, it was pulled down and rebuilt about 1615.

The Company of Leathersellers was incorporated by a charter from king Henry VI., in 1442, by the style of "The Wardens and Society of the Mystery or Art of Leathersellers of the City of London," and are empowered by a grant from Henry VII. to inspect sheep, lamb, and calf leather throughout the kingdom, in order to prevent frauds in those commodities.

**LEANE'S-CT. or Sq.**, *Lambeth*, is about a quarter of a mile on the left hand in *Fore-street*, going from the church.

**LEBLOND'S-BLDGS.**, *Shoreditch*, are on the right hand side of *William-street*, going from *Shoreditch*, near the *Curtain-road*.

**LEE'S-MEWS**, *Grosvenor-square*, are on the left hand side of *North Audley-street*, going from the north-west corner of the square.

**LEE'S-ROW**, *St. George's-fields*, is a few houses on the left hand side going from the *Obelisk* towards *Westminster-bridge*.

**LEGAL QUAYS OF THE PORT OF LONDON**, *Lower Thames-street*, are a series of quays and wharfs for the landing of goods subject to duties, under various acts of parliament. They were originally established in the reign of Elizabeth, in 1558, since which period they have never been enlarged. They are twenty in number, situated on the north side of the river, and extend from *London-bridge* to the western extremity of the *Tower-ditch*. The whole frontage of these quays is only 1419 feet, and are divided in the following manner:—

I.—Seven Quays from *London-bridge* to *Billingsgate*.

	Feet.
1. Fresh wharf .....	140
2. Cox's quay .....	65
3. Gaunt's quay .....	31
4. Hammond's quay .....	23
5. Bottopt wharf .....	78
6. Lyon's quay .....	36
7. Somer's quay .....	73

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II.—Eight Quays from Billingsgate to the Custom-house.

	<i>Feet.</i>
1. Smart's quay .....	27
2. Dice quay .....	111
3. Ralph's quay .....	46
4. Young's quay .....	46
5. Wiggin's quay .....	52
6. Sable's quay .....	30
7. Bear quay .....	64
8. Porter's quay .....	103
	<hr/> 479

III.—Five Quays to the Tower-dock.

	<i>Feet.</i>
1. The Custom-house quay.....	208
2. Wool quay .....	61
3. Galley quay .....	101
4. Chester quay .....	51
5. Brewer's quay .....	73
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*Summary.*

	<i>Feet.</i>
I.—7 Quays .....	446
II.—8 Quays .....	479
III.—5 Quays .....	494
	<hr/>
20 Quays .....	1419

The confined nature of these quays has been long complained of as a grievance, and it is expected that they will be improved when Old London-bridge is taken down.

LEG-ALLEY.—1. is in *Long-acre*, westward of James-street, and extends to Heart-street, Covent-garden.—2. is in *Shoreditch*, on the left hand, northward of Worship-street.

LEG-CT.—1. is in *Oxford-street*, on the left hand going from St. Giles's.—2. is on the left hand side of *Whitecross-street*, going from Beech-street.

LEGHORN-ALLEY, *Rotherhithe-street*, is near Globe-stairs, about two-thirds of a mile below the church.

LEICESTER-CT., *Leicester-square*, is the first turning on the left hand in Castle-street, near Hemming's-row.

LEICESTER-PL., *Leicester-square*, is at the north-east corner of the square.

LEICESTER-Sq., is a spacious square between *St. Martin's-lane* and the *Hay-market*. It was formerly called *Leicester-fields*, from the large house on the north

side, still called *Leicester House*, which was formerly the mansion of the Dukes of Leicester, and afterwards the residence of the Princess of Wales, mother of George III., at the time of that king's accession to the throne, and at the front of which he appeared and was welcomed as King of England. It is now principally noted for the exhibition of Miss Linwood's pictures in needle-work, and the Panoramæ.

LEICESTER-ST., *Leicester-square*, is at the north-west corner of the square.

LEICESTER-ST., *Regent-street*, extends from Heddons-street to Warwick-street, Golden-square.

LEIGH-ST., *Red Lion-square*, is in the middle of the south side of the square, and leads into Dean-street.

LEIGH-ST., *Burton-crescent*, extends from the south end of the crescent, at the top of Marchmont-street, into Hunter-street, Burton-crescent.

LEMAN-CT. or Row, *Goodman's-fields*, is at the south end of Leman-street, and leads into Rosemary-lane.

LEMAN-ST., *Goodman's-fields*, is the continuation of Red Lion-street, Whitechapel.

LEMON-CT., GREAT, *Princess-street, Lambeth*, is the second turning on the left hand, going from Broad-street towards Vauxhall.

LEMON-CT., LITTLE, *Princes-street, Lambeth*, is on the south side of the last described.

LEMON-ST., *Southwark*, is at the east end of Lemon's-pond going from Gravel-lane, and on the west side of St. Saviour's work-house, near Little Guildford-street.

LEMON-TREE-YARD, *St. Martin's-lane*, is on the left hand side of Bedford-bury, going from Chandos-street, Covent Garden.

LENHAM'S-BLDS., *Bethnal-green*, are a few houses on the right hand side of Mount-street, going from Church-street.

ST. LEONARD'S CHARITY SCHOOL, *Shoreditch*, is the first house on the right hand side of the Kingsland-road, going from Shoreditch church.

ST. LEONARD EASTCHEAP, the church of, stood before the fire of London on the east side of Fish-street-hill, near to Eastcheap, and was dedicated to a French

saint of that name. Being annexed by act of parliament to the parish of St. Bennett's Gracechurch (*see* that church), it was not rebuilt.

**ST. LEONARD FOSTER-LANE**, the church of, dedicated to the same saint as the preceding, stood on the western side of Foster-lane, but having been destroyed by the great fire in 1666, the parish was united to that of Christ Church, Newgate-street (*see* that church), and the church was not rebuilt.

**ST. LEONARD SHOREDITCH**, the church of, is situated on the east side of the northern end of Shoreditch. It derives its name as being dedicated to St. Leonard, Bishop of Limoges in France, and its addition from its situation.

There was a church in this place in very ancient times, and dedicated to the same saint, about which there are records of a dispute in the reign of Henry II. The last structure, a mean heavy pile, stood till the year 1736, when the inhabitants having procured an act of parliament it was pulled down, and the present handsome church, from the designs of the elder Mr. Dance, was erected in its stead. The west front has a Doric portico of the Roman style of architecture. The steeple is a handsome imitation of Bow, without any servility, and for construction is scarcely inferior to those of Wren.

The church is a vicarage in the county of Middlesex, in the diocese and archdeaconry of London, and in the patronage of the archdeacon of London. The present vicar is the Rev. Henry Plimley, chancellor of the diocese of Chichester, prebendary of that cathedral, and vicar of Cuckfield and of Shoreham, who was instituted in 1801.

**LEONARD-Ct.**, *Finsbury*, is on the north side of Leonard-square, Paul-street.

**LEONARD-Sq.**, *Finsbury*, is an open space where Paul-street and Leonard-street intersect.

**LEONARD-ST.**, *Shoreditch*, is the continuation of Tabernacle-row, City-road.

**LEONARD-ST.**, *LITTLE*, *Paul-street*, is the first turning on the right hand going from Leonard-square towards Old-street.

**LEOPARD-Ct.**, *Leather-lane*, *Holborn*, is a short distance on the right hand in Baldwin's-gardens, from Leather-lane.

**LEOPARD-Ct.**, *Rotherhithe-street*, is situated between Globe-stairs and the Horse-ferry.

**LEWER-ROW**, *Lambeth Butts*, is on the north side, being the continuation of Broad-street.

**LEWINGTON'S-BLDS.**, *City-road*, are on the west side of the turnpike, by St. Luke's Hospital.

**LICENSED VICTUALLERS' SCHOOL**, for the Maintenance and Clothing of the Children of Deceased and Distressed Members, is situated in *Kennington-lane*, and was instituted in 1814. It is in a deservedly prosperous state, under the management of efficient trustees, and a committee.

**LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASYLUM**, is a newly constructed edifice, in the *Kent-road*, for Decayed Members and their Widows. It is also under judicious management, and creditable to the trade which has established it.

**LILLY-ST.**, *Great Saffron-hill*, is about a quarter of a mile from Holborn-hill, along Field-lane.

**LILLY-POT-LANE**, *Foster-lane*, is the third turning on the right hand in Noble-street, going from Cheap-side.

**LIME-ST.**, *Fenchurch-street*, is the first turning on the left hand going from Gracechurch-street, and extends into Leadenhall-street. It derives its name, according to Maitland, from being a place where lime was anciently sold.

**LIME-ST. PASSAGE**, *Lime-street*, is the second turning on the left hand going from Fenchurch-street.

**LIME-ST.-Sq.**, *Lime-street*, is on the left hand side going from Leadenhall-street: it leads into Billiter-square.

**LIME-ST.-WARD** is a small ward, named from Lime-street. It is bounded on the north and east by Aldgate ward, on the south by Langbourn ward, and on the west by Bishopsgate ward. It is observable that there is no church, nor entire parish or street in this ward, though it runs through several parishes. Its principal buildings are the East India House and Leadenhall-market.

It is divided into four municipal precincts, and is governed by an alderman (Charles Farebrother, Esq.), four common-councilmen, and other ward officers.

**LIMEHOUSE** was anciently a village, about two miles distant from London, but is now joined to it by a continued series of buildings along the line of the Commercial-road. Its original name was Limehurst, which, according to Stow, is a Saxon word, signifying a grove of lime trees, and that it was anciently given to this village on account of the number of those trees which formerly grew in that neighbourhood.

**LIMEHOUSE - CAUSEWAY** is the east continuation of Fore-street, bearing to the right.

**LIMEHOUSE-HOLE**, *Limehouse*, is the south continuation of Three Colt-street.

**LIMEHOUSE-HOLE-STAIRS**, are a few yards on the right hand below the Limekilns' Dock.

**LIME-TREE-Ct.**, *Narrow-wall, Lambeth*, is on the west of Cuper's-bridge.

**LINCOLN'S-INN**, one of the four Inns of Court, is situated on the west side of *Chancery-lane*, where formerly stood the palace of the Bishop of Chichester, and a monastery of Blackfriars, erected about the year 1226; but both coming to Henry Lacey, Earl of Lincoln, he built in their stead a splendid mansion for his town residence, wherein, some time before his death, he introduced the study of the law. This mansion reverted to the Bishops of Chichester, and was demised by Robert Sherborn, Bishop of that see, to William Syliard, a student therein, for a term of years, at the expiration of which Dr. Richard Sampson, the bishop's successor, passed the inheritance in 1536 to the said William Syliard and Eustace, his brother; the latter of whom conveyed the house and gardens in fee to Richard Kingsmill, and the rest of the benchers.

It consists of several rows of chambers, a spacious hall, often used by the Lord Chancellor, and a chapel designed by Inigo Jones.

The Society of Lincoln's-inn was established in 1310, and its present officers are, William Horne, Esq., *Treasurer*; William Wingfield, Esq., *Librarian*; Sir Griffin Wilson, *Dean of the Chapel*; Henry Brougham, Esq., M.P., *Keeper of the Records*; Thomas Denman, Esq., *Master of the Walks*; the Rev. C. Hotham, M.A., *Chaplain*; the Rev. Edward Maltby, D.D., *Preacher*; the Rev. Forbes Raymond, A.M., *Assistant*; Mr. Thomas Lane, *Steward*; Mr. Joseph Sisserson, *Clerk*.

**LINCOLN'S - INN - FIELDS**, is on the western side of the preceding, and is the most extensive square in the metropolis, the area containing not less than ten acres, and is said to be of the same size as the base of the great Pyramid of Egypt. It is bounded on the east by the gardens and stone buildings of Lincoln's-inn, on the north by Holborn, on the south by Portugal-street, and on the west by several streets, and a row of houses, designed by Inigo Jones. In this square, Lord Russell was beheaded on the 21st July, 1683. The centre is laid out as a pleasure-garden in a very tasteful style, on the north side is the dwelling-house, museum, and offices of John Soane, Esq., and on the south the College of Surgeons.

**LINCOLN'S-INN-GARDENS**, are on the west side of *Lincoln's-inn*.

**LINCOLN'S-INN-HALL**, *Lincoln's-inn*, is nearly facing the entrance going from Chancery-lane.

**LINCOLN'S-INN-NEW-Sq.**, or **Bldgs.**, are at the second turning on the right hand in *Carey-street*.

**LINCOLN'S-INN-OLD-Sq.**, or **Bldgs.**, is the preceding square, described as *Lincoln's-inn*.

**LINNEANSOCIETY**, *THE, Soho-square*, is a chartered society for the encouragement of the study of Botany and Natural History, held at the house in the south-west angle of the square, formerly occupied by Sir Joseph Banks, who bequeathed it to the society. It was instituted by Sir James Edward Smith in 1788, and was incorporated in 1802. Its present chief officers are, Lord Stanley, M.P., *President*; J. E. Bichenso, Esq., F.R.S., *Secretary*.

**LINNY-Ct.**, *Bloomsbury*, is a short distance on the left hand in *Queen-street*, going from the west end of *Hart-street*.

**LINTON-Pl.**, *Paddington*, is on the left hand side of *Bell-street*, going from the Edgware-road towards *Lisson-green*.

**LION'S-INN.**—[See **LYON'S-INN**.

**LION-ST.**, *Kent-road*, is the second turning on the right hand, a few doors from the Elephant and Castle.

**LION-AND-LAMB-Ct.**, *Golden-lane, St. Luke's*, is the first turning on the right hand, in *Playhouse-yard*, going from *Golden-lane*.

**LIQUOR-POND-ST.**, *Gray's-inn-lane*, is about a quarter of a mile on the right hand from *Middle-row*, *Holborn*.

**LISLE-ST.**, *Leicester-square*, is the first street parallel to the north side of the square.

**LISLE-ST., NEW**, is at the east end of the preceding.

**LISSON-GREEN**, *Paddington*, is about a quarter of a mile on the left hand, going from *Edgware-road* by *Southampton-row*.

**LISSON-GROVE**, *Lisson-green, Paddington*, is on the north side of the *New-road*.

**LISSON-MEWS**, *Edgware-road*, is the first turning on the left hand in *Southampton-row*, going from the road.

**LISSON-PL.**, *Lisson-green, Paddington*, is the second turning on the left hand, northward of *Bell-street*, along *Little James-street*.

**LISSON-ROW**, *Lisson-green*, is about a furlong on the left hand, northward of the *Turnpike* by the *Yorkshire Stingo*.

**LISSON-ST.**, *Lisson-green*, is the first turning on the left hand in *Southampton-row*, going from the *Edgware-road*.

**LISSON-ST., UPPER**, is the continuation of the preceding, going from *Chapel-street* to *Bell-street*.

**LITCHFIELD-ST.**, *Soho*, is the third street on the right hand in *King-street*, from *Princess-street*, and leads into *West-street*, *Seven Dials*.

**LITERARY FUND SOCIETY OFFICE**, is at No. 4, *Lincoln's-inn-fields*. This society was instituted in 1797, and incorporated in 1818. Its object is the relief of authors in distress, whose applications are to be made in writing to the committee. The annual subscription is £1. 1s., and that for life £10. 10s. The sum bestowed annually is about £400., of which the king gives £200. a year. The King, *Patron*; the Duke of Somerset, *President*; eighteen *Vice Presidents*; John B. Nichols, F.S.A., James Christie, Esq. and the Rev. George Croly, *Registrars*; the Rev. Richard Yates, D.D. and John Burn, Esq., *Treasurers*; Mr. Joseph Snow, *Collector*.

**LITTLE ALMONRY**, *Westminster*, is by the *Great Almonry*.—[See **ALMONRY**, **GREAT** and **LITTLE**.

**LITTLE ALMONRY ALMS HOUSE**, is situated in the *Little Almonry*, and was founded by Henry VII., for the accommodation of twelve poor watermen and their wives, who annually receive of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, £7.2s.4d. each couple, with a purple gown every other year; and for the burial of a duke, marquess, or their ladies in the Abbey, £1. 6s. 6d., and for that of an earl, baron, or their ladies, 10s. 6d.

**LITTLE**, for the various streets so named see their respective initials, as for **LITTLE ARGYLE-STREET**, **ARGYLE-STREET** **LITTLE**—**LITTLE BRITAIN**, **BRITAIN LITTLE**, &c., and so on.

**LIVERPOOL-ROAD**, *Islington*, is that which was formerly called the *Back-road* and reaches from the *High-street*, *Islington*, just beyond the *Angel inn* to *Holloway*.

**LIVERPOOL-ST.**, *King's-cross*, is southward of *Battlebridge*, and extends parallel to *Gray's-inn-lane*, to *Cromer-street*, *Brunswick-square*.

**LIVERPOOL-ST.**, *Finsbury*, is the street formerly called *Old Bethlem*, and reaches from *Bishopsgate-street* to *Blomfield-street*, formerly *Broker-row*. This and the two preceding places were named in honour of the late Lord Liverpool, formerly prime-minister of England.

**LITTLE-CT.**—1. is in *Leicester-square*, on the left hand side of *Castle street*, going from *Great Newport-street*, *Long-acre*.—2. is in *Great Arthur-street*, *Goswell-street*.

**LLOYD'S-CT.**, *Denmark-street, St. Giles's*, is the first turning on the left hand by the church, and leads into *Crown-street*, *Soho*.

**LLOYD'S-YARD**, *Black Swan-alley, London-wall*, a few doors on the left hand from opposite *Bethlem Hospital*.

**LOCK'S-GARDENS**, *Bowling-green-lane, Clerkenwell*, is the third turning on the left hand from opposite the workhouse, *Copple-row*.

**LOCK HOSPITAL**, *Grosvenor-place, Hyde-park-corner*, is about a quarter of a mile on the right hand side of *Grosvenor-place*, going from *Hyde-park-corner*, and near the same distance from *Pimlico*.

This charitable institution for the cure of a loathsome, and in some instances infamous disease, was established in 1746. Its present establishment is under the management of the Marquess of Hertford,

*President*; twelve *Vice - Presidents*; Charles Hoare and T. Babington, Esqrs., *Treasurers*; Cornwallis Hewett, M.D., *Physician*; the Rev W. Thorpe, D.D., *Chaplain*; G. G. Babington and James Briggs, Esqrs., *Surgeons*; Robert B. Walker and Edward Cutler, Esqrs., *Assistant Surgeons*; Benjamin Meredith, Esq., *Secretary*; Mrs. Martha Starling, *Matron*; and Mr. James Burningham, Hertford-street, Fitzroy-square, *Collector*.

This charity has also an asylum instituted in 1787 for the reception of penitent females, discharged from the hospital, until otherwise provided for. This asylum is under the management of a committee, with Mrs. M. Akehurst, *Matron*.

**LOCK'S-YARD**, *Southwark*, is about a quarter of a mile on the left hand side of Blackman-street going from St. George's church, and nearly opposite the King's Bench prison.

**LOCKWOOD-CT.**, *Great Saffron-hill*, is about a quarter of a mile on the right hand side of Holborn-bridge along Field-lane.

**LODGE - ROAD**, *Park-road, Regent's-park*, is on the north side of the park, by Macclesfield-lodge.

**LOLLARD'S TOWER.**—[See LAMBETH PALACE.

**LOMAN'S-POND**, *Southwark*, is the second turning on the left hand southward of Charlotte-street, Blackfriars'-road.

**LOMAN'S-ST.**, *Southwark*.—[See the preceding.

**LOMBARD**, or **LOMBER-CT.**, *Seven Dials*, is on the right hand side of Tower-street, going from the west end of Castle-street.

**LOMBARD**, or **LOMBER-ST.**—1. is in *Tower-street, Seven Dials*, opposite Lombard-court.—2. is in *Gracechurch-street*, the fourth turning on the left hand going from London-bridge. It was anciently, as well as at present, principally inhabited by bankers, the first of whom were Italians, chiefly from Lombardy, whence the word Lombards became in those days applied to all bankers, therefore, this is Lombard, or Banker's-street.—3. is in *Fleet-street*, about the middle of the south side, a short distance westward of Water-lane.—4. is in *Mile-end New-town*, the third turning on the left hand going from Brick-lane, Spital-fields.—5. **GREAT**, is in *Mint-street*,

*Southwark*, opposite St. George's church, —6. **LITTLE**, is at the north end of the preceding, and extends from Queen-street to Peter-street.

**LONDON AGED CHRISTIANS' SOCIETY**, is established for the permanent relief of the decidedly Christian poor, at No. 32, *Sackville-street, Piccadilly*, the Rev. J. Ellersby, and the Rev. J. Blackburn, *Secretaries*.

**LONDON ANNUITY SOCIETY FOR THE BENEFIT OF WIDOWS.** The office of this institution is at No. 11, *Chatham-place, Blackfriars*. The society was instituted in 1765, for the providing annuities for widows. It is under the management of fifteen *Directors*; Henry Field, Esq., *Treasurer*, and the Rev. R. H. Shepherd, *Secretary*.

**LONDON ASSURANCE SOCIETY'S OFFICE**, *Birchin-lane*, is two houses on the right hand going from Lombard-street. This society was incorporated by letters patent, granted by George I. in 1720, for Marine, Fire and Life Assurances. It is under the direction of John Clark Powell, Esq., *Governor*; Abel Chapman, Esq., *Sub-Governor*; John Hillersdon, Esq., *Deputy-Governor*; twenty-four *Directors*; John Laurence, Esq., *Secretary*; Mr. Abraham Allen Miles, *Accomplant*, and Mr. Alexander Boetefeur, *Book-keeper*.

**LONDON-BRIDGE**, is the first bridge that crosses the Thames, in coming from the sea. It is supposed to have been originally built between the years 993 and 1016, since, in the former year, Antaf the Dane sailed up the Thames, with a fleet of ninety-three ships as far as Staines, and in the latter, Canute king of Denmark, caused a canal to be excavated on the south side of the Thames, to convey his ships above the bridge.

Many conjectures as to the various builders, repairers and restorers of the Old Bridge, have appeared in various authors, but the most satisfactory are to be found in a laboriously collected volume of facts, by Wm. Thompson, Esq., called "*The Chronicles of London Bridge*," to which my readers are referred for much satisfactory information.

This ancient bridge is about to be removed to make way for one, now nearly finished, after designs by John Rennie, Esq.; an accurate description of which cannot be given till it is nearer completion than at present.

**LONDON - BRIDGE - YARD.** — [See **BRIDGE-HOUSE-YARD.**

**LONDON-Ct., Rosemary-lane,** is the first turning on the right hand in White-yard.

**LONDON DISPENSARY, THE,** No. 21, *Church-street, Spitalfields*, was instituted and opened in June 1777, for administering Advice and Medicines to the Poor, at the Dispensary, or at their own Habitations, as their cases may require. The limits for visiting patients at their own habitations, extend from Shoreditch church to Whitechapel church, including the whole of Spitalfields, from thence to Hermitage-stairs, Wapping, including Goodman's-fields, and from thence along the river to the Southwark-bridge, up Queen-street, Cheapside, King-street and Coleman-street, to Shoreditch church. It is under the direction of H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, *President*; Sir Richard Carr Glynn, Bart., and eleven others, *Vice Presidents*; Sir Francis Desanges, *Treasurer*; F. Cobb, M.D., *Consulting Physician*; Thomas L. Blundell, M.D., and John Macbravie, M.D., *Physicians*; James Luke, Esq., *Surgeon*; Mr. Robert Gayton, *Apothecary*; Mr. E. Church, *Secretary*; and Mr. J. Baker, *Collector*.

**LONDON ASSOCIATION** in aid of the Missions of the Moravians, is a society established by Friends of the religious society called the United Brethren, in 1817, a very interesting account of which is to be found in Mr. Highmore's *Philanthropia Metropolitana*. Its present officers are, J. W. Warren, Esq., *President*; J. G. Lockett, Esq., *Treasurer*; the Rev. J. Bull and the Rev. J. Clayton, *Secretaries*; Mr. H. C. Christian, No. 10, Strand, *Assistant Secretary*, of whom periodical accounts of these missions, and other information, may be obtained.

**LONDON DOCKS, THE,** are situated at *Wapping*, and arose from the want of sufficient harbour room in the Port of London. The eastern, or St. George's dock, occupies more than 20 acres of what was formerly Wapping, and measures 1260 feet in length, 890 feet in width, and 27 feet in depth. This dock covers the space from Virginia-street almost to Old Gravel-lane, and is capable of holding about 300 ships. The new dock is eastward of the preceding, and will hold about 50 ships. St. George's dock was opened on the 1st

of February 1805, when the *Perseverance*, of Liverpool, the oldest vessel in the Operto trade, decorated with the flags of all nations, sailed into the dock, which is nearly surrounded by a quay 100 feet wide, and by large stacks of warehouses.

This commercial company was incorporated by an act of parliament, passed in July 1803, and its offices are in the *New Bank-buildings, Princes-street, Lothbury*, and its affairs are managed by Isaac Solly, Esq., *Chairman*; John Blunt, Esq., *Deputy Chairman*; James Warre, Esq., *Treasurer*; the Hon. John T. L. Melville, and twenty others, *Directors*; Messrs. Teesdale and Richards, *Solicitors*; Captain Denis Chapman, *Superintendent*; and Captain Francis Walton, *Dock-master*.

**LONDON ELECTRICAL DISPENSARY, THE,** is held at No. 16, *Bunhill-row*, and was instituted in 1793, for the administration of Medical Electricity to the Poor, for such complaints to which its application may be useful.

Its present officers are, H.R.H. Prince Leopold, *Patron*; the Lord Mayor, *President*; the Marquess of Lansdowne, Lord Holland, and twelve others, *Vice Presidents*; James Esdaile, Esq., *Treasurer*; Thomas Hancock, Esq., M.D., and William Babington, M.D., *Physicians*; J. Jones, Esq., *Surgeon*; Mr. Dalley, *Electrician*; and William Beetham, Esq., *Secretary*.

**LONDON FEMALE PENITENTIARY,** *Pentonville*, is on the high road between King's-cross, Battle-bridge, and the Angel at Islington, on the western side of St. James's chapel. This institution was founded in 1807, on a plan somewhat similar to that of the Magdalen Hospital, in the Blackfriars-road, in consequence of the means of the latter being inadequate to the applications made for admission. It is reckoned, by those who have visited it, to be remarkably well conducted, under the direction of the KING, *Patron*; William Wilberforce, Esq., *President*; the Earl of Clarendon, the Bishop of Lichfield, and eighteen other *Directors*; William A. Hankey, Esq., *Treasurer*; the Rev. Frederick Dollman and Thomas Pellatt, Esq., *Secretaries*; Mr. James Leach, *Assistant Secretary*; George Pinckard, M.D. and D. Uwins, M.D., *Physicians*; G. Babington, Esq., *Consulting Physician*; James Hunter, Esq., *Surgeon and*



*Apothecary*; Mrs. Hopley, *Matron*; and Mr. P. Higgins, No. 61, Friith-street, Soho, *Collector*.

**LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL**, is situate in the *Pancras-road*, at the top of Gray's-inn, adjoining to the Small-Pox Hospital. This institution was originally established for the cure of contagious fevers, but is now used for fevers in general. Cases of typhus or scarlet fever are admitted without recommendation, on the certificate of a physician or apothecary. Its present officers are, the Duke of Somerset, *President*; the Earl of Egremont, the Bishops of Bath and Wells, Lord Bexley and five other *Vice Presidents*; Edward Foster and J. L. Mallett, Esqrs., *Treasurers*; Alexander Tweedie, M.D. and L. Smith, M.D., *Physicians*; W. H. Foot, M.D., *Assistant Physician*; John Dell, M.D., *Resident Medical Officer*; Charles Murray, Esq., No. 59, Chancery-lane, *Secretary*; and Mr. Richard Johnson, *Inspector and Collector*.

**LONDON GAZETTE OFFICE**, THE, is in *Cannon-row, Westminster*, nearly opposite the public office of the Board of Control. In this office is arranged and printed, the authentic and official details of the government advertisements, announcements, proclamations, notices of insolvents, bankruptcies, dividends, and other municipal and legal documents.

**LONDON GAZETTE ADVERTISEMENT OFFICE**, is at No. 42, on the east side of *Chancery-lane*, nearly opposite the gateway of Lincoln's-inn.

**LONDON GENERAL INSTITUTION** for the gratuitous Cure of Malignant Diseases, is a charitable society, instituted by some well disposed persons of the neighbourhood of Hatton-garden, whose office is in *Greville-street*. G. Goddard, Esq., *Gratuitous Secretary*.

**LONDON HOSPITAL**, THE, is situated on the south side of the *Whitechapel-road*, and was, at its first institution, called "The London Infirmary."

This excellent charity was instituted in 1740, for the relief of all poor sick and diseased persons, particularly manufacturers, seamen, watermen, coal-heavers, shipwrights, labourers on the river, docks, quays, &c., and their wives and children. It was first kept in a large ancient mansion, in Prescott-street, Goodman's-fields,

a building that was afterwards used for the Magdalen Hospital, before the present building in the Blackfriars'-road was erected, but being found too small, the present spacious building was erected. It was incorporated, by a royal charter, in 1758, and the present plain but useful building, erected on an airy spot of ground, formerly called the Mount, in Whitechapel-road.

Its present patrons and officers are, H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, *President*; the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Wellington, and fourteen other prelates, noblemen and gentlemen, many of them merchants of the highest class, are *Vice Presidents*; Charles Harris, Esq., *Treasurer*; the Rev. William Valentine, M.A., *Chaplain and House Governor*; Algernon Frampton, M.D., A. Billing, M.D., and James A. Gordon, M.D., *Physicians*; Sir William Blizard, Knt., R. C. Headington, and John G. Andrews, Esqrs., *Surgeons*; Frederick Cobb, Esq., Thomas Davies, M.D., and John Macbraire, M.D., *Assistant Physicians*; John Scott, James Luke and Thomas G. Armiger, Esqs., *Assistant Surgeons*; John Jones, Esq., *Secretary*; Mr. John Williams, *Apothecary*; Mr. J. Buckland, *Assistant Ditto*; Mrs. Catherine Le Blond, *Matron*; Mr. G. A. Crippen, *Clerk*; Mr. George Back, No. 14, Assembly-row, Mile End, *Collector*.

**LONDON-HOUSE-YARD**.—1. is near the middle of the west side of *Aldersgate-street*, and derives its name from its contiguity to London House, formerly the palace of the Bishops of London. This ancient mansion was formerly called Dorchester House, and afterwards Petre House, from its having been occupied by the Marquess of Dorchester, and afterwards by Lord Petre. After the Restoration it was purchased for the Bishops of London, and obtained the name of London House, which it still retains, although it has been pulled down, rebuilt, and occupied as the extensive cabinet-ware rooms and manufactory of the Messrs. Seddons.—2. is in *St. Paul's Church-yard*, and derives its name from a similar circumstance, namely, its contiguity to a palace of the Bishops of London, which has since that period been removed to a house recently built for the purpose, from the designs of C. R. Cockerell, Esq., on the eastern side of St. James's-square, next door to the family mansion of the Dukes of Norfolk.

**LONDON INFIRMARY, THE.**—[See LONDON HOSPITAL.]

**LONDON INFIRMARY FOR DISEASES OF THE EYES.**—[See LONDON OPHTHALMIC INFIRMARY.]

**LONDON INSTITUTION, THE,** *Finsbury*, is on the northern segment of the *Finsbury-circus*, and is a Literary Society, founded in 1805, for the Diffusion of Knowledge. It was first held at a large mansion in the Old Jewry, which is now occupied by the London Missionary Society, then at another at the upper end of King's-arms-yard, Coleman-street. Since that the business of the institution has been carried on in a large and handsome edifice erected in *Finsbury-circus*, from the designs of William Brooks, Esq.

It was opened in 1819, and has been carried on with various degrees of success till the present time, when the managers have endeavoured to give an impulse to its utility. Its present officers are, George Hibbert, Esq., *President*; four *Vice-Presidents*; twenty *Managers*; Wm. Tite, Esq., *Honorary Secretary*; Sir William Curtis, Bart., *Treasurer*; Charles Butler, Esq., F.A.S., *Counsel*; Joshua F. Vandercom, Esq., *Solicitor*; William Maltby, Esq., *Librarian*; William Upcott, Esq., *Sub-Librarian*; Charles F. Partington, Esq., *Assistant Librarian*.

**LONDON ITINERANT SOCIETY, FOR SPREADING THE GOSPEL WITHIN FIFTEEN MILES OF LONDON**, is an association of, perhaps, well meaning zealous, for doing that irregularly, of which in these times, there is no need. It was founded in 1806. Mr. W. Broadfoot is *Secretary*.

**LONDON LIFE ASSOCIATION FOR THE ASSURANCE OF LIVES**, is a commercial society of high repute in the City. Its offices are at a handsome substantial house, No. 35, *Cannon-street*, and its business is conducted by William Manning, Esq., M.P., *President*; Charles Bosanquet, Esq., *Vice-President*; twelve *Directors*; Geo. M. Burrows, M.D., *Physician*; William Norris, Esq., *Surgeon*, and Henry J. Brooke, Esq., *Secretary*.

**LONDON LYING-IN HOSPITAL.**—[See CITY OF LONDON LYING-IN HOSPITAL.]

**LONDON LYING-IN INSTITUTION.**—[See CITY OF LONDON LYING-IN INSTITUTION.]

**LONDON - MEWS, Fitzroy - square**, is about fourteen houses on the left hand in London-street.

**LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY** THE, is an institution founded in 1795 for the Diffusion of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. They have been eminently successful in various parts of the Globe, and have a fine museum at No. 8, *Old Jewry*, formerly the house of the London Institution, consisting of curious specimens of natural productions, and of the manufactures of the rude nations to which they have sent their missionaries. Admission may be obtained on Wednesdays and Fridays, from 10 to 3 o'clock, by tickets from the subscribers. It is under the management of William A. Hankey, Esq., *Treasurer*; the Rev. William Orme, and the Rev. John Arundel, *Secretaries*; Mr. George Hodson, *Assistant Secretary*, and Mr. Thomas Adams, at the house of the institution, No. 8, *Old Jewry*, *Collector*.

**LONDON OPHTHALMIC INFIRMARY, THE**, is situated near the great Roman Catholic Chapel, in *Blomfield-street*, near *Liverpool-street*, *Finsbury-circus*. It was instituted in 1805 for the cure of diseases in the eye, particularly that virulent disorder, called *Ophthalmia*, in the labouring poor of the metropolis. It is under the management of William Mellish, Esq., *President*; twenty *Vice-Presidents*; John Labouchere, Esq., *Treasurer*; John R. Farre, M.D., *Physician*; John Scott and Frederick Tyrrell, Esqrs., *Surgeons*; Mr. Matthew Heathfield, *Secretary*.

**LONDON ORPHAN ASYLUM, THE.**—[See ASYLUM, THE LONDON.]

**LONDON-ROAD, St. George's-fields**, is almost in a line with the Blackfriars'-road, and leads from St. George's-circus to the Elephant and Castle.

**LONDON STONE, Cannon-street**, is a curious relic of antiquity affixed against the south wall of St. Swithin's church. It has been carefully preserved for many ages, and yet the original cause of its erection, and the purposes to which it was applied are unknown. It is of great antiquity, and is mentioned by the same name in the time of Athelstan, King of the West Saxons. Many suppose it to be of Roman origin, and to have been a Milliarium, or central stone, whence all the distances from London were measured. Others report it to have been the place where procla-

mations and public notice were given, as Shakspeare in his Second Part of Henry VI., says, "Scene, Cannon-street. Enter Jack Cade and his followers. He strikes his staff on London stone, and addresses them with, 'Now is Mortimer Lord of this City. And here, sitting upon London stone, I charge and command, that, of the City's cost, the conduit run down nothing but wine this first year of our reign.'" Sir Christopher Wren was of the opinion of its being the centre of measured distances, and as a curious relic of ancient times enclosed it in its present durable setting.

**LONDON-ST.**—1. is near *Fitzroy-square*, about half a mile on the left hand side of 'Tottenham-court-road, going from Oxford-street.—2. **OLD**, is in *Fenchurch-street*, the fifth turning on the right hand going from Gracechurch-street.—3. **NEW**, is also in *Fenchurch-street*, the continuation of the preceding.—4. is in *Queen-street, Ratcliffe*, the first turning on the left hand from Ratcliffe-cross.—5. is in the *London-road*, the second turning on the right hand from the Elephant and Castle.—6. is at *Dockhead, Bermondsey*, near the first bridge on the right hand from Dockhead.

**LONDON WALL**, *Moorfields*, is a street so called from its fronting the ancient City wall, and is the fourth turning on the right hand in Wood street, going from Cheap-side, and extending into Broad-street near Wormwood-street. The old wall that used to face the north side of this street was pulled down when Bethlem Hospital was removed to St. George's-fields.

**LONDON WORKHOUSE**, **THE**, was in *Bishopsgate-street*, but has been recently pulled down, and part of the site advertised to be let on building leases. It was founded by act of parliament in 1649, for the relief and employment of the poor, and the punishment of vagrants, and other disorderly persons within the City and Liberties of London.

In 1662 another act was passed, by which the governors were constituted a body corporate, with a common seal. The present governors, the Lord Mayor for the time being, *President*; all the Aldermen, and two Common-councillmen for Aldersgate Within, two for Aldersgate Without, two for Aldgate, two for Bassishaw, two for Billingsgate, four for Bishopsgate, Within and Without, two for Bread-street, two for the Bridge, two for Broad-street, two for

Candlewick, two for Cheap, two for Colemanstreet, two for Cordwainers, two for Corn-hill, four for Cripple-gate, Within and Without, two for Dowgate, four for Farringdon Within, four for Farringdon Without, and two for each of the Wards of Langbourn, Lime-street, Portsoken, Queenhithe, Vintry and Walbrook.

**LONDON UNIVERSITY**, **THE**, in *Gower-street, Bedford-square*, is an institution, founded in 1826, for the promotion of useful learning among the youth of the metropolis. A more detailed account of it is published in my work called *London in the Nineteenth Century*, with a very beautiful perspective view of its principal front, from a drawing by Shepherd. It is managed by a council of twenty-six peers, members of parliament and other eminent gentlemen. Leonard Horner, Esq., F.R.S., *Warden*, and Mr. Thomas Coates, *Clerk*. The professors are, Thomas H. Key, Esq., M.A., *Latin*; George Long, Esq., M.A., *Greek*; ——— *English*; Monsieur P. F. Merlet, *French*; Ludwig Von Mühlenfels, LL.D., *German*; Antonio Panizzi, LL.D., *Italian*; Antonio Galiano, *Spanish*; Hyman Hurwitz, Esq., *Hebrew*; ——— *Hindustanee*; Frederick Rosen, Esq., Phil. Doc., *Oriental Literature*; Augustus de Morgan, Esq., B.A., *Mathematics*; Frederick Rosen, Esq., Phil. Doc., *Persian, Arabic and the Sanserit Languages*; the Rev. Dionysius Lardner, LL.D., *Natural Philosophy and Astronomy*; Edward Turner, M.D., *Chemistry*; John Lindley, Esq., *Botany*; John R. McCulloch, Esq., *Political Economy*; John Austin, Esq., *Jurisprudence*; Andrew Amos, Esq., *English Law*; Grenville S. Pattison, Esq., *Anatomy*; Charles Bell, Esq., *Physiology*; Robert E. Grant, Esq., M.D., *Comparative Anatomy and Zoology*; John Conolly, M.D., *Practices of Physic*; David D. Davis, Esq., M.D., *Midwifery*; Anthony Todd Thompson, M.D., *Materia Medica*; John G. Smith, M.D., *Medical Jurisprudence*; J. Watson, M.D., *Clinical Medicine*.

Like King's College, London, this university has not the power of conferring degrees. The terms begin on the first Monday in November and continue till August. Every particular may be learned of the warden or of the clerk at the office of the university.

**LONG-ACRE**, *Drury-lane*, is about forty houses on the right hand going from High-street, Bloomsbury; it extends into St.

**Martin's-lane.** It derives its name from being built upon a long narrow piece of ground, anciently called the Seven Acres.

**LONG-ALLEY.**—1. is in *Moorfields*, the second turning on the right hand, extending to *Crown-street*.—2. is in *Worship-street*, opposite the preceding, going from *Crown-street*.—3. is parallel to part of the north side of *Cable-street*, *Ratcliffe Highway*.—4. is at the east end of *New-street*, *Lower Shadwell*, nearly opposite *Shadwell Dock-stairs*.

**LONG-ALLEY-Sq., Finsbury,** is the second turning on the left hand going from *Crown-street*.

**LONG'S - BLDGS., Whitecross-street,** are between *Chiswell-street* and *Banner-street*.

**LONG'S-CT.**—1. is in *St. Martin's-street*, *Leicester-square*, four houses on the left hand from the square.—2. is in *Rotherhithe-street*, the first turning on the right hand, eastward of the church.

**LONG-LANE.**—1. is in *West Smithfield*, on the east side, and extends into *Aldersgate-street*.—2. is in *Bermondsey*, the continuation of *White-street*, from behind *St. George's church*, *Southwark*.

**LONG-WALK.**—1. is in *Half Moon-alley*, *Whitecross-street*, the first turning on the left hand from *Whitecross-street*.—2. is in *Bermondsey-square*, at the north-east corner, parallel to the south side of *Bermondsey church-yard*.

**LONG'S-YARD, Lamb's Conduit-street,** is about ten houses on the left hand going from *Guildford-place*.

**LOOKER'S-CT., King-street, Golden-square,** is about a quarter of a mile from *Oxford-street*.

**LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, Stable-yard, St. James's Palace.**—[See CHAMBERLAIN'S (THE LORD) OFFICE.]

**LORD MAYOR'S COURT OFFICE, THE,** is in a long gallery at the west end of the *Royal Exchange*.—[See MAYOR'S COURT.]

**LORDS, HOUSE OF, Old Palace-yard, Westminster.**—[See HOUSE OF LORDS.]

**LORD STEWARD'S-CT., St. James's-palace.**—[See BOARD OF GREEN CLOTH.]

**LOTHBURY,** is on the north side of the *Bank of England*, and extends from *Cateaton-street* to *Throgmorton-street*, and derives its ancient name *Lathebury*, from being inhabited by brass and other turners, who plied the *lathe* in their business.

**LOVE-CT.**—1. is in *Mutton-lane, Clerkenwell*, the second turning on the left hand going from *Ray-street*.—2. is in *Petticoat-lane*, about twenty-five houses on the right hand from *Aldgate High-street*.—3. is in *Tooley-street*, about the third of a mile on the right hand from *London-bridge*.

**LOVE-LANE.**—1. is in the *Broad-sanctuary, Westminster*, between the west end of the *Abbey* and *Princes-street*.—2. is in *Wood-street, Cheapside*, the second turning on the right hand, and extends into *Aldermanbury*.—3. **LITTLE,** is in *Wood-street, Cheapside*, on the north side of the preceding, near the church.—4. is in *Little Eastcheap*, the third turning on the right hand from *Gracechurch-street*.—5. is in *Shadwell, High-street*, the first turning on the left hand about a quarter of a mile eastward of the church.—6. is in *Old Gravel-lane, Wapping*, or *St. George's in the East*, a short distance westward of *Green Bank*.—7. is in *Willow-street, Bankside, Southwark*, the first turning on the right hand from *Holland-street, Blackfriars'-bridge*.—8. is in *Rotherhithe-street*, opposite *Rotherhithe-stairs*.

**LOVE-PL., Hackney-road,** is part of *Middlesex-place*, and about two furlongs on the left hand from *Shoreditch church*.

**LOVEL'S-CT., Paternoster-row,** is the third turning on the right hand from *Cheapside*. It derives its name from the family of the *Lovels*, who had a large house in *Ivy-lane*, called *Lovel's-inn*, which formerly belonged to the *Lovels*, *Earls of Bretagne*.

**LOVER'S-CT., Whitehorse-street, Ratcliffe,** is a few houses on the left hand going from *Butcher-row*.

**LOVELAND'S-YARD, or CT., Royal Hospital-row, Chelsea,** is a narrow passage near the *Hospital*.

**LOWDEL'S, or LOWDLE'S-CT., Southwark,** is the first turning on the right hand in *Great Guildford-street*.

**LOWDELL - PL., Lambeth, or Christ Church,** the first turning on the left hand in *Broad-wall*, going from *Great Char-lotte-street, Blackfriars'-road*.

**LOWND'S-Ct.,** *Carnaby-market*, is the second turning on the left hand in Carnaby-street, a few houses from Great Marlborough-street.

**LOXWOOD-PL.,** *New-road*, is the first turning on the right hand in Fitzroy-place, going from the New-road.

**LUCAS-PL. or St.,** *St. George's in the East*, is the first turning on the right hand in the Commercial-road, going from the Halfway House towards Limehouse.

**LUCAS-ST.,** *Rotherhithe*, is the first turning on the right hand in Paradise-street, going from Mill Pond-bridge.

**LUCAS-ST.,** *Brunswick-square*, extends from opposite Acton-street, Gray's-inn-road, to Judd-street.

**LUDGATE-HILL,** *Blackfriars*, is at the south end of Farringdon-street, in a line with Fleet-street. It extends eastward to St. Martin's church.

**LUDGATE-PL.,** *Ludgate-hill*, is the first turning on the right going from the corner of Bridge-street towards St. Paul's cathedral.

**LUDGATE-ST.,** *Blackfriars*, is at the east end of Ludgate-hill, and extends eastward from St. Martin's church to St. Paul's Church-yard.

**ST. LUKE'S CHARITY SCHOOL,** *Golden-lane, Barbican*, is five doors on the left hand going from Old-street.

**ST. LUKE,** *Middlesex*, the church of, is situated on the north side and near the centre of Old-street, and owes its rise to the great increase of buildings in the parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate. In consequence of which, the commissioners for erecting the fifty new churches in the reign of Queen Anne, purchased the piece of ground upon which it stands, and erected one of those churches. The inhabitants afterwards applied to parliament and had the Middlesex liberty of St. Giles, Cripplegate, assigned to them for their parish.

The church was finished in 1732, and was consecrated in the following year, on St. Luke's day, when the name of that apostle was given as its patron. The church is very substantially built of Portland stone and has an obelisk by way of a spire.

The advowson of this church is a rectory in the county and archdeaconry of Middle-

sex, in the diocese of London, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. The present rector is the Rev. Trefusis Lovell, Vicar of St. Sepulchre, Northampton, who was instituted in 1813.

This parish has also recently erected a new church or chapel of ease, in King's-square, Goswell-street-road, from the designs of Philip Hardwick, Esq., which is a curacy in the patronage of the rector, and the commissioners for new churches are building another church in the parish which is neither finished nor instituted.

**ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL FOR LUNATICS,** *Old-street*, is situated on the north side of the high road, adjoining westward to the City of London Lying-in Hospital. This hospital was established by voluntary contributions, in the year 1751, for the reception of lunatics, and was intended both as an aid and as an improvement upon what Bethlehem Hospital then was. The first hospital was erected on the site now called Windmill-street, at the north-west corner of Finsbury-square. The success was so great, that a larger establishment was determined on, and the foundation of the present well-proportioned edifice was laid on the 20th of July, 1782. It is from the designs of the younger Mr. Dance, who was professor of architecture in the Royal Academy, and was erected at an expense of about £40,000.

There are few buildings in the metropolis, perhaps in Europe, that, considering the poverty of the material, common English clamp bricks, possess such harmony of proportion, with unity and appropriateness of style as this building. It is as characteristic of its uses as that of Newgate by the same architect.

It is under the management of a very efficient committee of governors, and the results are so satisfactory as to make St. Luke's a model to other hospitals of a similar nature.

**ST. LUKE'S-PL.,** *Stepney*, is nearly facing the west side of the church.

**LUKE-ST.,** *Finsbury-square*, is the first turning on the right hand from Worship-street, leading towards the Curtain-road. It derives its name from its contiguity to the first Lunatic Hospital of St. Luke.

**ST. LUKE'S WORKHOUSE,** *City-road*, is about two-thirds of a mile on the right hand from Finsbury-square.

**LUMLEY'S ALMS HOUSES**, *City-road*, are on the north side of the Eagle Tavern, and were erected by Viscountess Lumley, in 1672, for the accommodation of six poor women of the parishes of Bishopsgate and Aldgate.

**LUMLEY-Ct.**—1. is in the *Strand*, about twelve houses westward of Southampton-street.—2. is in *Bowling-pin-alley*, *Chancery-lane*, the first turning to the left from Bream's-buildings.

**LUXFORD-ROW**, *North-green*, *Worship-street*, is the second turning on the left from Worship-street, near Paul-street.

**LYING-IN HOSPITALS.**—[See their respective names, as the **BRITISH**, **BROWNLOW-STREET**, **CITY OF LONDON**, &c.]

**LYON** or **LION'S-INN**, *Holywell-street*, *Strand*, is about sixteen houses on the right hand going from the west side of St. Clement's church. It was anciently a common inn, of the sign of the Lion, but it is now an inn of court, belonging to the Inner Temple, and is governed by a treasurer and twelve ancients.

**LYON-ST.**, *High Holborn*, is the first turning on the left hand from Broad-street, Bloomsbury.

**LYON-TERE**, *Edgeware-road*, is a row of houses beginning at No. 53, in Portman-place, *Edgeware-road*.

## M.

**MABLEDON-PL.**, *Burton-crescent*, is the continuation of the chord of that crescent from Speldhurst-street into the New-road.

**MACCLESFIELD-ROAD** and **BRIDGE**, *Regent's-park*, is at the northern boundary of the park, and leads from the Circular-road into the Primrose-hill-road.

**MACCLESFIELD-ST.**, *Gerrard-street*, *Soho*, is about eight houses on the left hand from Princes-street, and derives its name, as does Gerrard-street (*which see*) from Gerrard, Earl of Macclesfield, the site of whose mansion they now occupy.

**MACORD'S-RENTS**, *Old Gravel-lane*, is the first turning on the right hand in Choppin's-court, a few houses from behind Old Gravel-lane, Wapping.

**MADDOX-ST.**, *Hanover-square*, is the third turning on the right hand going from Oxford-street, and extending to St. George's church.

**MADDOX-ST.**, **LITTLE**, *Hanover-square*, faces St. George's church, and the preceding. It extends into New Bond-street.

**MAGDALEN-ALLEY** or **PASSAGE**, *Goodman's-fields*, is about the middle of the south side of Great Prescott-street, leading to Chamber-street.

**MAGDALEN-CIRCUS**, *Tooley-street*, is about the middle of Magdalen-street, and behind Tooley-street.

**MAGDALEN HOSPITAL**, *Blackfriars'-road*, is situated about half a mile on the right hand side of the road going from Blackfriars'-bridge. This benevolent institution was instituted in 1758, by Mr. Robert Dingley, and the unfortunate Dr. Dodd, and was originally kept at a large house in Prescott-street, Goodman's-fields.—[See **LONDON HOSPITAL**. Its utility was so apparent, that an enlarged establishment became necessary, and the first stone of the present edifice, from the designs of Mr. Joel Johnson, architect, was laid by the Earl of Hertford, the president, accompanied by the vice-presidents and governors on the 28th July, 1769, when it was incorporated by George III., whose Queen, Charlotte, was patroness.

It is under the efficient management of H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester, *Patroness*; Mr. Justice Park, *President*; the Bishop of Winchester, and five other *Vice-Presidents*; Arthur Pott, Esq., *Treasurer*; the Rev. J. Prince, *Chaplain and Secretary*; the Rev. Joseph Brackenbury, M.A., *Assistant Chaplain*; the Rev. Edw. Repton, M.A., and the Rev. Gerard T. Andrews, M.A., *Evening Preachers*; W. Cholmeley, M.D., *Physician*; David P. Vincent, and Charles A. Keys, Esqrs., *Surgeons*; Mr. Malim Wentworth, *Apothecary*; Ralph Dunn, Esq., *Solicitor*, and Mrs. Elizabeth Wiggins, *Matron*.

**MAGDALEN-PL.**, *Tooley-street*, is opposite Stoney-lane, about the third of a mile on the right hand from London-bridge.

**MAGDALEN-ROW**, *Goodman's-fields*, forms part of the south side of Great Prescott-street by Magdalen-alley. It derives its name from its contiguity to the former Magdalen Hospital.

**MAGDALEN-ST.**, *Tooley-street*, is nearly opposite Stoney-lane, and extends into Bermondsey-street.

**MAGNA-PL.**, *Horton-town*, is a few houses on the right hand going from Old-street-road.

**ST. MAGNUS**, the church of, is situated at the north-east corner of *Old London-bridge*, and derives its name from having been dedicated to St. Magnus, who suffered martyrdom, under the Emperor Aurelian, in the City of Caesarea. It is a rectory, the patronage of which was anciently in the convents of Westminster and Bermondsey, who presented alternately, till the general suppression of monasteries, when it devolved to the crown. In 1533, Queen Mary granted it by letters patent to the Bishop of London and his successors, in whom it still remains.

The ancient church was destroyed by the fire of 1666, and when rebuilt, was made the united parish church for this parish, and that of St. Margaret, New Fish-street, which is annexed to it by act of parliament.

The present church was erected by Sir Christopher Wren in 1676, and is an elegant and substantial church, built of stone, and oak timber, covered with lead; with a very handsome lofty steeple, consisting of a tower, and a lantern, or bell tower, covered with a cupola, and surmounted by a well proportioned spire. The opening under the tower, was made shortly after a great fire in this neighbourhood in 1759, through the recesses and groined arches originally formed in the main building, by Sir Christopher, as if he had foreseen its necessity, whenever the street required widening. The interior is ninety feet in length, fifty-nine in breadth, and forty-one in height, divided into a nave and two aisles, by columns, and an entablature of the Ionic order. The steeple and spire were not built till 1705.

The advowson of this church is a rectory, in the archdeaconry, city and diocese of London, and in the patronage of the bishop of that see. The present rector is the Rev. Thomas Leigh, Rector of Wickam-Bishops, who was instituted in 1808.

**MAGPYE-ALLEY**, *Spitalfields*, is about two or three houses eastward of Rose-lane going from Whitechapel High-street.

**MAGPYE-Ct.**—1. is in *Aldersgate-street*, opposite the Castle and Falcon inn.—2. is in *Shoreditch High-street*, about a quarter of a mile on the right hand from Bishopsgate church.

**MAHOGANY-Ct.**, *Whitecross-street*, *St. Luke's*, is about twelve houses on the right hand going from Chiswell-street towards Old-street.

**MAID-LANE**, *Southwark*, extends from Clink-street to Gravel-lane, about the third of a mile in length.

**MAIDA-PL.**, *Printer's-place*, *Bermondsey*, about half a mile below Dock-head, and near the west end of Jamaica-row.

**MAIDEN-LANE**.—1. is in *Covent Garden*, about ten houses on the left hand in Southampton-street going from the Strand, and leads into Chandos-street.—2. is near *King's-cross*, *Battle-bridge*, *St. Pancras*, facing the north end of Gray's-inn-lane.—3. is in *Wood-street*, *Cheapside*, the third turning on the left hand going from Cheapside, and extends into Foster-lane.—4. is in *Queen-street*, *Cheapside*, about the fifth of a mile from Cheapside, and extends from Garlick-hill to College-hill.

**MAIDEN-ROW**, *Southwark*, is the first turning on the left hand in the Borough-road, going from the King's Bench Prison.

**MAIDENHEAD-Ct.**—1. is in *Berwick-street*, *Oxford-street*, four houses northward of Peter-street.—2. is in *Snout's-entrance*, *York-street*, *Westminster*, the first turning on the right hand from nearly opposite Queen-square.—3. is in *Aldersgate-street*, about eleven houses northward of Falcon-street, and extends to Nichol-square.—4. is in *Little St. Thomas Apostle*, three houses eastward of Queen-street, *Cheapside*.—5. is in *Moor-lane*, *Fore-street*, *Cripplegate*, about three houses on the right hand from Fore-street.—6. is in *Wheeler-street*, *Spitalfields*, five houses northward of Fleur-de-lis-street, entering by Shoreditch High-street.—7. is in *Broad-wall*, *Christ-church*, a few houses southward of Blackfriars'-road.—8. is in *Wapping*, about four houses on the left hand, from the entrance of the London Docks.—9. is in *Farmer-street*, *Shadwell*, the fourth turning on the left hand from Shadwell High-street.

**MAIDSTONE - BLDGS.**, *Southwark*, is about fourteen houses on the right hand, in the High-street, southward of St. Margaret's-hill.

**MAIDSTONE-Ct.**, *Bethnal-green*, is a few houses on the right hand, in Old Nicholl-street, going from Cock-lane.

**MANCHESTER - BLDGS.**, *Westminster*, are the second turning in Cannon-row, parallel northward to part of Bridge-street; it extends to the Thames. It derives its name from a mansion of the Earl of Manchester, which formerly occupied its site.

**MANCHESTER-Sq.**, is at the north end of *Duke-street*, going from *Oxford-street*, and is so called from the mansion of the Duke of Manchester, which occupies its north side.

**MANCHESTER-ST.**, *Manchester-square*, is at the north-west corner of the square, and extends into *Dotset-street*.

**MANOR-PL.**, *Chelsea*, is about the sixth of a mile on the right hand side of the King's-road, going from *Smith-street* towards *Battersea-bridge*.

**MANOR-ST.**, *Chelsea*, is by the side of the Thames, a few houses eastward of the Old church.

**MANOR-TERR.**, *Chelsea*, is nearly opposite *Manor-place*, and extends from *Robinson's-lane* towards *Battersea-bridge*.

**MANSEL-ST.**, *Goodman's-fields*, is the south continuation of *Somerset-street*, going from *Aldgate High-street*.

**MANSFIELD-PL.**, *Southwark*, forms part of the right hand side of the Borough-road, near the Obelisk; it extends towards the King's Bench Prison.

**MANSFIELD-ST.**, *Mary-le-bone*, is the first street parallel eastward to part of *Harley-street*, and extends from *Foley-place* to *New Cavendish-street*.

**MANSFIELD-ST.**, *Southwark*, is the first turning on the right hand in the Borough-road, going from the Obelisk towards the King's Bench Prison.

**MANSION HOUSE OF THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON**, is situated at the corner of *Charlotte-row*, near the west end of *Lombard-street*. It is a large substantial building of the Palladian style of architecture, designed by the elder Mr. Dance. The front has a very fine Corinthian portico, elevated upon a lofty basement. The interior is remarkable for a grandeur of style, depending more on architectural principles than fleeting fashion. The Egyptian-hall, the ball-room and the saloon, are fine examples of the school of Palladio, and are well adapted to the civic uses for which it was built.

It stands upon the site of *Stock's-market*, that was removed at the same time to *Fleet-market*. The foundation of this stately edifice was laid on the 25th of October, 1739, by the Right Hon. Micaiah Perry, then Lord Mayor, and it was finished

in 1753, in the mayoralty of Sir Crisp Gascoigne, who was the first Lord Mayor that resided in it.

The Lord Mayor, or his locum tenens, sits in the justice-room, an apartment on the left hand side of the hall, entering under the portico, every day about twelve o'clock, as chief magistrate of the city. Francis Hobler, Esq., is *Clerk to the Lord Mayor*, and Mr. Robert Harris, *Assistant Clerk*.

**MANSION-HOUSE-ROW**, *Kennington*, is about the third of a mile on the right hand side of the high road, going from *Newington church*; it extends to *Kennington-lane*.

**MANSION-HOUSE-ST.**, is the west continuation of *Cornhill* to the *Poultry* and *Cheapside*.

**MARBLE-ST. or CT.**, *Southwark*, is the first turning on the right hand in *Webb-street*, going from *Weston-street*, or from the *Maze* towards *Bermondsey-street*.

**MARCHMONT-PL.**, *Tavistock-square*, is the second turning on the left hand in *Little Coram-street*, going from *Tavistock-place*.

**MARCHMONT-ST.**, *Brunswick-square*, is the continuation of *Everett-street*, and extends into *Tavistock-place*.

**ST. MARGARET'S CHAPEL**, *Westminster*, is an episcopal chapel of the church of England, belonging to the parish church of *St. Margaret, Westminster*, and is on the south side of *Little Chapel-street*, between *Strutton-ground* and *James-street*.

**ST. MARGARET'S CHAPEL**, *Cavendish-square*, is an episcopal chapel of the church of England, belonging to the parish of *St. Mary-le-bone*, and is situated about eight houses on the right hand side of *Margaret-street*, going from *Wells-street*.

**ST. MARGARET**, *Lothbury*, the church of, is situated on the north side of *Lothbury*, opposite the south front of the Bank of England. It derives its name from being dedicated to *St. Margaret*, a virgin saint of Antioch, who suffered martyrdom in the reign of the Emperor Decius, and its addition from its situation, and to distinguish it from the other churches of the same name in the city.

The ancient church, which was built in 1440, being destroyed by the great fire of 1666, the present stone edifice was erected



by Sir Christopher Wren, and finished in 1690. It stands upon the ancient course of Wall-brook, and is a plain substantial building. A door to the tower, decorated with columns, and a pediment of the Corinthian order, is a handsome specimen of Wren's style, pure, tasteful and conformable to the best rules of the art. The interior is also of the Corinthian order, with columns, pilasters and entablatures of excellent proportions. It is sixty-six feet in length, fifty-four in breadth and thirty-six in height, well lighted by a row of lofty windows.

This church is a rectory, the foundation of which is of great antiquity, as appears from John de Haslingfield, who was presented to it by the abbess and convent of Barking, in Essex, on the 16th Aug., 1303. The patronage continued in that convent till the time of the reformation, when being dissolved, it fell to the crown, who gave it up to the Bishop of London, in whom it has continued ever since.

At the time when the church of St. Christopher-le-Stocks was pulled down to make way for the west end of the Bank of England, by Princes-street, that parish was united to it by act of parliament.

The advowson is a rectory in the city, diocese and archdeaconry of London, and in the patronage of the bishop of that see. The present rector is the Rev. J. B. Hollingworth, B.D., Archdeacon of Hunts, and perpetual Curate of St. Botolph, Aldgate, who was instituted in 1814.

**ST. MARGARET PATTENS**, the church of, is situated at the south-east corner of *Rood-lane*, *Fenchurch-street*, and derives its name from its dedication to the before-mentioned St. Margaret, and its addition from being situated in a lane occupied at that time by only makers and sellers of pattens.

The original foundation of this church was in or before 1324, and was in the patronage of the family of the Nevils, with whom it remained till 1392, when it came to Robert Rikeden, of Essex, and Margaret his wife, who in 1408 conveyed it to Richard Whittington and other citizens of London, together with the advowson of St. Peter, Cornhill, and the manor of Leadenhall; which agreement the said Whittington and others confirmed in 1411 to the Mayor and Commonalty of London, in whom the right of presentation has ever since remained.

The old church was burned down in the

dreadful fire of 1666, and the present edifice erected in 1687 by Sir Christopher Wren. The interior is 66 feet in length, 52 in breadth, and 32 in height, lighted by a range of arched windows. At the time of the fire the ancient church of St. Gabriel Fenchurch was also burned down, and the parish was united by act of parliament to that of St. Margaret Pattens. It was also a rectory, dedicated to St. Gabriel, and founded before the year 1321, when John Paynell appears to have been rector. The patronage of this church was in the Prior and Convent of the Holy Trinity within Aldgate, until the suppression of their priory, when it devolved to the crown, in whom it still remains.

This united parish church is a rectory in the city, diocese and archdeaconry of London, and in the alternate patronage of the Lord Chancellor one turn, the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen one turn, and the Lord Mayor and Common Council one turn. The present rector is the Rev. Charles Phelps, who was instituted by the Lord Chancellor in 1792.

**ST. MARGARET MOSES**, the church of, stood formerly at the south-west corner of Little Friday-street, opposite Distaff-lane, and was named after the before-mentioned saint, and one Moses its rebuilders; but having been destroyed by the fire of London, the parish was united to that of St. Mildred, Bread-street, and the church was not rebuilt.—[See **ST. MILDRED**, *Bread-street*, the church of.]

**ST. MARGARET**, *New Fish-street*, the church of, stood on the east side of Fish-street-hill, where the Monument now stands; but being destroyed by the fire of 1666, the parish was united to that of St. Magnus.—[See **ST. MAGNUS**, the church of.]

**ST. MARGARET**, *Westminster*, the church of, is situated at a small distance from the north door of Westminster Abbey. The ancient church was built in 1064, by Edward the Confessor, for the use of the neighbouring inhabitants and dedicated to the before-mentioned St. Margaret. It was rebuilt in the reign of Edward I., by the parishioners and merchants of the Staple, except the chancel which was erected at the charge of the Abbot of Westminster. In 1735, it was repaired and the tower cased, at the expense of £3,500., granted by parliament, in consideration of its being the church wherein

the House of Commons attend divine service, as the peers do in Westminster Abbey. In 1758, it was again repaired at the public expense, and again about thirty years ago by the late Mr. Cockerell. The interior has been since that completely re-edified under the direction of J. H. Taylor, Esq.

At the east end of the church is a very beautiful window, made by order of the magistrates of Dort, in Holland, and intended by them to have been a present to Henry VII., for his new chapel in Westminster Abbey; but that monarch dying before it was finished, it was fixed in the private chapel of the Abbot of Waltham, at Copthall, near Epping. At the time of the Reformation, it was removed to Newhall, in Essex, which coming into the possession of General Monk, he preserved the window from the destroying hands of the fanatics. At the repair of the church, in 1758, the inhabitants purchased it for four hundred guineas, and placed it in its present situation. Its subject is the Crucifixion, with portraits of Henry VII. and his Queen, St. George and other figures.

This church is a rectory in the city and archdeaconry of Westminster, a peculiar of the Dean and Chapter, and therefore not subject to episcopal visitation, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The present rector is the Rev. James Webber, a Prebendary of Westminster, Dean of Ripon, Vicar of Kirkham, and formerly Chaplain of the House of Commons, who was instituted in 1827.

**MARGARET-CT.,** *Cavendish-square*, is about the middle of the south side of Margaret-street, four houses eastward of John-street.

**ST. MARGARET'S-HILL,** *Southwark*, is the open space southward of the High-street, and in front of the Town-Hall, from whence it extends to Blackman-street.

**MARGARET'S-RENTS,** *Snow's Fields, Southwark*, are towards Weston-street and the Maze.

**MARGARET-ST.,** *Cavendish-square*, is at the south-east corner of the square, and it extends into Well-street, Oxford-street. It derives its name from Margaret, Countess of Oxford, on whose Earl's estate it is built.

**MARGARET-ST.,** *Westminster*, is on the west side of the Abbey, and the south continuation of Parliament-street.

**ST. MARGARET'S WORKHOUSE** *Westminster*, is at the west end of Orchard-street, by Great Chapel-street and Stratton-ground.

**MARIA-PL.,** *Whitechapel-road*, is the first turning on the left hand in Baker's-row, a few houses from No. 94 in the said road.

**MARIA-PL.,** *Bermondsey*, is about a quarter of a mile on the right hand in Blue-Anchor-road, going from the turnpike at Fort-place, Rotherhithe.

**MARIGOLD-STAIRS,** *Upper Ground-street, Christ Church*, on the west side of, and near to Blackfriars'-bridge.

**MARIGOLD-CT.,** *Bermondsey*, is a few houses on the right hand of Star-corner, going from the church towards Bermondsey New-road.

**MARIGOLD-ST.,** *Rotherhithe*, is the first street parallel westward to Cherry Garden-street.

**MARINE-CRESCENT,** *Bermondsey*, is the first turning on the left hand in Prospect-row, going from the Neckinger Turnpike towards Jamaica-row.

**MARINE SOCIETY, THE, OFFICE OF,** is situated on the east side of *Bishopsgate-street Within*, about seven houses southward of Cammomeile-street. It was instituted in 1756 and incorporated in 1772, for the bringing up of poor boys for the naval service. The society has also a vessel for their use on the river Thames, where the more forward are taught practical seamanship. It is under the management of the Earl of Romney, *President*; Earl Spencer, Admiral Viscount Exmouth, Admiral Lord Gambier, Viscount Melville, Admiral Sir George Cockburn and Samuel Thornton, Esq., *M.P., Vice Presidents*; Samuel Thornton, Esq., *Treasurer*; the Hon. and Rev. Jacob Marsham, D.D., *Honorary Chaplain*; the Rev. David Jones, *Chaplain*; Sir Wm. Blizard, *Consulting Surgeon*; Luke James, Esq., *Surgeon*; Samuel Bromley, Esq., *Examining Surgeon and Apothecary*; Thomas King, Esq., *Secretary*; Mr. William Bowers, *Assistant*; Mr. John N. R. Buyers, *Superintendent of the Naval Establishment*; Mr. Edmund Lowther, *Schoolmaster*; and Henry Vandyke, *Messenger*.

**MARINER'S-CT., THREE,** *Fore-street, Cripple-gate*, about four doors west from Grub-street.

**MARITIME INSTITUTION, THE** LONDON, for decayed Master Mariners and their Families, is over the *Royal Exchange*.

**MARK-LANE**, *Fenchurch-street*, is the fourth turning on the right hand from *Gracechurch-street*.

**MARK-ST.**, *Finsbury-square*, is the second turning on the right hand in *Paul-street*, going from *Worship-street*.

**MARKET-CT. or ST.**, *Oxford-street*, is rather more than a quarter of a mile on the right hand from *St. Giles's church*; it leads into *Oxford-market*.

**MARKET-HILL**, *Shadwell*, is the second turning on the right hand in the *High-street*, going from the church, it extends into *Shadwell-market*.

**MARKET-Sq.**, *Bloomsbury*, is on the south side of *Hart-street*, and opposite *Lyon-street*, going from *Holborn*.

**MARKET-ST.**, *Bloomsbury*, is three houses on the left hand in *Hart-street*, going from the south-west corner of *Bloomsbury-square*.

**MARKET-ST.**, *St. James's-market*, is at the north-west corner, and extends into *Jermyn-street*.

**MARKET-ST.**, *Westminster*, is part of the east end of the *Horseferry-road*, going towards *Millbank-row*.

**MARKET-ST.**, *May Fair*, is on the west side of *Shepherd's-market*.

**MARKET-ST.**, *Soho*, is on the west side of *Newport-market*, and extends to *Little Newport-street*.

**MARKET-ST.**, *Shadwell*, is at the south-east corner of *Shadwell-market*, leading to *Shadwell Dock*.

**MARKET-ST.**, *Borough-road*, is the second turning on the right from the *Obelisk* towards the *King's Bench Prison*.

**MARLBOROUGH-CT.**—1. is in *Pall-mall*, about nine houses eastward of the palace.—2. is in *Carnaby-street*, *Carnaby-market*, the third turning on the left hand from *Great Marlborough-street*, and leads to *Carnaby-market*.

**MARLBOROUGH-MEWS**, *Oxford-street*, is at the east end of *Queen-street*.

**MARLBOROUGH-PL.**, *Pall-mall*, is about eight houses on the right hand from the *Palace*, by the side of *Marlborough-house*.

**MARLBOROUGH-PL.**, *Kennington-cross*, forms part of the east side of the high road opposite *Upper Kennington-lane*.

**MARLBOROUGH-ROW**, *Carnaby-market*, is at the south-west corner, or three houses on the right hand in *Cross-court*.

**MARLBOROUGH-Sq.**, *Westminster*, is about the middle of the south side of *Great Peter-street*.

**MARLBOROUGH-ST.**, *Carnaby-market*, is the first turning on the right hand in *Poland-street*.

**MARLBOROUGH-ST.**, *LITTLE*, is the third turning on the left hand going from *Oxford-street*; it extends into *Carnaby-street*.

**MARMADUKE-PL.**, *St. George's in the East*, is the first turning on the right hand in *Marmaduke-street*, going from *John-street* towards *William-street*.

**MARMADUKE-ST.**, *St. George's in the East*, is the first turning on the right hand in *John-street*, going from *Cannon-street-road*.

**MARMAN-ST.**, *Cannon-street-road*, *St. George's in the East*, is the continuation of *Humberstone-street*, going from the *Commercial-road*.

**MARQUIS-CT.**, *Drury-lane*, is about a furlong on the left hand going from the *New Church* in the *Strand*.

**MARSH-PL.**, *Lambeth Lower Marsh*, is the first turning on the left hand from the *Marsh-gate Turnpike* towards the *Blackfriars-road*.

**MARSHALL-ST.**, *Golden-square*, is the first turning on the right hand in *Silver-street*, about thirteen houses from *Little Windmill-street*, *Haymarket*.

**MARSHALL-ST.**, *St. George's-fields*, is the fourth turning on the right hand side of the *London-road*, going from the *Obelisk* towards the *Elephant and Castle*.

**MARSHALSEA COURT AND THE COURT OF THE KING'S PALACE AT WESTMINSTER**, *Great Scotland-yard*, *Whitehall*. This court is a minor court of record for actions for debt, &c., within any part of *Westminster*, and twelve miles round it, excepting the *City of London*. It is styled in legal proceedings, "The Court of the Lord the King, of the Palace of the King at Westminster," and sits every Friday. The prison of the

court is on the eastern side of the High-street, Southwark, near to St. George's church. The present officers are —, Steward of the Household, and William Brent Brent, Esq., Steward of the Court, *Judges*; Sir Charles M. Lamb, Bart., *Knight Marshal*; George Long, Esq., *Deputy Steward*; Sir H. F. Campbell, *Prothonotary*; John Churcher Hewlett, Esq., *Deputy*.

N.B.—The Prothonotary's Office is at No. 39, *Chancery-lane*.

Lewis Flanagan, Henry J. Ross, Hasler Capron and Arnold Wallinger, Esqrs., *Council*; Wm. Railton, Dobson Willoughby, Edw. Dolman, Joshua Arden, Thomas Rimmer and Joseph Holden Turner, *Gents., Attorneys*; William Ely, *Crier*.

**MARSHAL OF THE CITY OF LONDON'S OFFICE**, is at the *Mansion House*. This officer is at the head of the police of the City, and arranges or marshals all civic processions. The costume of the upper and under marshals is very splendid. These places were formerly purchased of the corporation, but now they are in the appointment of the court of common-council. The present officers are, Mr. Neville Brown, *Upper Marshal*; Mr. William Wadham Cope, *Under Marshal*; Daniel Benjamin Leadbetter, J. L. Hawkins, William Brand, Henry Foster and Charles Herdsfield, *Marshals' Men*; and Richard Reeve, *Marshals' Man for Southwark*.

**MARSHAM-ST.**, *Westminster*, is the fourth turning on the left hand along Wood-street, and Little Peter-street.

**MARTHA-ST.**, *St. George's in the East*, the second turning on the right hand in Charles-street.

**MARTHA-PL.**, *Old-street*, is opposite St. Luke's Hospital for Lunatics.

**ST. MARTIN'S ALMS HOUSES**, *Crown-street, Soho*, are nearly opposite Phoenix-street, a few houses on the left hand from Compton-street.

**MARTIN'S-BLDGS., or CT.**, *Old-street, St. Lukes*, is nearly opposite the Hospital, about eight houses east of Bunhill-row.

**MARTIN'S-BLDGS.**, *Milk-street, or yard, Shadwell*, is opposite the east end of Farmer-street, entering by High-street.

**ST. MARTIN'S-IN-THE-FIELDS**, the church of, is situated on the northern side of the western extremity of the *Strand*, and

derives its name from being dedicated to St. Martin, an Hungarian saint, who was distinguished for his ferocity against the Arians, and its addition from its former situation in the fields.

The original church on this site is of great antiquity, as there are authentic records of a dispute between the Abbot of Westminster and the Bishop of London, concerning the exemption of this church from episcopal jurisdiction. At the time of the reformation, the church was in such bad condition that Henry VIII. built a small church at his own expense, which being found not sufficiently capacious, was much enlarged in 1607 at the expense of Prince Henry and some of the nobility. At length, after many expensive repairs, that building was taken down in 1721, and the first stone laid shortly after. It was finished, consecrated and opened for divine service in 1726.

King George I., who laid the first stone, gave the workmen a hundred guineas; and when the church was nearly finished, he presented the parish with £1,500 for an organ.

This church is a remarkably handsome edifice of the florid Roman or Italian style of architecture, designed by James Gibbs. The interior is richly ornamented, and has a splendid appearance. The portico, which is a very fine specimen of the Corinthian order, has been recently thrown open by the pulling down of the western side of St. Martin's-lane, and by the opening of the new street called Pall Mall East, an improvement that has been suggested for many years past.

This parish is supposed to have been abstracted from that of St. Margaret, Westminster. The advowson is a vicarage in the county and archdeaconry of Middlesex, in the diocese of London, and in the patronage of the Bishop of London. The present vicar is the Rev. George Richards, D.D., who was instituted in 1806.

**ST. MARTIN LUDGATE**, the church of, is situated on the north side of Ludgate-street, between Stationers'-hall-court and the Old Bailey. It is so named from being dedicated to the before-mentioned St. Martin, and its contiguity to the ancient Ludgate. The patronage of this church was originally in the abbot and convent of Westminster, and continued with them till the suppression of that monastery by Henry VIII., who erected Westminster into a Bishoprick, and conferred it on the new

bishop. That see, however, being dissolved by Edward VI., Queen Mary his successor granted the advowson to the Bishop of London and his successors, in whom it still remains.

The ancient church was destroyed by the great fire in 1666, after which the present church was erected, from the designs of Sir Christopher Wren. It is a rectory in the city, diocese and archdeaconry of London, and in the patronage of the Bishop of London. The present rector is the Rev. J. B. Bingham, Vicar of Great Gaddesden, who was instituted in 1819.

**ST. MARTIN ORGARS**, the church of, is situated on the east side of *St. Martin's-lane*, *Cannon-street*, and was so named from its dedication to St. Martin, and *Ordgarus*, its founder or patron. The ancient church was destroyed by the great fire of 1666, and not being rebuilt, the parish was united to that of St. Clement, Eastcheap, by act of parliament.—[See ST. CLEMENT, EASTCHEAP.]

**ST. MARTIN OUTWICH**, the church of, is situated at the south-east corner of *Threadneedle-street*, in *Bishopsgate-street*. It obtained its name from being dedicated to the before-mentioned St. Martin, and its addition from William and John de Oteswick, who were anciently its proprietors and patrons. In 1325, John de Warren, Earl of Surrey, presented to this living, but dying without issue, it devolved to the Crown, and came afterwards into the possession of the Merchant Taylors' Company, who have ever since enjoyed the right of patronage.

The old church, which was built in 1540, was one of the few that escaped the ravages of the fire of London, but it became afterwards so dilapidated by age, and the large fire that consumed much of the adjacent property in 1765, that it was taken down in 1795, and the first stone of the present edifice was laid on the 4th of May 1796. It is a neat small church, erected from the designs of the late Mr. Cockerell, and has a fresco painting of the Ascension, by Rigaud, over the altar.

The church is a rectory, in the city, diocese and archdeaconry of London, and in the patronage of the Merchant Taylors' Company. The present rector is the Rev. John Joseph Ellis, second master of the Merchant Taylors' School, who was instituted in 1821.

**ST. MARTIN POMARY**, the church of, was formerly situated in *Ironmonger-lane*,

*Cheapside*, and is supposed, by Stowe, to have received its addition from *Pomary*, an apple garden, but I am more inclined to think from the family of the *Pomeroy*, who might have had some connection with its patronage. The ancient church having been destroyed by the fire of London, the parish was united to that of St. Olave Jewry, by act of parliament.—[See ST. OLAVE JEWRY.]

**ST. MARTIN VINTRY**, the church of, stood near the south corner of *Queen-street*, *Upper Thames-street*, and derived its addition from its situation in the *Vintry*, the ancient mart of the vintners or wine-tunners, wine-merchants and coopers; but sharing the fate of the city in the dreadful fire of 1666, the parish was united to that of St. Michael Royal, College-hill, by act of parliament.—[See ST. MICHAEL, PATERNOSTER ROYAL, THE CHURCH OF.]

**ST. MARTIN'S-CT.**, *Charing Cross*, is about a quarter of a mile on the left hand in *St. Martin's-lane*, going from Charing Cross, and leads into *Castle-street*, *Leicester-square*.

**ST. MARTIN'S-LANE**, *Charing Cross*, is at the western extremity of the Strand, and opposite to Northumberland House.

**ST. MARTIN'S-LANE, LITTLE**, is the continuation of the last described.

**ST. MARTIN'S-LANE**, *Cannon-street*, is the second turning on the right hand in *Thames-street*, going from London-bridge.

**ST. MARTIN'S-LE-GRAND**, is at the western end of *Cheapside*, next *Newgate-street*, and opposite the New Post Office. This street, as far as the end of the New Post Office, near *St. Ann's-lane*, as well as the courts on the western side, is within its own liberties, and in the government of the City of Westminster. It derives its name from a collegiate church, founded on its site, by Ingabricus, and his brother, Edward, in 1056, and its addition from the privileges of sanctuary that were granted to it by several successive monarchs, to thieves, ruffians and murderers, which was abolished at the time of the reformation.

**ST. MARTIN'S-ST.**, *Leicester-square*, is the middle of the south side, leading to *Whitcomb-street*.

**ST. MARTIN'S-ST.**, *Blackfriars'-road*, is the second turning on the right hand in *Friar-street*, nearly opposite the *Magdalen Hospital*, going from the said road.

**MARTIN-ST., NEW**, *Upper East Smith-field*, is the last turning on the left hand in Blue Anchor-yard, going from Rosemary-lane.

**MARTIN-ST.**, *Whitechapel*, is the second turning on the left hand in Essex-street, going from Whitechapel High-street.

**ST. MARTIN'S WORKHOUSE**, *St. Martin's-lane*, *Charing Cross*, is nearly opposite the church, and extends into Hemming's-row.

**ST. MARY ABCHURCH**, the church of, is situated near the south end of *Abchurch-lane*, *Cannon-street*, and derives its name and addition, from having been dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and *Ab* or *Up* church, from its greater elevation than most of its neighbourhood. A church, similarly dedicated, stood upon this site in very early times, for we find that in 1448, the patronage of it was in the Prior and Canons of St. Mary Overy, but falling to the crown in the reign of Elizabeth, her majesty granted the perpetual advowson to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, in whom it still remains.

The ancient church was destroyed by the great fire in 1666, and the present edifice erected shortly afterwards by Sir Christopher Wren. The parish of St. Lawrence Pountney was united to this parish after the fire, and the church of that small parish was consequently not rebuilt.

The church is a rectory, in the city, diocese and archdeaconry of London, and in the patronage of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. The present rector is the Rev. J. W. Bellamy. Vicar of Sellings, and head-master of Merchant Taylors' School.

**ST. MARY**, *Aldermanbury*, the church of, is situated on the west side of the street so called, between Love-lane and Addle-street, *Wood-street*, *Cheapside*. It derives its name from its dedication to the Virgin Mary, and its addition from its situation. This church is of very ancient date, as appears from a sepulchral inscription, recorded to have been in the old church, bearing the date of 1116. The patronage was formerly in the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, who, in 1331, with the consent of Stephen, Bishop of London, appropriated it to the adjoining hospital of Elsing Spital. After the dissolution of the religious houses, the patronage was granted to the parishioners, who have ever since enjoyed the right of presentation.

It is a curacy, in the city, diocese and archdeaconry of London, and in the patronage of the parishioners. The present incumbent is the Rev. James T. Salisbury, who was instituted in 1822.

**ST. MARY ALDERMARY**, the church of, is situated near the middle, and on the east side of *Bow-lane*, *Cheapside*, and derives its name from being dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and its addition of *Alder*, to *Older* or *Elder* Mary, from its being the oldest church in the city, dedicated to that saint.

In 1510, Sir Henry Koble, Lord Mayor of London, bequeathed £1,000 towards rebuilding the ancient church, which stood on this site, and had become much decayed by age; and, in 1626, William Rodoway gave £3,000 more, and other individuals contributed liberally. The body of the church was destroyed by the great fire of 1666, and was rebuilt, and the tower repaired and cased, by Sir Christopher Wren, in 1711, at the sole expense of Henry Rogers, Esq., as appears by a Latin inscription over the western door of the church.

The style is an impure imitation of the pointed style, (which was never understood or relished by our great national architect,) with the absurd addition of a composite altar-piece. The interior is 100 feet in length, 63 in breadth, and 45 in height.

The church is a rectory, and one of the thirteen peculiars of the Archbishop of Canterbury. After the fire of London, the adjoining parish of St. Thomas the Apostle, was united to it by act of parliament; the patronage of which being in the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul, that of the united parishes is with the Archbishop and Dean alternately. It is a rectory, in the city of London, and in the province of Canterbury. The present rector is the Rev. H. B. Wilson, B.D., formerly one of the masters of Merchant Taylors' school.

**ST. MARY-AXE**, the church of, stood formerly on the north side of Leadenhall-street, in the street which still preserves its memory by its name. This church was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and received the appellation of "At the Axe," from a sign which hung near its east end. But this parish being united in 1565 to that of St. Andrew Undershaft (see that church), the church of St. Mary was let for a warehouse, till it fell into total ruin, and was taken down.

**ST. MARY BOTHAW**, the church of, stood formerly on the east side of *Turnwheel-lane*, *Cannon-street*, and took its addition, according to a surmise of Stowe, from its vicinity to a *boat-haw*, or boat-builder's yard, in its neighbourhood. This church, which was one of the thirteen peculiars within the city, belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury, having suffered greatly by the fire of London, was not rebuilt, but the parish was united by act of parliament to that of St. Swithin.—[*See that church.*]

**ST. MARY COLECHURCH**, the church of, stood in the *Poultry*, at the south-west corner of the Old Jewry, but suffering the fate of most of the other public buildings in 1666, and not being rebuilt, the parish was united to that of St. Mildred in the Poultry.—[*See that church.*]

**ST. MARY-LE-BONE**, the church of, is situated on the south side of the *New-road*, directly opposite York-gate, Regent's-park. The first church of this parish was dedicated to St. John, and the second one to the Virgin Mary. It derives its epithet originally from being *St. Mary at the Bourne*, and by corruption, *St. Mary-le-bone*, or the Good. The first church stood at or near the present Court-house, at the end of Mary-le-bone-lane, near Oxford-street. The second church was built on the site of an ancient chapel, near the upper end of High-street, which became decayed, was taken down, and a new one, now used as a chapel of ease, and called, by way of distinction, "The Parish Chapel," erected in its place.

This large parish has five splendid churches; one, the parish or mother church before mentioned, which was erected at the expense of the parishioners, and consecrated in February 1818. It was designed by the late Thomas Hardwick, Esq., who, in this and other of his works, has proved himself a worthy disciple of his master, Sir William Chambers. It is a rectory, in the diocese of London, in the county and archdeaconry of Middlesex, and in the patronage of the crown. The present rector is the Rev. J. Hume Spry, D.D., a Prebendary of Canterbury, and Vicar of Hanbury, who was instituted in 1825.

The other four churches in this parish are,—I. The church of St. MARY, *Bryanstone-square*, was designed by Robert Smirke, Esq., R.A., and consecrated in January 1824. It is a district rectory, in the same ecclesiastical jurisdiction as

the mother church, and in the same patronage. The present rector is the Rev. Thomas Froggall Dibdin, D.D., Vicar of Exning, with the curacy of Landwade, who was instituted in 1824.

II.—The church of ALLSOUL'S, *Langham-place*, was designed by John Nash, Esq., and consecrated in 1825. It is a similar district rectory with the preceding. The present rector is the Rev. George Chandler, D.C.L., Rector of Southham, who was instituted in 1825.

III. CHRIST CHURCH, *Stafford-street*, was designed by Philip Hardwick, Esq., and consecrated in 1828. It is a similar district rectory with the two preceding. The present rector is the Rev. Robert Walpole, M.A., Rector of Itteringham, with Mannington, who was instituted in 1828.

IV. TRINITY CHURCH, *Portland-road*, was designed by John Soane, Esq., R.A., and consecrated in 1828. It is a similar district rectory with the three preceding. The present rector is the Rev. G. S. Penfold, D.D., Rector of Pulham, and Vicar of Goreing, who was instituted in 1828.

Engravings and descriptions of these churches are to be found in my work of "London in the Nineteenth Century."

There are also several episcopal chapels, or chapels of ease, within this parish, which were erected as follows:—*Oxford Chapel*, in Vere-street, designed by James Gibbs, in 1724; *Bentinck Chapel*, in 1772; *Portman Chapel*, in 1779; *Margaret-street Chapel*, about 1779; and *Baker-street Chapel* and *Brunswick Chapel*, in Upper Berkeley-street, in 1782. *St. John's Wood Chapel*, was designed by the late Thomas Hardwick, Esq., and is a curacy in the same jurisdiction and patronage as the four district churches. The present incumbent is the Rev. Thomas Wharton, M.A. The parish chapel before mentioned is a curacy, also in the same ecclesiastical jurisdiction, but in the patronage of the rector of the parish. The present incumbent is the Rev. Richard Henry Chapman, M.A., Rector of Cuxton, who was instituted in 1823.

**ST. MARY-LE-BOW**, the church of, is situated on the south side of *Cheapside*, at the corners of Bow-lane and Bow Church-yard. It is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and derives its addition from being the first church built in London upon arches, then called *Bows*. It was founded in a

before the reign of William the Norman, and was at first called *New Mary Church*, but afterwards received the epithet of *De Arcubus*, or *Le Bow*, in Westcheap.

In 1271 it was much decayed, and many persons were killed and maimed by the fall of the steeple, which was not completely rebuilt till 1469, when the common-council ordered that Bow bell should be rung at nine o'clock every night. Hence the proverb of Bow bell.

The old church was destroyed by the fire of London, and the present edifice erected in its stead by Sir Christopher Wren, in 1671. In that year he began its incomparable spire, which is not only his masterpiece in composition, but stands unrivalled in this class of art, as well for its beauty, as for its ingenious and scientific construction. In 1677 it was finished, and was repaired about the year 1782, by the late Alderman Sir William Staines, since then by Mr. Gwilt, senior, and in 1818 to 1820, by his son, Mr. George Gwilt.

This church is a rectory, and the chief of the thirteen peculiars within the city, belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury. After the fire of London, the small parishes of *ALLHALLOWS*, *Honey-lane*, and *ST. PANCRAS*, *Soper-lane* (see those two churches), were united to it by act of parliament. The advowson of Allhallows is in the Grocers' Company, and that of St. Mary-le-Bow and St. Pancras, in the Archbishop of Canterbury, who therefore present by turns, the Archbishop having two to the Company's one. The united parishes are rectorial, in the city of London, and in the province of Canterbury. The present rector is the Rev. Anthony Hamilton, Archdeacon of Taunton, a Prebendary of Wells, Chaplain in Ordinary to His Majesty, and Rector of Loughton, who was instituted by the Archbishop of Canterbury as his second turn, in 1820. The next turn is in the Grocers' Company.

**ST. MARY-AT-HILL**, the church of, is situated on the west side of *St. Mary's-hill*, *Lower Thames-street*, and is so named from its situation. It is called in ancient records *St. Maria ad Montem*. This church is of considerable antiquity, since a chantery was founded in it by Rose de Wrytell, in 1330, and Richard de Hackney presented Nigellius Dallye to the living in 1337. It was rebuilt in 1497, and was much damaged by the great fire of 1666. After a substantial repair, be-

tween the years 1672 and 1677, by Sir Christopher Wren, the parish of St. Andrew Hubbard was united to it by act of parliament.—[See that church.]

The advowson of this church appears always to have been in private hands, till about the year 1638, when it was purchased by the parishioners, but since its union with the parish of St. Andrew Hubbard, the patronage of which is in the Duke of Northumberland, the parish and his Grace present alternately. It is a rectory, in the city, diocese and archdeaconry of London, and its present rector is the Rev. W. J. Rodber, who was instituted by the parishioners in 1826.

**ST. MARY, Lambeth**, the church of, is situated on the south side of the Archbishop of Canterbury's palace, at Lambeth. It is of very ancient date, and was originally built in 1188, by Archbishop Baldwin, but was demolished by order of Pope Urban. It was subsequently rebuilt upon its present site, and stood till 1374, when it was again re-edified. Since which it has been several times repaired, and very substantially about 1819.

This extensive parish is divided into eight precincts, denominated, the Archbishops, Vauxhall, Kennington, the Marsh, the Wall, Stockwell and the Deans. At Lambeth Wall, is a spot of ground, containing 1 acre, 19 poles, called Pedler's Acre, which has belonged to the parish from time immemorial, and is said to have been given by a pedler, on condition that his picture, with that of his dog, should be perpetually preserved in painted glass, in one of the windows of the church. This picture is in the south-east window of the nave.

Under the ancient walls of this church, Mary d'Este, Queen of James II., flying with her infant son, from the ruin that was then hanging over her family, took shelter from the pouring rain of the inclement night of December 6, 1688; where she waited for an hour, a melancholy spectacle of fallen majesty, until a coach, procured from a neighbouring inn, arrived, and conveyed her to Gravesend, where she sailed to France.

This parish, like that of St. Mary-le-bone, has several churches, as curacies within its boundaries, besides the mother church, called, *St. Mary, Lambeth*, which is a rectory, in the diocese of Westminster, in the county and archdeaconry of Surrey, and in the patronage of the Arch-



bishop of Canterbury. The present rector is the Rev. George D'Oyly, D.D. Rector of Sundridge, who was instituted in 1820. The other churches are,

I. **ST. MARY**, a curacy in the same jurisdiction, but in the patronage of the rector. The present incumbent is the Rev. Charlton Lane, who was instituted in 1828.

II. **ST. JOHN**, also a curacy in the same jurisdiction and patronage as the last, and the present incumbent is the Rev. J. T. Barrett, D.D., a Prebendary of St. Paul's, and Rector of Roothing Beauchamp, who was instituted in 1826.

III. **ST. MARK**, *Kennington*, in the same jurisdiction and patronage as the two last, and the present incumbent is the Rev. William Otter, Rector of Chetwynd, and Vicar of Kinlet, who was instituted in 1825. This is a very handsome church of the Doric order, built from the designs of D. R. Roper, Esq.

IV. **ST. MARY**, *Norwood*, also similar to the three preceding, and the present incumbent is the Rev. Arthur Gibson, Vicar of Chedworth, who was instituted in 1823.

V. **ST. MARY**, *Brixton*, a district curacy similar to the four preceding, and the present incumbent is the Rev. Edwin Progers, who was instituted in 1825.

**ST. MARY MAGDALEN**, *Bermondsey*, the church of, is situated on the east side of the southern end of Bermondsey-street. The old church was of great antiquity, appearing from a survey, made by William the Norman, to have been founded in the time of the Saxons. The present church was built in 1680, at the expense of the parish, and is a plain structure with brick walls, which have been recently covered with stucco.

This church is a rectory, in the diocese of Winchester, in the county and arch-deaconry of Surrey, and in the patronage of Mrs. Hambly, it having been sold to private persons at the dissolution of the monasteries. The present incumbent is the Rev. J. E. Gibson, who was instituted in 1827.

A very handsome new church has been recently erected in this parish, from the designs of James Savage, Esq. It is a curacy, in the same ecclesiastical jurisdiction as the mother church, and in the patronage of the rector. The present incumbent is the Rev. J. Evans, who was instituted in 1829.

**ST. MARY MAGDALEN**, *Old Fish-street*, the church of, is situated on the north side of Knight-rider-street, at the west corner of the Old Change. Its name is derived from that of the saint to which it is dedicated, and its situation in the ancient fish market. This church was formerly a vicarage, in the tenure of the canons of St. Paul's, so early as 1181; but for some centuries past, it has been a rectory, in the gift of the minor canons of that cathedral.

The old church was destroyed at the time of the great fire of 1666, as well as its neighbour St. Gregory, which is at the south-west corner of St. Paul's Cathedral. This latter is a rectory of very ancient foundation, and took its name from Pope Gregory the Great, who sent St. Austin the Monk to convert the English nation to Christianity. The church was rebuilt in 1685, by Sir Christopher Wren. The patronage of this church is also in the minor canons of St. Paul's. After its destruction by the great fire, the ground upon which it stood was laid into St. Paul's Church-yard, and the two parishes united by act of parliament.

The united parishes are a rectory, in the city of London, and exempt from archidiaconal visitation, the patrons being its ordinaries. The present Rector is the Rev. Richard H. Barham, a minor canon of St. Paul's, who was instituted in 1826.

**ST. MARY MONTHAW**, the church of, was situated anciently on the west side of *Fish-street-hill*, near Queenhithe, and received its name from its dedication to the Virgin Mary, and the family of *Montalls*, or *Monthaut*, in the county of Norfolk, who were its original founders and patrons. It was destroyed by the fire of London, and not rebuilt, but the parish was united to that of St. Mary Somerset, by act of parliament.—[See that church.]

**ST. MARY**, *Newington-butts*, the church of, is situated on the east side of the high road, and leads from the Elephant and Castle to the Clapham road, and derives its name and addition from the spot to which it is dedicated, and from the building which used to be near its site for archers to shoot at. This parish has three churches, the mother church aforesaid, and two distinct chapelries, one dedicated to the Trinity, and the other to St. Peter.

I. The church of *St. Mary*, or the mother church, was built from the designs of Hurlbatt, and is a rectory in the coun

Surrey, in the diocese of Canterbury, and being a peculiar of that see is exempt from archidiaconal visitation. It is in the patronage of the Bishop of Worcester, and the present Rector is the Rev. A. Onslow, Rector of Merrow, who was instituted in 1812.

II. The district church or chapel of the *Holy Trinity* is in Trinity-square, Great Suffolk-street, East Southwark, and was erected in 1824, from the designs of Mr. Bedford. It is subject to the same ecclesiastical jurisdiction as the mother church, and is in the patronage of the rector of the parish. The present incumbent is the Rev. C. H. V. Sumner, Rector of Farnborough and Newdigate, who was instituted in 1826.

III. The other district church or chapel is called *St. Peter's*, and is situated on the east side of the Walworth-road, and was erected in 1824, from the designs of John Soane, Esq., R.A. This is also subject to the same ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and is in the same patronage as the preceding. The present incumbent is the Rev. Gilbert Elliott, who was instituted in 1826.

ST. MARY OVERIES.—[See ST. SAVIOUR'S, SOUTHWARK.]

ST. MARY, *Rotherhithe*, the church of, is situated in Rotherhithe-street, near the Thames. The old church had stood above four hundred years, when in 1736 it was in so ruinous a condition, that the parishioners applied to parliament for powers to pull it down and rebuild it, and the present church was finished in 1739. It is a substantial church of brick and stone, well lighted by a double range of windows.

The church is a rectory, the advowson of which was anciently in the abbey of Bermondsey; but since the suppression of that monastery, it has passed through various hands, and now belongs to Clare Hall, Cambridge. It is in the diocese of Winchester, and in the county and archdeaconry of Surrey. The present rector is the Rev. J. Short Hewitt, D.D., Rector of Ewhurst, who was instituted in 1817.

ST. MARY SOMERSET, the church of, is situated on the north side of *Upper Thames-street*, opposite Broken-wharf, and derives its addition, says Stowe, from its contiguity to a small hithe or haven, called *Summer's het*, or *hithe*, since corrupted to Somerset.

It appears from ancient records that a church stood on this site before the year

1335, but sharing the fate of most of the other buildings, in the fire of London, the present church was erected in its stead by Sir Christopher Wren, and finished in 1695.

After the fire of London, the parish of St. Mary Monthaw was united to this parish by act of parliament.—[See ST. MARY MONTHAW.]

The patronage of the church of St. Mary Somerset, was anciently in lay hands, but after the reformation falling to the crown, it was granted to the Bishops of London for ever; and that of St. Mary Monthaw has been for a long time past in the Bishops of Hereford: these prelates, therefore, present alternately. The church is a rectory in the city, diocese and archdeaconry of London, and the present rector is the Rev. John S. Sergrove, Rector of Cooling, who was instituted by the Bishop of London in 1808.

ST. MARY-LE-SAVOY, the church of, is situated on the south side of the *Strand*, in the district called the Savoy. It was formerly the ancient chapel of St. John the Baptist, but when the old church of St. Mary-le-Strand was destroyed by the Protector Somerset [See ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, in the Savoy] the inhabitants of that parish procured this chapel for their parish church, in union with that of St. John in the Savoy. It was thoroughly repaired and restored in 1721, at the private expense of George I., and it has been repaired and beautified within these few years.

It is an extra parochial chapelry, in the county and archdeaconry of Middlesex, in the diocese of London, and in the patronage of the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. The present chaplain is the Rev. A. Brandram, who was instituted in 1826.

ST. MARY STAINING, The church of, was situated before the fire of London, on the north side of *Oat-lane*, *Noble-street*, *Foster-lane*, and derives its addition from the Saxon word *Staining*, of stone, being so built, whilst others were of wood. After the great fire, the parish was united to that of St. Michael's, Wood-street.—[See that church.]

ST. MARY-LE-STRAND, the church of, is situated in the middle of the *Strand*, opposite the south end of Drury-lane, and nearly opposite Somerset-house.

The original church belonging to this parish is mentioned so early as 1222, when it was called *St. Mary, and the Innocents of the Strand*. It then stood in a spacious church-yard, on the south side of the Strand, where the eastern wing of Somerset-house is now built; but was taken down, as is mentioned in the preceding article, and that of St. John the Baptist, in the Savoy, (*see those articles*), by order of Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, to make way for his palace, named after him, Somerset-house. The parishioners used the chapel of St. John aforesaid, till the act of parliament passed for erecting the fifty new churches, when the first stone of this building was laid on the 25th Feb. 1714, and was finished and consecrated on the 1st Jan. 1723, when instead of its ancient name, it was called *St. Mary-le-Strand*. This church was the first of the fifty new churches, and was erected from the designs of James Gibbs, architect, to the church of St. Martin in the Fields.

The church is a rectory, in the diocese of London, in the county and archdeaconry of Middlesex, and in the patronage of the Lord Chancellor. The present rector is the Rev. J. E. Gambier, Rector of Langley, who was instituted in 1813.

**ST. MARY, Whitechapel**, the church of, stands at the eastern end of Whitechapel High-street, at the south side of the beginning of the Whitechapel, or Mile-end-road. This church is of some antiquity, as appears from Hugh de Fulbourn, being its rector in 1329. It was originally a chapel of ease to the parish of Stepney, and is supposed to have received its epithet *white*, from the colour of its walls. The ancient name of this church was *St. Mary Matfellow*, and the township was called *Villa Beatae Mariæ de Matfellow*, a name supposed to be derived from the Hebrew *Matfel*, which signifies a woman recently delivered of a son, alluding to the birth of Christ, to whose mother it is dedicated.

The old church becoming very ruinous, it was taken down in 1673, and rebuilt as at present. It has recently received the addition of an illuminated clock, after the manner of St. Bride, Fleet-street.

This church was anciently a rectory, in the gift of the rector of Stepney, in whose successors the patronage continued till 1711, when it was purchased by the principal and scholars of Brasenose College, Oxford. It is a rectory, in the diocese of London, and exempt from archidiaconal

jurisdiction. The present rector is the Rev. Daniel Mathias, who was instituted in 1807.

**ST. MARY WOOLCHURCH HAW**, so named, from a beam that stood anciently in the church-yard for the weighing of wool, stood on the eastern side of Stock's-market, which is now occupied by the Lord Mayor's Mansion-house. It was destroyed by the fire of London, and being a small parish, was united by act of parliament to that of St. Mary Woolnoth.—[*See the next article.*]

**ST. MARY WOOLNORTH**, the church of, stands at the north-east corner of Sherbourne-lane, Lombard-street. Its addition of Woolnoth is derived from being *neath*, (since, by corruption, *noth*), or nigh to the Woolstaple. The ancient church was of some antiquity, as John de Norton is mentioned as being rector in 1335. From various circumstances, such as the discovery of the tusks and bones of animals, remains of tessellated pavements, metal vessels, part of an aqueduct, and other Roman exuvia, it has been surmised, that an ancient Temple, probably that of Concord, stood upon its site. It was damaged at the time of the great fire of 1666, and was sufficiently repaired to last till the act passed in Queen Anne's reign to build fifty new churches, when the old church was taken down, and the present handsome substantial edifice built in its stead. It is from the designs of Nicholas Hawksmoor, a disciple of Wren, and it is worthy of the school in which he was educated. At the time of digging the foundation for the present church, the above-named relics of Roman art were discovered, and a well that was full of rubbish, which, on being cleared out, a fine spring of salubrious water arose, into which the parishioners fixed the present public pump at the north-west corner.

The advowson of this church was anciently in the patronage of the Prioress and Convent of St. Helen, Bishopsgate, till at their dissolution it fell to the crown; when Henry VIII. granted it to Sir Martin Bowes, and it has remained in private hands ever since. The advowson of St. Mary Woolchurch fell to the crown in the same way, and has been in that patronage ever since.

The united parishes are a rectory in the city, diocese and archdeaconry of London, and in the patronage of the King, and J. Thornton, Esq., alternately. The present rector is the Rev. Samuel Birch, D.D., a

Prebendary of St. Paul's, and Professor of Geometry in Gresham College.

ST. MARY, *Wyndham-place, Bryanstone square*.—[See ST. MARY-LE-BONE.

ST. MARY'S - HILL, *Lower Thames-street*, is opposite Billingsgate-market, and leads into Rood-lane and Fenchurch-street.

ST. MARY OVERY'S DOCK, *Southwark*, is on the west side of St. Saviour's church.

MARY'S-ROW, *Bethnal-green-road*, is on the east side Wilmot-square, and the continuation of Ann-street.

MARY-ST., *Whitechapel-road*, is on the west side of the workhouse, about a quarter of a mile on the left hand beyond the church.

MARY-ST., *St. George's in the East*, is the fourth turning parallel eastward to part of Cannon-street-road.

MARY-ST., *Stepney*, is the first turning on the right hand in Ocean-street, and extends into Sommer's-place.

MARY-LE-BONE-CT., *Weymouth-street, Mary-le-bone*, is three houses eastward of Little Mary-le-bone-street.

MARY-LE-BONE COURT HOUSE, *Oxford-street*, is at the corner of Mary-le-bone-lane, and is the office for the parochial business of this great parish, which is conducted by a select vestry, under the powers of an act of parliament.

ST. MARY-LE-BONE GENERAL DISPENSARY, is at No. 77, the second house on the left hand side of *Welbeck-street*, going from *Henrietta-street*, *Cavendish-square*. It was established by voluntary subscriptions in 1785, for the benevolent purpose of giving medicines and advice gratis to the sick, poor, and pregnant women. Its extent is throughout the parishes of St. Mary-le-bone, St. James, Westminster, St. George, Bloomsbury, St. George, Hanover-square, St. Giles in the Fields, St. Martin in the Fields, St. Anne, Soho, St. Pancras and Paddington.

Its present patrons and officers are, the King, *Patron*; the Duke of Portland, *President*; the Marquess of Bristol, Earls Mansfield, Beverley, Besborough and Mulgrave, Sir Watkin W. Wynne, Bart. and George Byng, Esq., M.P., *Vice Pre-*

*sidents*; Joseph Hobbs, and Edward Young, Esqrs., *Treasurers*; Benjamin F. Outram, M.D., James Bartlet, M.D., and George G. Sigmund, M.D., *Physicians*; Henry Davies, M.D., *Accoucheur*; Titus Berry, Esq., *Surgeon*; George Grice, Esq., *Apothecary*; Thomas Lamb, Esq., *Secretary*; Mr. S. Evans, No. 11, Little Portland-street, *Cavendish-square, Collector*.

MARY-LE-BONE INFIRMARY, *New-road*, is about three quarters of a mile on the left hand going from Tottenham-court-road, twelve houses eastward of *York-place, Baker-street*.

MARY-LE-BONE-LANE, *Oxford-street*, is nearly opposite New Bond-street, and extends into High-street.

MARY-LE-BONE-MEWS, *Great Mary-le-bone-street*, turns off at No. 49, between *Welbeck-street* and *Wimpole-street*.

MARY-LE-BONE-PASSAGE, *Oxford-street*, is the second turning on the left hand in *Well's-street*, going from *Oxford-street*; it extends into *Margaret-street*.

MARY-LE-BONE-ST., GREAT, is the second turning on the left hand going from the north-west corner of *Cavendish-square*.

MARY-LE-BONE-ST., LITTLE, is at the west end of *Great Mary-le-bone-street*.

MARY-LE-BONE-ST., UPPER, is the east continuation of *New Cavendish-street*.

MARY-LE-BONE-ST., *Golden-square*, is the continuation of *Titchbourne-street* from the Haymarket.

MARY-LE-BONE WORKHOUSE, is a large substantial brick building on the south side of the *New-road*, at the north-west corner of *Northumberland-street*. It occupies, with its work yards and burial ground, the whole of the west side of *Northumberland-street* down to *Paddington-street*.

MASON'S-ALLEY, *Basinghall-street*, the first turning on the right hand from *Cateaton-street*.

MASON'S-BLDGS., *City-road*, are about a furlong from it on the left hand towards *Hoxton*.

MASON'S-CT.—1. is the second turning on the right hand in *George-and-Catherine-Wheel-yard*, going from *Bishopsgate Without*.—2. is in *Shoreditch High-street*,

about twelve houses on the left hand from the church, going towards Bishopsgate.—3. is in *Brick-lane, Spitalfields*, about eight houses on the right hand from Osborn-street, Whitechapel.—4. is the first turning on the left hand going from *Great Garden-street, Whitechapel*.

**MASONIC INSTITUTION, THE**, is a benevolent institution, founded by the ancient Society of Freemasons, for clothing, educating and apprenticing the sons of indigent and diseased freemasons, held at Freemason's-hall. H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, the Duke of Atholl, and Lord Dundas, are *Patrons*; J. Ramsbottom, James Agar and Charles Humphries, Esqrs., *Trustees*; Thomas Moore, Esq., *Treasurer*; Alexander W. Thielson, Esq., No. 19, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, *Secretary*, and Mr. George Paradise, *Collector*.

**MASONS' HALL**, is a commodious building belonging to the Masons' Company, situated on the south side of *Masons'-alley*, between Basinghall-street and Coleman-street.

The Company of Masons was originally incorporated about 1410, by the name of "The Free Masons." In 1474 they had their arms granted them, as borne at present. They were, however, not incorporated by letters patent till they obtained them from Charles II. in 1677, by the name of "The Master, Wardens, Assistants and Commonalty of the Company of Masons of the City of London."

**MASONS' STAIRS**, *Bankside*, are opposite Broken Wharf, Upper Thames-street, and about the third of a mile below Blackfriars'-bridge.

**MASON-ST.**, *Lambeth*, is the third turning on the right hand in the Westminster-bridge-road, going from the bridge.

**MASON'S-YARD**.—1. is in *Duke-street, St. James's*, the second turning on the left hand from Piccadilly.—2. is in *Foley-street*, behind Great Portland-street.—3. is in *Broad-street, Bloomsbury*, two houses on the left hand going from Drury-lane, towards the church.

**MASTERS IN CHANCERY OFFICE**, No. 24, *Southampton-buildings, Holborn*.—[See CHANCERY, MASTERS IN, OFFICE.]

**MASTER'S OFFICE FOR THE COURT OF KING'S BENCH**, is in *Paper-*

*buildings, Temple*. The hours of attendance are from 11 to 1, and 6 to 8 in the evening, in term time.

**MASTER OF THE ROLL'S OFFICE**, *Rolls-yard, Chancery-lane*. The present master is the Right Hon. Sir John Leach, and his officers are, Henry Gawler, Esq., *Chief Secretary*; J. A. Murray, Esq., *Under Secretary and Secretary of Causes*; R. Critchett, *Usher of the Court*; the Rev. Francis Courtney, *Reader*; Mr. James Baker, *Court Keeper*.

**MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY, THE**, *Crispin-street, Spitalfields*, is an ancient and respectable scientific body, established in 1717, by the descendants of the French refugees, who were domiciled in this district. They have a museum, a library, council and lecture rooms, with a good collection of mathematical and philosophical instruments. Its present officers are, the Rev. G. Paroissien, M.A., *President*; W. H. White, Esq., *Treasurer*; J. Stanton, Esq., *Secretary*.

**MATILDA-PL.**, *Wellclose-square*, is the first turning on the left hand in North East-passage, going from Cable-street.

**MATTHEW'S - BLDGS.**, *Spitalfields*, is three or four houses on the left hand in King-street, going from Brick-lane.

**ST. MATTHEW**, *Bethnal-green*, the church of, is situated at the north-east corner of Hare-street. This parish, which now boasts of two considerable churches, was formerly one of the hamlets of St. Dunstan, Stepney.—[See BETHNAL-GREEN.]

This church, which is dedicated to St. Matthew the Evangelist, was erected in 1740. It is a neat commodious edifice, built with brick, and with Portland stone quoins and dressings. At the west end is a low square tower, with a large steeple vane at each angle. It is a rectory, in the county of Middlesex, in the diocese of London, exempt from archidiaconal jurisdiction, and in the patronage of Brasenose College, Oxford. The present rector is the Rev. Joshua King, Rector of Woodchurch, who was instituted in 1809.

This parish has also a new church, for a chapelry within the parish, erected near the Dog-row, from the designs of John Soane, Esq., R.A., of a pretty agreeable style of architecture, much resembling that of the Holy Trinity, by the Regent's-park, which is also that architect's design. It is a chapelry, dedicated to St. John, in the

same ecclesiastical jurisdiction and patronage as the mother church. The present chaplain is the Rev. W. Stone, who was instituted in 1829.

**ST. MATTHEW**, *Friday-street*, the church of, is situated on the west side of that street, a short distance from Cheapside. The patronage of this church was anciently in the Abbot and Convent of Westminster, and upon their suppression, when the conventual church was converted into a cathedral, Henry VIII. conferred it on the Bishop of Westminster; but on the dissolution of that new bishopric, Edward VI. granted it to the Bishop of London, in whom the advowson still continues.

The old church was destroyed by the great fire of 1666, and the present plain, solid and useful structure erected in its stead, by Sir Christopher Wren, in 1685. At the union of the small parishes of the city with the larger, that of *St. Peter Cheap*, which stood at the corner of Woodstreet, Cheapside, was united to this. The patronage of *St. Peter's* was granted by the crown, after the Reformation, to private hands.

The united parishes form one rectory, in the city, diocese and archdeaconry of London, and in the alternate patronage of the Bishop of London and the Duke of Buccleugh. The present rector is the Rev. George Avery Hatch, who was instituted by the Bishop of London in 1791. The next presentation is therefore in the Duke.

**MATTHEW-ST.**, *Finsbury*, is the first turning in Paul-street, parallel southward to Leonard-street, and extending into James-street.

**MAUNDAY-HOUSE-LANE**, *Bethnal-green-road*, is the last turning on the left hand, in the high road, going from Shore-ditch.

**MAXWELL'S-CT.**, *Finsbury*, is two houses on the right hand in Long-alley, going from the north side of Eldon-street.

**MAY'S-BLDES.**—1. is on the north side of *Brick-street*, *Piccadilly*, nearly opposite *Down-street*.—2. **GREAT**, is about the middle of the east side of *St. Martin's-lane*, *Charing Cross*, leading to Bedford-bury.—3. **LITTLE**, is opposite and leading into Bedford-court.—4. is on the north side of *Kennington Oval*, between Bowling-green-place and Clayton-street.

**MAY-FAIR** is a district westward of *Berkley-square*, which was formerly an open space, whereon a fair was held annually in

the month of May. It is now covered by a chapel, several streets, and a small market, called *Shepherd's-market*.

**MAY-FAIR CHAPEL**, is situated about the middle of the south side of *Curzon-street*, near *Shepherd's-market*. It is an episcopal chapel of the church of England, more generally known by the name of *Curzon-street Chapel*.

**MAY'S-ROW**, *Limehouse*, is at the north end of *Nightingale-lane*, on the right hand side of the *New Cut*, going from *Fore-street*.

**MAYNARD-ST.**, *St. Giles's*, is the first turning on the right hand in *Bainbridge-street*.

**MAYPOLE-ALLEY**, *Southwark*, is in the *High-street*, about twelve houses southward of *Union-street*.

**MAY-POLE-CT.**, *Upper East Smithfield*, is nearly opposite *Butcher-row*.

**MAZE**, *THE*, *Southwark*, is about the sixth of a mile on the right hand of *Tooley-street*, going from *London-bridge* towards *Bermondsey*. It derives its name as being part of the site of the ancient fine and spacious garden belonging to the *Abbey of Battle*, in *Sussex*, of which this was a labyrinth or maze. — [See **BATTLE-BRIDGE**, *Tooley-street*.

**MAZE-CT.**, **LITTLE**, *Mase-Pond*, is the first turning on the west in *Maze-Pond*.

**MAZE-CT.**, **GREAT**, is at the back or south side of the preceding.

**MAZE-POND**, **GREAT**, *Southwark*, is the first turning on the right hand in *St. Thomas's-street*, going from the *Borough High-street*. It was anciently the lake or pond that ornamented the preceding *Mase*.

**MAZE-POND**, **LITTLE**, is the last turning on the right hand in the *Maze*, going from *Tooley-street*.

**MEAD'S-CT.**, *Old Bond-street*, is about nineteen houses on the right hand going from *Piccadilly*.

**MEAD'S-PL.**, *Lambeth*, is on the east side of the *Asylum*, in the *Westminster-bridge-road*, about a quarter of a mile on the left hand going from the *Obelisk*.

**MEAD-ROW**, *Lambeth*, is also on the east side of the *Asylum*, and extends from the preceding to *Wolsingham-place*.

**MEAD-ST.**, *Bethnal-green*, is the fourth turning on the left hand in Turville-street, going from Church-street.

**MEADOW-ROW**, *Kent-road*, is the second turning on the left hand side of Rockingham-row, going from the Elephant and Castle.

**MEARD'S-Ct. or St.**, *Soho*, is between fifty and sixty houses on the left hand side of Wardour-street, going from Oxford-street.

**MECKLENBURGH-Sq.**, *Foundling Hospital*, is a square recently built on the estate of that charitable institution, and on the eastern side of its London establishment. It is named after Queen Charlotte, the Consort of George III., who was a patroness of the institution, and a princess of the House of Mecklenburgh Strelitz.

**MECKLENBURGH-ST.**, *Foundling Hospital*, runs from the preceding square into the Gray's-inn-road.

**MEDICAL SOCIETY**, No. 3, *Bolt-court, Fleet-street*, is three houses on the right hand going from Fleet-street. This society was established in 1773, by Dr. Lettson, Dr. Aikin and other eminent physicians of that day, for the encouragement of medical learning, and has given to the world many volumes of its essays and transactions. The house wherein the society meets, was given by Dr. Lettson; and its library, which consists of upwards of 30,000 volumes on the science and practice of medicine, is the result of many liberal donations, and of annual purchases from the funds of the society.

Its present officers are, John Haslam, M.D., *President*; Henry J. Chomeley, M.D., Robert Williams, M.D., and Thomas Callaway, M.D., *Vice Presidents*; William Shearman, M.D., *Treasurer*; Thomas Taunton, Esq., *Librarian*; James Field, Esq., *Registrar*; T. J. Pettigrew and T. Callaway, Esq., *Secretaries*.

**MEDICAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY**, **THE**, was instituted in 1816, for the purpose of affording relief to those members who may fall into distressed circumstances, and is held at the Society's house, in *Charter-house-square*. Its members are properly limited to those of the medical profession, of regular practice only, and are elected by ballot. Its present officers are, H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, *Patron*; John Latham, M.D., *President*; eight

eminent Physicians, Surgeons and Apothecaries, *Vice Presidents*; H. Clutterbuck, M.D., Henry Field and Richard Ogle, Esqs., *Treasurers*; and Mr. Thomas Upton, No. 7, Throgmorton-street, *Collector*.

**MEDICO-BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON**, is a scientific institution for the encouragement of Medical Botany. Its officers are, the King, *Patron*; Earl Stanhope, *President*; six *Vice Presidents*; John Frost, Esq., *Director* and *Professor of Materia Medica and Medical Botany*; Thomas Gibbs, Esq., *Treasurer*; J. P. Yoe and Humphrey Gibbs, Esqs., *Secretaries*; Henry Brandreth, Esq., *Librarian*.

**MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY, THE**, is held at No. 57, on the western side of *Lincoln's-inn-fields*, and was established in 1805 for similar pursuits as the Medical Society in Bolt-court. It includes among its members some of the most eminent of the faculty in London.

**MEETING-HOUSE-ALLEY**, *Wapping*, is the continuation of Queen's Head-alley going from Wapping-street, and extends into Old Gravel-lane.

**MEETING-HOUSE-Ct.**—1. is in *Drury-lane*, about twelve houses on the left hand going from Long Acre.—2. is in *Water-lane, Blackfriars*, and is the third turning on the right hand from Ludgate-street along Pilgrim-street and the Broadway.—3. is in the *Old Jewry*, the second turning on the right hand going from Cheapside.—4. is in *Long-alley, Worship-street*, a few houses on the right hand going towards Moorfields.—5. is in *Miles's-lane*, the second turning on the right hand from Cannon-street.—6. is in *Gravel-lane, Houndsditch*, a few houses on the left hand side leading to Honey-lane.—7. is in *Gainsford-street, Horselydown*, two or three houses west of Thomas-street.

**MEETING-HOUSE-LANE**, *Poplar*, is about the third of a mile on the left hand in the High-street, going from the Commercial-road.

**MEETING-HOUSE-WALK**, *Southwark*, is about the fifth of a mile on the right hand in Snow's-fields, going from High-street.

**MEETING-HOUSE-YARD**.—1. is about the middle of the west side of *Redcross-street, Cripplegate*.—2. is the first turning

on the left hand in *St. Martin's-lane*, going from *Cannon-street*.—3. is in *Thres Colt-street, Limehouse*, the first turning on the right hand side, going from the church towards the *Thames*.—4. is in *Dock Head*, the first turning on the right hand, from *New-street*, going towards *Shad Thames*.

**MEGG'S ALMS-HOUSES**, are on the south side of the *Whitechapel-road*, about a quarter of a mile eastward of the church. They were founded, in 1558, for the support of twelve poor widows.

**MELCOMBE-ST.**, *New-road*, is at the south-west corner of *Dorset-square*, running parallel to the *New-road*.

**MELINA-PL.**, *Westminster-bridge-road*, is about a furlong on the right hand side, going from the *Obelisk* towards the *Asylum*.

**MELIOR-ST.**, *Southwark*, is the second turning on the left hand side of the *High-street*, beyond *Tooley-street*.

**MEMEL-ST.**, *Old-street*, is the first turning on the right hand in *Domingo-street*, going from *Old-street*.

**MENDICITY, SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF**, was instituted in 1818, and its meetings are held at the Society's house, No. 13, *Red Lion-square, Holborn*, at the corner of *Leigh-street*. This society was formed for the suppression of one of the greatest nuisances of a metropolis, begging impostors of all denominations, and its success has been equal to its means. The affairs of this institution are conducted by a board consisting of, *The King, Patron*; the *Duke of Northumberland, President*; *Matthew Martin, Esq., Visitor*; *Samuel Bosanquet, Esq., Treasurer*; *W. H. Smith, George Bartrup and M. A. Robinson, Esqrs., Auditors*; *E. T. Gambier, Esq., Honorary Counsel*; *William Tooke, Esq., Honorary Solicitor*; *W. H. Bodkin, Esq., Honorary Secretary*; *Mr. John Stephens, Assistant Manager*; *Mr. J. Jennings, Clerk of Inquiry*; *Mr. E. R. Mivart, Clerk of the Begging Letter Department*; *Mr. John Fisher, Collector*.

**MERCERS' ALMS-HOUSES**, *THE*, are various, so ancient, honourable and respectable, is the company which are entrusted with the management of them. The principal are, *I. WHITTINGTON'S*, at the foot of *Highgate-hill*, recently built in a very appropriate style; from the de-

signs of *George Smith, Esq., architect* to the company. They were originally founded and built on the eastern side of *College-hill, Upper Thames-street*, on a site now occupied by the Company's school and formerly the dwelling of the founder; pursuant to the will of *Sir Richard Whittington, Knight, citizen and alderman of London*, dated the 6th of September, 1421. Of this charity the Company are trustees and the *Lord Mayor of London, Visitor*. The utility of these alms-houses have been increased by liberal benefactions of *William Elkeyn*, in 1592; of *Edward Barkley*, in 1601; of *Samuel Goldsmith*, in 1647; of *Sir John Allen, Humphry Baskersfield, Richard Barnes* and others, at various times.

**II. ALMS-HOUSES AT WEST LAVINGTON, WILTS.** These were founded in pursuance of the will of *Alderman William Dauntsay*, dated the 10th of March, 1542, together with a school. In 1810, the alms-houses were rebuilt and the school repaired, at a cost of £1196. 9s. 6d. and in 1813, some additions was made to the buildings. The alms-people are old persons selected from among the poor of *West Lavington*, which for some reason, unexplained by the parliamentary commissioners, are appointed by the *Duke of Marlborough*.

**III. GRESHAM'S ALMS-HOUSES**, *Whitecross-street*, were founded by *Sir Thomas Gresham* and built near his college in *Broad-street*; but at the taking down of that edifice, for the purpose of building the present *Excise Office*, they were erected on this spot, behind the houses leading to the *City Green-yard*.

**IV. TRINITY HOSPITAL, Greenwich**, are also a species of alms-houses founded by letters patent in the 13th year of *James I.*, A.D. 1615, to execute the intentions of the will of *Henry, Earl of Northampton*, which directed that the Company of *Mercers* should have the nomination, placing, and displacing of the poor of this hospital; with other directions which are fully detailed in the Report of the *Parliamentary Commissioners on the Endowed Charities of the City of London*.

This establishment which is also called "*Norfolk College*," stands by the river side, at the east end of *Greenwich*. It is a brick building in the form of a quadrangle, and the chapel was consecrated on the 4th of February, 1617, by the *Bishop of Rochester*, and dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*, in the presence of *Thomas, Earl*



of Arundel, Richard, Earl of Dorset, the Bishops of London, Ely and Lincoln. At the south end of the chapel is a monument of the founder, which was removed with his body from the chapel at Dover Castle, where he had been buried.

**V. LADY MICO'S ALMS-HOUSES**, are in *Whitehorse-street, Ratcliffe*, facing Stepney Church-yard. They were founded in pursuance of the will of Dame *Jane Mico*, widow of Sir Samuel Mico, Knight, dated July 1, 1670, who gave £1,500. for the building and endowing of these alms-houses, for ten poor widows, of the age of fifty or upwards. Additions have been since bequeathed for their support.

The alms-houses consist of ten dwellings, having each a kitchen or dwelling-room and bed-room over it, with a small garden. They are inhabited by ten poor widows of freemen of the city of London, who are appointed as vacancies occur, by the Company at a general court.

The Mercers' Company are trustees for many other charities besides these alms houses, for the details of which my readers are referred to the published reports of the Parliamentary Commissioners on the Endowed Charities of the City of London.

**MERCER'S-CR.**—1. is on the north side of *Great Tower-street*, between Mark-lane and Mincing-lane.—2. is opposite the church on *St. Mary's-hill, Tower-street*.

**MERCERS' HALL**, is situated on the north side of the eastern end of *Cheapside*, between Ironmonger-lane and the Old Jewry. It stands upon the spot where anciently stood an hospital dedicated to St. Thomas of Acons; and founded by Thomas Fitz-Theobald de Heili and Agnes his wife, sister of Thomas à Becket. At the reformation, this hospital was purchased by the Mercer's Company, who had the mastership; and the chapel, which has been a part of its establishment ever since, was immediately opened by them to the public, under the name of Mercer's chapel.

The hall, chapel and all their appurtenances, were destroyed by the dreadful fire of 1666, and immediately afterwards rebuilt by the Company from the designs of Sir Christopher Wren. The front is enriched with heavy sculptures, which, with the entire pile of buildings from Ironmonger-lane to Frederick-place, in the Old Jewry, have been recently most substantially repaired, under the superintendence of George Smith, Esq., the company's architect. The inner court or

plaza is ornamented with colonnades of Doric columns. The hall and court-room are handsomely wainscoted with carved oak, ornamented with Ionic columns and the ceiling with moulded stucco work. The chapel is neatly wainscoted and paved with black and white marble.

The *Mercers' Company* is the first in rotation of the twelve chief livery companies, and was incorporated by letters patent granted by Richard II., in 1393, under the title of "The Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of the Mercers of the City of London."

**MERCER'S-ROW**, *Shadwell*, is about a quarter of a mile on the left hand side of the High-street, going from St. George's church.

**MERCERS' SCHOOL**, *College-hill, Upper Thames-street*, is a large new building now in progress, from the designs of George Smith, Esq. This school was originally part of the ancient hospital of St. Thomas of Acons; but when that hospital was surrendered to Henry VIII. in 1531, it was purchased by the Mercers' Company, and the ancient school continued. The present master is the Rev. Isaac Hill, M.A.; the boys are instructed in Greek and Latin literature, and since 1804 in writing and arithmetic. The master and three wardens for the time being, appoint the scholars in turn.

**MERCERS'-ST.**, *Long-acre*, is the first turning on the left hand going from St. Martin's-lane; it leads into Seven Dials, and receives its name from being the property of the Mercers' Company.

**MERCHANT SEAMEN SOCIETY'S OFFICE**, *The*, is over the south side of the Royal Exchange. It was incorporated by act of parliament, passed in 20 George II. for the relief and support of disabled seamen, their widows and children, in the merchant seamen's service. The present officers are, William Clark, Esq., *President*; James Cotter, Esq., *Vice-President*; James Robertson, Esq., *Treasurer*, and William Watson, Esq., *Secretary*.

**MERCHANT TAYLORS' ALMS-HOUSES**. The Merchant Taylors' Company have the trusteeship of several alms-houses, that have been left to their care by various benevolent individuals. Among them, are those founded at Lewisham, in Kent, by Charles Boone, Esq.—[See **BOONE'S ALMS-HOUSES**.

They are likewise invested with almshouses, in Princes-street, Rosemary-lane, for twenty-six poor widows of deceased members. They have also another on Tower-hill, founded by Richard Hills, who had been master of the company; and by Dr. White's will, they send eight pensioners to Sion College Almshouses.

**MERCHANT TAYLORS' HALL**, is situated on the south side of Threadneedle-street, and the dining-hall, or banquetting-room, is generally esteemed to be the largest in the City.

The Company of Merchant Taylors' is the seventh in rank among the twelve principal companies of the City. It was anciently called "Taylors and Linen Armourers," and was originally incorporated by letters patent of the 5th Edward IV., in 1466; but many of the members of the company being eminent merchants, and Henry VII. one of its members, he re-incorporated it in 1503 by letters patent, under the name of "The Master and Wardens of the Merchant Taylors of the Fraternity of St. John the Baptist in the City of London." This company is possessed of, and are trustees to great estates, out of which they pay to charitable uses, according to the wills of the respective donors, more than £3,000 a year.

**MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL**, one of the most eminent seminaries in England, is situated on the eastern side of *Suffolk-lane, Cannon-street*. It was founded by the Merchant Taylors' Company in 1561, principally at the suggestion of Richard Hills, who founded the almshouses on Tower-hill, who gave £500 for the purchase of a house belonging to the Duke of Buckingham, called the Manor of the Rose, in which the company founded the school.

Sir Thomas White, who was a member of this company, and Lord Mayor in 1553, anxious to make still further provision for the youth educated at this school, founded the College of St. John, at Oxford, principally for their use, as they have forty-six out of fifty-two fellowships in it.

That edifice was destroyed by the great fire in 1666, and the present school, the cloisters, the master's house, and other buildings were erected in 1675, upon the same spot, at the expense of the company, from the designs of Sir Christopher Wren, whose father had been educated at the school. The statutes of the school provide that one hundred boys are to be taught Latin,

Greek and Hebrew, and (recently) other branches of useful learning, at 5s. a quarter, 50 at 2s. 6d. a quarter, and 100 or upwards, who are said to be on the foundation, for nothing. For the better inquiry into the proficiency of the scholars, there are four probation days in the year, on 11th March, the 15th June, the 11th September and the 11th December, if not Sundays, and then on the following day. These examinations, which end in moving the best scholars upwards in the school, are conducted by the masters only.

There are also two other examinations, conducted by two judicious men, well learned in the Latin, Greek and Hebrew languages, appointed by the master and wardens. On these days, the master, wardens, court of assistants, and the boys friends are present, and reports are made of their progress. These days are called Doctors' days, because the examinations are generally made by clergymen of that collegiate degree.

There is also another principal public examination of the scholars of the upper form, the four principal of which are called monitors. This examination takes place before the President and Fellows of St. John's College, and the Master and Wardens of the Company; and occurs on the 11th June, if not on a Sunday. This is called election day, because, after the public examination, and the delivery of orations in Latin and English, the election is made from the scholars to fill up the vacant fellowships.

Merchant Taylors' School, wherein the Editor of this work received whatever share of classical literature he possesses, has been celebrated for the sound learning of its masters. Among whom was that staunch royalist, William Dugard, who, on the execution of Charles I., recorded his opinion in the public registry of the school, as follows:—

"Martyr pro divinis patriæque legibus  
Optimis sceptigræ Carolus Sceleratorum  
manibus cecidit.

Gulielmus Dugard."

He also inscribed in the same registry, the following inscription for the tomb of Oliver Cromwell's mother:—

"Mater nati execrabilis hic jacet,  
Qui duos Reges, triaque regna perdidit."

Dugard also published Salmasius's Defence of King Charles, for which in February 1649, he was dismissed from his

mastership, but was reinstated at the end of 1650. The interregnum in the school was thus recorded in the aforesaid registry :—

" Res Deus Nostras celeri citatas turbine versat.

John Stevens, Sept. 25, 1650."

Dugard was again dismissed about ten years afterwards, and with so great a reputation as an able teacher, that on opening a school in Coleman-street, he drew around him, in a few months, some hundreds of scholars. Of other masters, I will mention Townley, Bishop, Cherry and Rose, and among a few shining scholars, who were educated at this sound seminary of useful learning, were three archbishops, Juxon (who attended the unfortunate Charles I. to the scaffold), Dawes and Gilbert, eight bishops, several judges, and a host of barristers, physicians, professors and men of letters.

The present masters are, the Rev. James William Bellamy, D.D., *Head Master*, appointed in 1819; the Rev. John Joseph Ellis, M.A., *Second Master*, appointed 1795; the Rev. John B. Deane, B.A., *Third Master*, appointed 1824; and the Rev. William Blunt, B.A., *Fourth Master*, appointed 1824.

**MERLIN'S-RENTS**, *Shos-lane*, are on the south side of St. Andrew's church, Holborn.

**MERMAID-Ct.**, *Southwark*, is about a furlong on the left hand of the High-street, going from St. Margaret's-hill towards St. George's church.

**MERRET'S-BLDGS.**, *Sun-street, Bishops-gate*, are the first turning on the right hand in Peter-street, going from the south side of Sun-street.

**MERTON'S-Ct.**, *Ratcliffe Highway*, is at the west end of the high road, by the corner of Ship-alley, Welclose-square.

**METCALF-Ct.**—1. is in *Essex-street, Whitechapel*, four houses on the left hand from Wentworth-street.—2. is in *Jacob-street, Dockhead*, the first turning on the right hand from Mill-street, going towards Rotherhithe.

**METROPOLITAN CITY MISSIONARY SOCIETY, 1827.**—[See MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

**MEWS, THE KING'S** — [See KING'S MEWS, THE.

**ST. MICHAEL'S-ALLEY**, *Cornhill*, is about eight houses on the right hand, going from Birchin-lane; it leads into George-yard and Lombard-street. It derives its name from leading to the church of St. Michael, Cornhill.

**ST. MICHAEL BASSISHAW**, the church of, stands on the western side of *Basinghall-street*, and derives its name from its dedication to St. Michael the Archangel, and its addition from *Basing's haw*, or hall. —[See BASINGHALL-STREET. The ancient church was originally founded about the year 1140, and was then in the patronage of the Prior and Canons of St. Bartholomew, in Smithfield. The London registers give no name of any rector before that of Ralph de Waltham, who died in 1327, when the presentation belonged to Henry Bodyke, citizen of London. But about 1430, it fell to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, in whose patronage it has continued ever since.

The old church, which was a beautiful specimen of the ecclesiastical architecture of our ancestors, was entirely destroyed by the fire of London, and the present building was erected in its stead, from the designs of Sir Christopher Wren. It is a plain useful structure, of brick and stone, of no very striking character. The spire has an air of originality, and is skilfully contrived.

This church is a rectory, in the city, diocese and archdeaconry of London, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. The present rector is the Rev. Christopher Packe, a Minor Canon of St. Paul's, who was instituted in 1821.

**ST. MICHAEL**, *Cornhill*, the church of, is situated on the south side of Cornhill, up St. Michael's-alley. Its name, like that of the preceding, is derived from the saint to which it is dedicated, and from its situation.

The advowson of this church was anciently in the Abbot and Canons of Evesham, who, in 1133, granted it to a priest named Sparling; but on the rectory reverting to the convent, they continued its patrons till 1503, when, by a deed, dated December 3, of that year, they conveyed the advowson to the Drapers' Company, in whom it has continued ever since.

The ancient church was destroyed, all but the tower, by the great fire of 1666, and was began to be rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren, in 1672. Its lofty tower, an humble imitation of that of Magdalen

College, Oxford, was rebuilt also by Wren, in 1722. The interior of the church is light and commodious, and is 87 feet long, 60 feet broad and 35 high. The tower, which is, at a distance, one of the most striking ornaments of the city, is 130 feet high to the top of the pinnacles. For scientific construction it is unrivalled, for its kind, but Sir Christopher's ignorance of the style, character and beauties of the ancient ecclesiastical architecture of England, his few works of the sort abundantly proclaim.

The church is a rectory, in the city, diocese and archdeaconry of London, and in the patronage of the Drapers' Company. The present rector is the Rev. T. R. Wrench, who was instituted in 1793.

**ST. MICHAEL, Crooked-lane**, the church of, is situated on the east side of Miles'-lane, Great Eastcheap, and is so called from its dedication and from its immediate vicinity to Crooked-lane, Old Fish-street. This church is of ancient foundation, for John de Borham appears to have been rector, and the church dedicated to St. Michael, before the year 1304. It was then a very small church, and stood amidst lay-stalls and slaughter-grounds, used by the butchers of Eastchepe-market. In 1336, John Loveken, four times lord mayor of London, obtained a grant of the ground, and built a handsome and capacious church thereon, which received several additions and benefactions from Sir William Walworth, lord mayor in 1374, and formerly servant to Loveken.

This church having been destroyed by the fire of London, was rebuilt in 1687 by Sir Christopher Wren. The interior, which is 78 feet long, by 46 broad, and 32 high, is a fine specimen of a metropolitan parish church, is well lighted by wide and lofty semi-circular headed windows, and the pews well distributed for seeing and hearing the minister. The tower is of Portland stone, about 100 feet high, crowned with a perforated parapet, with vases at its angles, from the centre of which rises a lofty, well proportioned, and remarkably picturesque steeple, with a clock, a vane and a cross. This handsome church is under sentence of condemnation for standing in the line of the New London-bridge, and a bill is now (November 1830), pending in parliament to take it down.

The patronage of this church was anciently in the Prior and Convent of Canterbury, in whom it continued till 1408,

since which time it has been in the archbishops of that see, and is one of the thirteen peculiars within the city, belonging to that archbishop. Among the ancient monuments preserved in this church, is that of Sir William Walworth, who slew Wat Tyler, in Smithfield; one to the memory of Queen Elizabeth, and the following concise epitaph on the tomb of a parishioner:—

"Here lyeth, wrapt in clay,  
The body of William Wray,  
I have no more to say."

The church is a rectory, in the city of London, in the province of Canterbury, exempt from archidiaconal jurisdiction, being a peculiar, and in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The present rector is the Rev. W. W. Dakins, D.D., Vicar of Asheldam, who, was instituted in 1816.

**ST. MICHAEL, Queenhithe**, the church of, named from its saint and situation, stands on the north side of Upper Thames-street; opposite Queenhithe; which was formerly called Corn-hithe, as all the corn brought from the western parts of the country was landed here.

The earliest mention of this church was under the name of *St. Michael de Cornhithe* in 1181, and we find that in 1404 Stephen Spelman, who had served the offices of alderman, sheriff and chamberlain, died, and left part of his estate to found a charity within its walls.

The ancient church having been destroyed by the fire of London, the present structure was erected in its stead, by Sir Christopher Wren in 1677. It consists of a well proportioned body, lighted by two series of windows; the tower is plain, with a well proportioned spire, terminated by a ship by way of a vane, 135 feet from the ground. This vane is emblematical of the corn business formerly done in the parish, and the body of it is said to be sufficiently capacious to contain a sack of wheat.

The advowson of this church has been from time immemorial in the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. On its rebuilding after the great fire the parish of Trinity the Less was united to it by act of parliament, [*See TRINITY THE LESS*] and the patronage of the latter being in the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, they present to the united rectory alternately. It is in the city, diocese and archdeaconry of London, and in the above-named pa-

tenage. The present rector is the Rev. T. L. Strong, who was instituted by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's in 1822.

**ST. MICHAEL-LE-QUERNE**, the church of, stood before the fire of London at the west end of Cheapside, between Blow-bladder-street (the short street from the end of Cheapside to Newgate-street, by St. Martin's-le-Grand,) and Paternoster-row, and had a narrow passage at the west end. In 1181 it was a chapelry, and the first rector was buried in it in 1461. In ancient records it is called *St. Michael ad Bladum*, that is *at the corn*, which became corrupted to *querne*, which is still the old, English or Saxon name of a hand corn-mill. It is also in some records called *St. Michael de Macello*, from its vicinity to the meat market.

The old church was burned by the fire of London, and the site whereon it stood was by act of parliament laid into the street, and the parish united to that of St. Vedast Foster.—[See that church.

**ST. MICHAEL PATERNOSTER ROYAL**, the church of, stands on the eastern side of *College-hill, Upper Thames-street*. It derives its name from its patron saint, and from its contiguity to the Tower Royal, that stood anciently at the upper or northern end of College-hill. It was a spacious, strongly fortified and magnificent mansion, belonging to the kings of England, and supposed to have been founded by Henry I. It was inhabited by Stephen, who having called William de Ypres, from Flanders, with a number of his Flemings, to assist him against the Empress Matilda, was so satisfied with his services, that he permitted him to build a castellated house for himself, nearly adjoining at the west end of the church of St. Thomas the Apostle. In the early part of the reign of Edward I. the Tower Royal became the residence of a private individual of the name of Simon Beawmes, but, probably, as a tenant only, for Edward III. bestowed it in the forty-third year of his reign to the College of St. Stephen, Westminster. It, however, reverted to the crown, for in the reign of Richard II. it was called the Queen's Wardrobe, as Froissart relates in his Chronicles, that king Richard having in Smithfield overcome all his rebels, he, his lords, and all his company, entered the City of London with great joy, and went to the lady princess, his mother, who was then lodged in the Tower Royal, called the Queens Ward-

robe, where she [had previously remained, "right sore, abaht." But when she saw her son, she was greatly rejoiced, and said, "Ah, my son! what great sorrow have I suffered for you this day." The king answered, "Certainly, Madam, I know it well, but now rejoice, and thank God; for I have this day recovered my heritage, and the realm of England, which I had well nigh lost."

It must have been, therefore, a place of considerable strength, to have been considered a sufficient place of refuge for the queen mother; and, subsequently, when the rebels got possession of the Tower of London, she again flew thither for security; and it is supposed that the king accompanied her, for in 1386, when Leon III., King of Armenia, who had been expelled his kingdom by the Turks, fled to England for refuge, this was the residence of Richard. It was ever after the appropriated residence of the queens dowagers of England, when there happened to be such a personage.

The church of *St. Michael Paternoster Royal*, has been a rectory from very ancient date, and the patronage was in the Prior and Canons of Canterbury, as early as 1285, when Hugh de Derby was collated as rector. The old church was pulled down and rebuilt in 1410, when by license from Henry IV., it was made Collegiate of the Holy Spirit and St. Mary, by Sir Richard Whittington, four times mayor, whose mansion was nearly adjoining, for a master, four fellows, clerks, choristers, &c. Contiguous to this new college, which gave its name to its site, he also erected and founded an alms-house, which he called "God's house," (hence the addition *Paternoster*) or "hospital," for the accommodation of thirteen persons, one of whom was to be chief, with the appellation of tutor.—[See *MERCERS' ALMS HOUSES AND WHITTINGTON'S COLLEGE*.] To forward these views the mayor and commonalty of London, gave, in 1411, a site whereupon the intended college and hospital might be built; but as the benevolent founder died before the accomplishment of his work, it was finished, endowed and laws made for its government, by his executors with great fidelity and zeal.

The body of this worthy and eminent citizen was buried in his collegiate church, but was not suffered to lie undisturbed, for in the reign of Edward VI., the incumbent of the parish, imagining that Whittington's beautiful monument was a de-

pository of more valuable commodities than his earthly remains, caused it to be broken open; but, being disappointed of his expected prey, he robbed the body of its leaden covering and recommitted it to the tomb. In Queen Mary's reign the body was again disinterred, enclosed in lead and deposited for the third time in its sepulchre, where it remained unmolested till the great fire of London involved the whole neighbourhood in the common ruin.

Whilst this collegiate body was in existence, the Master and Wardens of the Mercers' Company, who were its trustees, nominated the rector for the approbation of the Monks of Canterbury. It is now one of the thirteen peculiars within this city, belonging to the archbishop of that see.

The ancient church, college and alms houses, were all consumed by the great fire of 1666, and the present edifice erected in its stead, by Sir Christopher Wren in 1694. It was made parochial for this parish and for that of St. Martin Vintry, the church of which was also destroyed by the same fire, and the two parishes united by act of parliament.—[See ST. MARTIN VINTRY.

This spacious and well-proportioned church is a fine piece of construction, and well-wrought masonry, executed by Edward Strong, Sir Christopher's favourite master-mason, whose memoirs and works are well recorded in Clutterbuck's *History of Hertfordshire*. The interior is a large capacious hall, without any column or support but the external walls; is 86 feet long, 48 broad, and 40 high, and lighted by a series of lofty semicircular headed windows. It has a beautiful altarpiece of the Corinthian order, carved in Dutch wainscot by Grinlin Gibbons, with some exquisite sculptures of wheat and grapes, emblematical of the sacrament of the Last Supper. Over the pediment, and in front of the central east window, which was built up for the purpose of its reception, is the fine picture of Mary Magdalen washing the feet of Christ, painted by William Hilton, Esq., R.A., keeper of the Royal Academy. This historical picture, which was purchased from Mr. Hilton by the Directors of the British Institution, after receiving the first historical premium from that society, was presented to this church by the Directors, at the instance of the Editor of this work, whose family have been domiciled on that spot for many generations; and a beloved

portion of them lie entombed in a vault beneath this fine church. The tower at the south-west angle of the church is square, and surmounted by a steeple beautifully composed of columns of the Ionic order. It much resembles the two neighbouring steeples of St. James Garlick-hithe and St. Stephen's Walbrook.

These united parishes form one rectory, in the city of London, in the province of Canterbury, and as one of the thirteen peculiars of that see, within this city, is exempt from archidiaconal jurisdiction. They are under the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury for St. Michael Royal, and of the Bishop of Worcester (whose palace was anciently in Worcester-place, in this parish) for St. Martin Vintry. The present rector is the Rev. George F. L. Nicolay, M.A., one of the brethren of St. Katherine's Hospital in the Regent's-park, and vicar of Little Marlow, who was instituted in 1790.

**ST. MICHAEL WOOD-STREET**, the church of, is situated on the west side of *Wood-street, Cheapside*. The original church is of some antiquity, as John de Eppewell is recorded to have been rector in 1328. The old church was destroyed in the common conflagration of 1666, and the present church was erected a few years after from the designs of Sir Christopher Wren. The neighbouring church of St. Mary Staining was also destroyed at the same time, and the parish was united to this by act of parliament. The eastern end of this church is ornamented with four Ionic columns raised upon a stylobate, with arches between, and a well-proportioned pediment above, and in the middle of the centre intercolumniation is a circular window over the altar.

The patronage of this rectory was anciently in the abbot and convent of St. Albans, till the suppression of the religious houses by Henry VIII., who sold it to William Barwell, who in 1558 conveyed it to trustees for the parishioners, in whom it still remains. After the fire of London, the adjacent parish of St. Mary Staining was united to it by act of parliament; the patronage of which devolving to the crown, after the reformation, it is now in the gift of the Lord Chancellor, and the united rectory is presented to alternately by his lordship and the parishioners. The united parishes are now a rectory in the city, diocese, and archdeaconry of London, and in the before-mentioned patronage. The pre-

sent rector is the Rev. J. A. Bunfield, D.D., who was instituted by the parishioners in 1821.

**MIDDLE-ROW**, *Knightsbridge*, is part of the high road about half a mile from Hyde-park-corner.

**MIDDLE-ROW**, *Holborn*, is an island of houses westward of Holborn-bars, opposite the end of Gray's-inn-lane, with a footway behind them.

**MIDDLE-ROW**, *St. Giles's*, is also a similar island of houses, and extends from Broad-street to King-street.

**MIDDLE-ROW**, *Goswell-street*, is a small part of the east side of that street, adjoining the south side of Old-street.

**MIDDLE-ROW-PL.**, *Holborn*, is on the west side of Middle-row.

**MIDDLE-ST.**, *Cloth Fair*, is the continuation of that thoroughfare towards Aldersgate-street.

**MIDDLE SHADWELL**, is the first turning parallel southward to part of High-street.

**MIDDLE TURNING**, *Shadwell*, is the fourth turning on the left hand in Shakspeare-walk, going from High-street.

**MIDDLESEX-CT.**—1. is in *Drury-lane*, about six houses on the left from Long Acre, going towards St. Giles's.—2. is at the north-east corner of *Bartholomew-close*, leading into Little Bartholomew-close.

**MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL**, *Charles-street*, *Mary-le-bone*, is immediately facing Berner's-street, Oxford-street. It was instituted in 1745, by public subscription, for sick and lame patients, lying-in women, and persons affected with cancer, who are attended under certain regulations at their own houses. It was originally held in Windmill-street, Tottenham-court-road. In 1755 the present substantial and convenient building was erected, and in 1792, through the munificence of a liberal and humane benefactor, an establishment was added for patients afflicted with cancer. The qualifications, rules, duties, government, &c., of this very useful institution is detailed most fully in Mr. Highmore's *Pietas Londinensis*. It is under the management of, the King, *Patron*; the Duke of Northumberland, *President*; the Dukes of Bedford, Portland, Wellington and Dorset; the Marquesses of Stafford and Cholmondeley; the Earls of Beverley

and Grosvenor; Lords Duncannon and Robert Seymour; the Hon. B. Bouverie and J. Pepys, Esq., *Vice Presidents*; John Rawlinson and Charles R. Baker, Esqrs., *Treasurers*; the Rev. W. B. Champney, *Chaplain*; W. Macmichael, M.D., F. R. Hawkins, M.D., and Thomas Watson, M.D., *Physicians*; Hugh Ley, M.D., *Accoucheur*; John Joberns, Charles Bell, Herbert Mayo, and William Tusson, Esqrs., *Surgeons*; Frederick Wright, Esq., *Apothecary*; Joseph Rose, Esq., *House Surgeon*; Alexander Shelden, Esq., *Secretary*; Mrs. Jane Martin, *Matron*; Mr. H. O. Knight, No. 51, Berner-street, *Collector*.

**MIDDLESEX-PL.**—1. is in *Lisson-grove*, about the sixth of a mile on the left hand from the Edgware-road.—2. is in *Hackney-road*, about the fifth of a mile on the left hand from Shoreditch church.

**MIDDLESEX-ST.**—1. is in *Somers-town*, the first street parallel eastward to Ossulton-street.—2. is in *Aldgate*, what was formerly called Petticoat-lane, about a furlong eastward of the church.—3. **LITTLE**, is about twenty houses on the right hand side of the preceding, going from Aldgate High-street.

**MIDDLESEX-TERR.**, *Hackney-road*, is on the right hand side of the road, about a quarter of a mile from Shoreditch church.

**MIDDLETON'S-BLDGS.**, *Foley-place*, are about four doors on the left hand side going from Great Titchfield-street.

**MIDFORD-PL.**, *Tottenham-court-road*, is about half a mile on the left hand side going from Oxford-street.

**MILBOURNE'S ALMS HOUSES**, *Crutched Friars*, were erected by Sir John Milbourne, in 1535, for the reception of thirteen poor women of the Drapers' Company.—[See **DRAPERS' ALMS HOUSES**.]

**St. MILDRED**, *Bread-street*, the church of, stands on the east side of Bread-street, and is so called from its situation, and from being dedicated to Mildred, a Saxon saint, daughter of Merwaldus, and brother to Penda, King of the Mercians, who was consecrated abbess of a monastery in the Isle of Thanet, where she died in 676.

It is a rectory, founded and built by Lord Trenchant, of St. Alban's, about the year 1300, and enlarged in 1428, by Sir John Chadworth, who built and gave a

vestry-room, and church-yard, to the parishioners, and a parsonage-house to the rector.

The old church was burned down in 1666, and rebuilt in 1683, by Sir Christopher Wren. The front towards Bread-street is built of Portland stone, in a picturesque Italian style, with a large window, flanked with panels, and a circular compound pediment at the end of the roof. The four sides of the interior are uniform, each having one window under a spacious arch, from which springs the ceiling. It is divided into a nave and aisles, and is 62 feet long, 36 broad, and 40 high.

The advowson of this church was anciently in the Prior and Canons of St. Mary Overy, but it afterwards came into the family of Sir Nicholas Crispe, and is now in private hands. After the fire of London, the parish of St. Margaret Moses (see that church), was united to it by act of parliament; which church, after many changes from 1106, when Robert Fitzwalter gave it to the priory of St. Faith, at Horsham, till the suppression of that convent, by Edward III., as an alien priory, fell to the crown, in whose patronage it has continued to this day.

These united parishes are a rectory, in the city, diocese and archdeaconry of London, and in the alternate patronage of the Lord Chancellor, for the crown, and a private individual. The present rector is the Rev. T. G. Ackland, D.D., who was instituted by the Lord Chancellor in 1818.

**ST. MILDRED IN THE POULTRY**, the church of, dedicated to the same saint, as the preceding, stands at the corner of *St. Mildred's-court*, on the north side of the Poultry, nearly opposite Walbrook. It is of ancient foundation, for John de Aswell was collated to it in 1325. The ancient church was burned down in 1666, and the present substantial edifice erected in its stead, by Sir Christopher Wren, in 1676, and the parish of St. Mary Cole, or Colechurch, was united to it by act of parliament. This church is in the patronage of the Mercers' Company, and that of St. Mildred, since the dissolution of the monasteries by Henry VIII., to the crown.

The united parishes are a rectory, in the city, diocese and archdeaconry of London, and in the before mentioned alternate patronage. The present rector is the Rev. Richard Crawley, Rector of Rotherfield, who was instituted by the Lord Chancellor in 1867.

**St. MILDRED'S-Ch.**, *Poultry*, is on the east side of St. Mildred's church.

**MILE-END**, is a district, situated near Stepney, in the road to Bow, and derives its name, as being one mile from Aldgate. In this place was anciently a lazaretto, or hospital for lepers, denominated the House of Our Saviour Jesus Christ and Mary Magdalen, to whom Edward VI. granted letters patent, allowing them to beg for their support.

**MILE-END CHARITY SCHOOL**, *Stepney-green*, is about one-third of a mile on the right hand side, going from Mile-end-road towards Stepney church.

**MILE-END-CORNER**, *Bethnal-green*, is a few houses on the left hand side of the Dog-row, going from the turnpike, Mile-end.

**MILE-END-GREEN**, is the first turning parallel southward to part of Whitechapel-road.

**MILE-END NEW TOWN**, is a large district on the north side of the Commercial-road.

**MILE-END OLD TOWN**, is a large district on the north side of the Commercial-road, extending west to Whitechapel-church-yard.

**MILE-END-ROAD**, *THE*, is the continuation of *Whitechapel-road* towards Bow.

**MILE-END WORKHOUSE**, *Mile-end-road*, is in Bancroft's-place, a few yards on the right hand going from opposite Bancroft's Alms-houses.

**MILES'S-LANE**, *Cannon-street*, is a few doors on the left hand from Fish-street-hill, and leads into Thames-street. It is under condemnation to make way for the new approaches to London-bridge.

**MILES'S**, or **MEYMOTT'S-RENTS**, *Horselydown*, are the first turning in Church-street, going from St. John's church-yard.

**MILFORD-LANE**, *Strand*, is opposite St. Clement's church, under the archway, and reaches to the Thames.

**MILK-ALLEY**, *Wardour-street, Soho*, about a quarter of a mile on the left hand from Oxford-street.

**MILK-ST.**, *Cheapside*, is the fourth turning on the left hand going from St. Paul's Church-yard, and is so called, from a market for milk, formerly kept there.



**MILK-YARD**, *Shadwell*, is behind New Gravel-lane, and extends into Shakespeare's-walk.

**MILLBANK-ROW**, *Westminster*, is the continuation of Millbank-street towards Chelsea.

**MILLBANK-STAIRS**, *Westminster*, are at the south end of Millbank-street, opposite the Horseferry-road.

**MILLBANK-ST.**, *Westminster*, is the continuation of Abingdon-street, going from the Abbey towards Chelsea.

**MILLBANK-WALK**, is the continuation of *Millbank-row*, going towards Chelsea.

**MILL'S-BLDGS.**, *Knightsbridge*, are about half a mile on the right hand side of the high road, going from Grosvenor-place.

**MILL'S-CT.**—1. is in *Type-street, Finsbury-square*, two houses on the right hand from Chiswell-street.—2. is in *Curtain-road, Shoreditch*, the second turning on the right hand from Old-street-road.—3. is in *Petticoat-lane, Spitalfields*, the third turning on the left hand from Widegate-street, Bishopsgate.

**MILL-LANE**, *Tooley-street*, is the first street on the left hand from London-bridge.

**MILL-PL.**, *Commercial-road*, is about a quarter of a mile westward of Limehouse church.

**MILL-STAIRS**, *Bermondsey*, are on the east side of St. Saviour's-dock.

**MILL-ST.**, *Bermondsey*, is the continuation of Dockhead, and extends to Mill-stairs.

**MILL-ST.**, *Lambeth-walk*, is on the north side of the Windmill Inn, and leads to Pratt-street.

**MILL-ST.**, *Hanover-square*, is in Maddock-street, behind St. George's church, intersecting Conduit-street.

**MILL-WALL**, *Poplar*, is below the entrance to the West India Docks, going towards Blackwall.

**MILLS'S-YARD**, *Westminster*, is at the west end of Great Peter-street, nearly opposite the Grey Coat School.

**MILL-YARD**, *Goodman's-fields*, is on the right hand side of Leman-street, and leads to Cable-street.

**MILL-HILL-MEWS**, *Mary-le-bone*, is five or six houses in Wimpole-street, going from Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square.

**MILL-POND-BRIDGE**, *Rotherhithe*, is the first turning on the left hand in West-lane, going from the Thames.

**MILLARD'S-CT.**, *West-street, Smithfield*, is the first turning on the left hand in Duke's-court.

**MILLER'S-CT.**, *Aldermanbury*, is five or six houses on the left hand going from London-wall.

**MILLMAN-MEWS**, *New Millman-street*, are six houses on the right hand from Great Guildford-street.

**MILLMAN-PL.**, *Bedford-row*, is the last turning on the right hand in Great James-street, going from Bedford-row.

**MILLMAN-ST.**, *Bedford-row*, is the north continuation of Great James-street, and extends from Chapel-street to Long's-yard.

**MILLMAN-ST., NEW**, *Great Guildford-street, Foundling Hospital*, is the second turning on the left hand from Gray's-inn-lane.

**MILTON-ST.**, *Finsbury*, is on the north side of Fore-street, and was formerly well known by the anti-poetical name of Grub-street. Its name has been recently changed, not in honour of the author of *Paradise Lost*, but at the desire of an eminent builder of the name of Milton, who has taken the street on a building lease.

**MINCING-LANE**, *Fenchurch-street*, is the third turning on the right hand going from Gracechurch-street.

**MINOR-PL.**, *Southwark*, is the last turning on the left hand in King-street, Borough-road, going from Belvedere-buildings.

**MINOR-CT.**, *Wapping*, is about six houses on the right hand side of Anchor-and-Hope-Alley, going from the wall of the London Docks.

**MINORIES, THE**, is a wide handsome street, extending from opposite the church in *Aldgate High-street* to *Tower-hill*, opposite the principal entrance to the St. Katherine Docks. It derives its name from a convent of the nuns of St. Clare, called *Minoreesses*, founded by Blanche, Queen of Navarre, wife of Edmund, Earl

of Lancaster, in 1293, having occupied its site.—[See ST. TRINITY, in the *Minores*.]

**MINT, THE ROYAL, Tower-hill**, is the large building on the east side of the principal land entrance and offices of the St. Katherine Dock Company. It derives its name either from *munte*, Dutch, or *myne-tian*, Saxon, a place where money is coined. In former times the Kings of England had mints in various places, and so early as Henry I. the English goldsmiths had become so eminent as to be frequently employed by foreign princes. In Cromwell's time the celebrated Simon presided at the Mint, and raised the English coinage to a deservedly high rank. The reign of Queen Anne is also another era in our coinage, as is that of George IV., the beauty of whose coins has never been surpassed. The coinage all undergoes a close investigation before the lord chancellor and a jury of goldsmiths, of what is called the trial of the pix, by which its equal purity is ascertained.

All the coinage of the United Kingdoms is now executed within the walls of this building, which is a handsome structure of a mixture of Roman and Grecian architecture. The elevation of the building is by the late Mr. Johnson, and the entrances, &c., by Robert Smirke, Esq., R.A., who finished the works.

The complex nature of the machinery by which this great national undertaking is conducted, and the care taken to preserve the integrity of the coinage, may be gathered from the following official list of those under whose superintendence it is conducted. Namely:—

The Rt. Hon. J. C. Herries, *Master and Worker*; Sir Walter James, Bart., *Warden*; James W. Morrison, Esq., *Deputy Master and Worker, and Receiver of Mint Fees*; John Tekell, Esq., *Comptroller*; John Barton, Esq., *Deputy Comptroller and King's Clerk of Copper Coinage*; Messrs. Robert Bingley, *King's Assayer*; Henry Bingley, *Probationer Assayer*; Thomas P. Croasduille, *King's Clerk and Clerk of the Papers*; W. T. Brande, *Clerk of the Irons and Superintendent of Machinery*; John M. Beckwith, *the Master's Assay Master*; George F. Mathison, *the Master's First Clerk, Melter and Refiner*; John Buckham, *Second Clerk and Probationer Melter*; John Field, *Weigher and Teller, and Stamper of Money Weights*; Henry Del-

hoste, *Surveyor of Meltings*; William Wyon, Esq., *Chief Engraver*; ——— Esq., *Second Engraver*; B. Pistrucci, Esq., *Chief Medallist to the King*; Messrs. John B. Merlin, *Supernumerary Engraver*; Henry W. Atkinson, *Provost of the Moneyers*; William Bussan, *Surveyor of the Money-Presses*; Robert Smirke, Esq., R.A., *Surveyor of Buildings*; Joshua Blunt, Esq., *Solicitor*; Pe-regrine Courteney, Esq., *Standing Counsel*; John Pearson, *Bullion Porter*; William Ward, *Second Porter*; and Mary Wilson, *Office-keeper*.

**MINT, THE, Southwark**, is a district opposite the west end of St. George's church, Southwark. On this site stood anciently a magnificent structure belonging to the Duke of Suffolk, which coming to Henry VIII., he erected a mint thereon, from which that neighbourhood is still so named. This place was for many years an asylum for debtors, who fled thither with their effects to defraud their creditors, till their fraudulent sanctuary was destroyed by act of parliament.

**MINT-Sq., Southwark**, is in the centre of the preceding district.

**MINT-ST., Southwark**, is a turning in the Mint, opposite St. George's church.

**MITCHAM-ST., Lisson-grove**, is the first turning on the right hand from Chapel-street.

**MITCHELL-CT., St. Luke's**, is at the west end of Mitchell-street, by Brick-lane.

**MITCHELL-ST., Old-street**, is the first turning on the right hand in Brick-lane, going from Old-street.

**MITRE-BLDGS., Temple**, is at the south end of Mitre-court, Fleet-street.

**MITRE-BLDGS., Limehouse**, is about the middle of the west side of Three Colt-street, and leads to Church-row.

**MITRE-CT.**—1. is in *Fleet-street*, nearly opposite Fetter-lane, and leads to King's Bench-walk.—2. is in *St. Paul's Church-yard*, a few houses from Ludgate-street.—3. is in *Hatton-garden*, eight houses on the right hand from Holborn.—4. is in *St. John-street, Clerkenwell*, about a quarter of a mile from West Smithfield.—5. is in *Cheapside*, about eighteen houses on the right hand from St. Paul's Churchyard.—6. is in *Milk-street, Cheapside*, about five

houses on the left hand from Cheapside.—7. is in *Fenchurch-street*, about twenty houses on the right hand from Gracechurch-street.—8. is in *Aldgate*, the first turning on the left hand from Leadenhall-street.—9. is in *Mint-street, Southwark*, the third turning on the left hand from opposite St. George's church.

**MITRE-AND-HAT-CT.**, *Clerkenwell*, is about six houses in St. John-street, northward of Mitre-court.

**MODIFORD'S-CT.**, *Fenchurch-street*, is three houses westward of Mincing-lane.

**MOFFAT'S-CT.**, *Crabtree-row, Hackney-road*, is about the middle of the west side of Gascoigne-place.

**MOFFAT ST.**, *City-road*, is the continuation of Trafalgar-street.

**MOLINEUX-ST.**, *Edware-road*, is the third turning on the left hand in Queen-street, going from the Edware-road.

**MONEY-BAG-ALLEY**, *Rosemary-lane*, is the second turning on the left hand in Blue-Anchor-yard.

**MONEY ORDER OFFICE, GENERAL**, *Post Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand*.—[See GENERAL POST OFFICE, THE.]

**MONKWEEL-BLDS.**, *Hoxton*, are a few doors on the left hand side of Coffee-house-walk, going from opposite Renton's-gardens.

**MONKWEEL - ST.**, *Falcon - square*, is about thirteen houses on the right hand in Silver-street, going from Wood-street.

**MONMOUTH CT.**—1. is in *Whitcomb-street, Charing-cross*, the second turning on the right hand from Cockspur-street.—2. is in *Monmouth-street, St. Giles's*, four houses from Great White Lion-street.

**MONMOUTH-ST.**, *St. Giles's*, is the second turning on the right hand in Broad-street, going from the church.

**MONMOUTH-ST.**, *Shadwell*, is a street extending from Shadwell-market to Pope's-hill.

**MONSTER-ROW**, *Chelsea*, is the continuation of George's-row, neat houses, entering by the bridge at Pimlico.

**MONTAGUE-CLOSE**, *Southwark*, is behind St. Saviour's church, and derives its name from the mansion of Lord Montague,

which was formerly situated on this spot, as well as that of Lord Montague. In this close, it is said the gunpowder plot was discovered by the mis-delivery of a letter to one of these noblemen instead of the other. For this discovery Montague-close was endowed with several peculiar privileges, such as exemption from actions of debt, trespass, &c., against its inhabitants. But all these privileges, owing to an abuse of them, have been long suppressed.

**MONTAGUE-CT.**—1. is in *Little Britain*, the last turning on the right hand going from Aldersgate-street. For the derivation of its name, see BRITAIN, LITTLE.—2. LITTLE, is also in *Little Britain*, about twelve or fourteen houses from the preceding.—3. is in *George-and-Catherine - Wheel - yard, Bishopsgate - street Without*.—4. OLD, is in *Old Montague-street, Whitechapel*, adjoining the east corner of Black Lion-court.

**MONTAGUE-PL.**, *Portman-square*, is the second turning on the left hand in Gloucester-place, going from the north-west corner of Portman-square.—2. UPPER, is a continuation of the preceding.—3. is in *Bedford-square*, at the north-west corner of the square, and extends into Russell-square.—4. is in *Russell-square*, the continuation of the preceding.

**MONTAGUE-Sq.**, *Mary-le-bone*, is opposite the north end of Montague-street, Manchester-square, and lies between Bryanstone-square and Gloucester-place.

**MONTAGUE-ST.**—1. in *Cumberland-place*, the continuation of Quebec-street, entering by Oxford-street.—2. is in *Brick-lane, Spitalfields*.—3. OLD, is in *White-chapel*, the first turning on the right hand along Osborne-street.—4. is in *Wentworth-street, Spitalfields*, the second turning on the left hand, a few houses from Middlesex-street, Whitechapel.

**MONUMENT, THE**, *Fish-street-hill*, is the name by which Sir Christopher Wren's great Doric fluted column, erected in memorial of the dreadful fire of London, is generally known. It was erected in pursuance of an act of parliament, in commemoration of the conflagration and rebuilding of this city and its public edifices.

The site on which this loftiest of commemorative columns is erected, was that whereon the ancient church of St. Margaret, New Fish-street, stood before the fire;

which is about one hundred and thirty feet from the spot where that calamity began. [*See ST. MARGARET, FISH-ST.*] It stands on the eastern side of that street, on a Palladian pedestal of about twenty-one feet square, the plinth being twenty-seven-feet. Its entire height from the pavement is two hundred and two feet, which is nearly thirty feet higher than that of Antoninus at Rome; and is not only the highest, but also the finest isolated column in the world. Its bottom diameter on the upper part of the base is fifteen feet, and contains in its shaft a staircase of black marble, consisting of three hundred and forty-five steps. On the abacus is a balcony encompassing a moulded cylinder, which supports a flaming vase of gilt bronze. As was usual with Wren, many improvements took place during the progress of the work, and various designs were made for its execution, but none equal to its present appearance.

This columnar monument was in hand from 1671 to 1677, a period considered too long for such a work. This delay was occasioned by the scarcity of stone of good quality and of sufficient dimensions for the work, which was remedied on the complaint of the surveyor-general by a proclamation issued by the king in council, which forbid any person to remove any stone from the Isle of Portland without leave of the surveyor-general.

The work was at length completed, and may be justly reckoned the finest column of its kind in the world. It was at first used by the members of the Royal Society for astronomical experiments, but was abandoned on account of its vibrations being too great for the nicety required in their observations. This occasioned a report that it was unsafe; but its scientific construction may bid defiance to the attacks of all but earthquakes, for centuries to come.

The basso-relievo, on the west side or front of the pedestal, representing the king affording protection to the desolated city, and freedom to its rebuilders and inhabitants, is sculptured in a sufficiently rude and gross style, by Cibber; who in his maniacs on the portal of Bedlam, soared almost to the sublime. Charles is bewigged and be-Romanized; scaffold-poles support Portland stone clouds, and solid genii float bisected with joints of mortar as thick as their fingers. The scaffolding, ladders and hodmen, have been admired for years, and record the dresses of the

labourers with more fidelity than those of the monarch and his architect.

The other three sides of the pedestal are covered with inscriptions in the Latin language, for the information of the citizens; that on the north describes the conflagration of the metropolis, that on the south its restoration, and that on the east the years and persons under whom the works were commenced, continued and brought to perfection.

Its learned architect offered an inscription of more elegance, but consisting of less matter of fact and common place, which was rejected for those now inscribed. Another inscription was also cut in English, on the lower part of the pedestal, which was obliterated in the reign of James II., on account of its insinuations against the papists; but it was recut with deeper incisions, in a panel formed by the excisions of the former letters, during the reign of William and Mary, where it still remains in its sunken obscurity, more an object of curiosity than belief.

This doubly cut inscription is as follows:—

“ This pillar was set up in perpetual remembrance of the most dreadful burning of this Prote-tant city, begun and carried on by the treachery and malice of the Popish faction, in the beginning of September, in the year of our Lord, 1666; in order to the effecting their horrid plot, for the extirpating the Protestant religion and English liberties, and to introduce Popery and slavery.”

A motion is now on the books of the Court of Common-council to obliterate this inscription once more. It is singular that Wren himself, with all his Protestant feeling, in his rejected inscriptions, preserved in *Parentalia*, and in my memoirs of that architect, does not even breathe a hint of the “*Furor Papisticus*.”

**MONUMENT-YARD**, *Fish-street-hill*, is the open space by the before-mentioned Monument, and is so called from its locality.

**MOON-ALLEY**, or *ST., Bishopsgate Without*, is about ten houses northward of *Primrose-street*.

**MOORFIELDS**, *LITTLE, Cripplegate*, is on the north side of *Fore-street*, and extends to *Ropemaker's-street*.

**MOOR-LANE**, *Cripplegate*, is nearly opposite *Basinghall-street* in *Fore-street*; it leads to *White-street*.

**MOOR-Sq.**, *Cripplegate*, is the second on the left hand in *Moor-lane*.

**MOOR-ST.,** *Soho*, is the continuation of Little Earl-street, going from the Seven Dials to Little Compton-street.

**MOORE'S-CT.,** *Old Fish-street*, is nearly opposite the southern end of the Old Change.

**MOORE'S-CT.,** *Whitechapel*, is the third turning on the left hand in Essex-street, going from Whitechapel High-street.

**MOORE'S-GARDENS,** *Finsbury*, is the second turning on the left hand in Long-alley, going towards Sun-street.

**MOORE-ST.,** *Edgware-road*, is the first street parallel southward to Queen-street, about the third of a mile on the right hand from Tyburn Turnpike.

**MOORE'S-YARD.**—1. is in *St. Martin's-lane*, *Charing-cross*, a few houses northward from the church.—2. is in *King-street*, *St. James's*.—3. is in *Fashion-street*, *Spitalfields*.

**MORGAN'S-LANE,** *Tooley-street*, is the second open street or lane on the left hand, about a quarter of a mile from London-bridge.

**MORGAN-Sq.,** *Mile-end-road*, is a new square on the north side of that road, lately built on the estate of Sir Charles Morgan, Bart.

**MORGAN-ST.,** *Commercial-road*, is the second turning on the left hand westward of Cannon-street-road.

**MORNING ADVERTISER NEWS-PAPER OFFICE,** is at No. 127, *Fleet-street*, opposite St. Bride's Avenue.

**MORNING CHRONICLE NEWSPAPER OFFICE,** is at No. 169, in the *Strand*, nearly opposite the New Church.

**MORNING HERALD NEWSPAPER OFFICE,** is at No. 18, *Catherine-street*, *Strand*, and *Shoe-lane*.

**MORNING POST NEWSPAPER OFFICE,** is at No. 335, *Strand*, opposite Somerset-house.

**MORNINGTON-PL.,** *Camden-town*, is on the west side of the Hampstead-road, just before the junction of that road with the St. Pancras-road.

**MORNINGTON-CRESCENT,** *Camden-town*, is adjoining the preceding.

**MORYS'S, or MORRICES' ALMS-HOUSES.**—[See BRAZIER'S ALMS-HOUSES.]

**MORRIS'S-CT.,** *Horselydown*, is the first turning on the right hand in New-square, or lane.

**MORRIS'S-WALK,** *Southwark*, is the first coach-turning on the left hand in Castle-lane, going from Castle-street towards Maid-lane.

**MORTIMER-ST.,** *Cavendish-square*, is at the north-east corner of the square, and extends to Well's-street.

**MORTON-ST.,** *Newington-causeway*, is the first turning on the left hand going from the Elephant and Castle.

**MOSLEY-PL.,** *Spitalfields*, is the third turning on the left hand in Brick-lane, going from opposite the church.

**MOSS-ALLEY,** *Southwark*, is on the Bankside, about twenty houses westward of Thames-street.

**MOSS-CT.,** *Southwark*, is the first turning on the left hand in Queen-street.

**MOTLEY-ST.,** *Shoreditch*, is the second turning on the left hand in the Curtain-road, about a furlong from Worship-street.

**MOUNT-CT.,** *Gravel-lane*, *Houndsditch*, is the first turning on the right hand in Harrow-alley, going from Gravel-lane towards Middlesex-street, Whitechapel.

**MOUNT-GARDENS,** *Lambeth*, is the second turning on the right hand side of the Westminster-bridge-road, going from the Marsh-gate towards the Asylum.

**MOUNT-PL.,** *Whitechapel-road*, is part of the right hand side, about a quarter of a mile from the church.

**MOUNT-PL. or ROW,** *St. George's-fields*, is about a furlong on the left hand of Gibraltar-row, going from Prospect-place.

**MOUNT-ROW,** *Berkeley-square*, is about seven houses on the left hand side of Dover-street, going from the north-west corner of the square.

**MOUNT-ROW,** *City-road*, is in Winckworth-buildings, behind the houses which form East-row.

**MOUNT-ROW,** *Kent-road*, is a portion of the north side of the road between the Bricklayers' Arms and the Paragon.

**MOUNT-ROW**, *Lambeth*, is a part of the left hand side of the Westminster-bridge-road, about a quarter of a mile from Westminster-bridge.

**MOUNT-ST.**—1. is in *Berkeley-square*, at the north-west corner of the square, and extends into *Park-lane*.—2. is on *Beithnal-green*, the continuation of *Rose-street*, entering by *Church-street*.—3. is in *White-chapel-road*, about a quarter of a mile below the church.—4. is in the *Westminster-bridge-road*, *Lambeth*, and forms part of the right hand side, about a quarter of a mile from Westminster-bridge.

**MOUNT-TERR.**, *Cannon-street-road*, is part of the east side of the high road adjoining *Whitechapel-road*, at the west end of Mount-place.

**MUGGERIDGE'S-BLDGS.**, *Southwark*, is near *Castle-lane*, *Castle-street*, being the first turning on the right hand from *Red-cross-street*.

**MULBERRY-CT.**—1. is in *Great Bell-alley*, *Coleman-street*, the first turning on the left hand a few houses from *Coleman-street*.—2. is in *Long-alley*, *Moorfields*.—3. is in *Middlesex-street*, *Whitechapel*.—4. is in *Three-colt-street*, *Limehouse*.—5. is in *Castle-street*, *Southwark*.—6. is in *Long-lane*, *Bermondsey*.

**MULBERRY-GARDENS**, *Nightingale-lane*, *East Smithfield*, is nearly opposite *Burr-street*.

**MULBERRY-ST.**, *Commercial-road*, is the second turning on the left hand from *Whitechapel church*.

**MULING'S-BLDGS.**, *Bermondsey*, is a few houses on the right hand side of *Blue-anchor-road*, eastward of *Fort-place*.

**MUMFORD-CT.**, *Cheapside*, is about ten houses on the right hand side of *Milk-street*, going from *Cheapside*.

**MUSCOVY-CT.**, *Trinity-square*, is on the west side of *Savage-gardens*, and the *Trinity House*.

**MUSEUM, BRITISH, THE.**—[See BRITISH MUSEUM.]

**MUSEUM-ST.**, *Bloomsbury*, is a street opposite the *British Museum*, formerly called *Bow-street*.

**MUTTON-LANE**, *Clerkenwell*, is at the north-west corner of *Clerkenwell-green*, and leads into *Vine-street* and *Hatton-wall*.

**MUTTON-LANE**, *Mile-end-road*, is the third turning on the right hand below the turnpike, and extends from *Assembly-row* to *Redman's-row*.

**MYRTLE-ROW**, *Hoxton Town*, is part of the west side, adjoining *Myrtle-street*.

**MYRTLE-ST.**, *Hoxton Town*, is the third coach turning on the left, leading to *Gloucester-terrace*.

## N.

**NAG'S-HEAD-COURT.**—1. is in *Drury-lane*.—2. is in *Golden-lane*, *Barbican*, the second turning on the left hand, about twelve houses from *Old-street*.—3. is also in *Golden-lane*, about two or three houses on the right hand from *Barbican*.—4. is in *Gracechurch-street*, about a quarter of a mile from *London-bridge*.

**NAG'S-HEAD-YARD**, *Oxford-street*, is nearly opposite *Market-street*.

**NAKED-BOY-CT.**, *Ludgate-hill*, is about seven houses westward of the *Old Bailey*.

**NARROW-ST.**, *Limehouse*, is at *Ratcliffe-cross-stairs*, and extends into *Fore-street*.

**NARROW-WALL**, *Lambeth*, is the continuation of *Pedlar's Acre*, by Westminster-bridge, to *Upper Ground-street*, *Blackfriars-road*.

**NASSAU-ST.**, *Soho*, is the second turning on the right hand side of *King-street*, going from *Princes-street*.

**NATIONAL DEBT, OFFICE FOR THE REDUCTION OF**, and for granting *Life Annuities*, is a handsome brick building, on the eastern side of the *Old Jewry*, designed by *John Soane, Esq., R.A.* In one of the vestibules is a fine statue, in marble, of the late *Wm. Pitt*, by *Westmacott*. The business of this office is conducted by the *Speaker of the House of Commons*, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, the *Master of the Rolls*, the *Chief Baron of the Exchequer*, the *Accountant-General in Chancery*, the *Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England*, as *Commissioners ex-officio*; *First Branch*, *Samuel Higham, Esq., Secretary and Comptroller General*; *George William Cuthbert, Esq., Assistant Secretary and Comptroller*; ten *Clerks*; *Second Branch*, *John Finlayson, Esq., Actuary and Cheque Accountant*; *Messrs. Thomas Rippon and Thomas Bros, Agents*; *Messrs. Cole and Mullins, Brokers*.

**NATIONAL GALLERY OF PICTURES, THE,** is held at a temporary mansion, formerly the residence and gallery of the late John Julius Angerstein, Esq., whose fine collection is still retained within its walls. On the death of that gentleman, nearly the whole of his valuable collection of pictures was purchased in March 1825, by the Earl of Liverpool, on the part of His Majesty's government, for £57,000, as the commencement of a National Public Gallery of Pictures. It includes some of the very finest works of Claude, the Caracci, Coreggio, Parmegiano, Rembrandt, Rubens, Titian, Hogarth, Vandyke, West, Wilkie, Reynolds and other eminent masters. The late Sir George Beaumont, Bart., gave many fine and valuable pictures, and other private donors have added to the number. The pictures are open to public inspection four days in the week, and to the private study of artists, under certain regulations, on the other two. The gallery is under the management of the Earl of Aberdeen, Viscount Goderich, Lord Farnborough, the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., and the Hon. George W. Agar Ellis, *Trustees*; Wm. Seguer, Esq., *Keeper and Secretary*.

**NATIONAL MONUMENTS, COMMITTEE FOR ERECTING AND INSPECTING OF,** is held at the *Treasury Offices, in Downing-street, Westminster*. The present officers are, Lord Farnborough, *Chairman*; the Marquess of Stafford, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Right Hon. Reginald Pole Carew, Thomas Hope, William Locke and Henry Banks, Esqs., *Committee*; Charles Beloe, Esq., *Secretary*.

**NAVAL CHARITABLE SOCIETY, THE,** is held at the *Navy Pay Office, in Somerset-place*, and was instituted in 1791, for the benevolent purpose of relieving the Indigent Orphans, Widows and Children of Sea Officers, as well as Sea Officers themselves, if reduced by misfortune to poverty. It is under the patronage and management of, The King, *Patron*; Admiral Lord Gambier, *President*; thirteen other Admirals, *Vice Presidents*; Captain William Browell, Rear-Admiral James Bowen, and Rear-Admiral Item Rodd, *Trustees*; and Samuel Hancock, Esq., *Navy Pay-Office, Secretary*.

**NAVY-OFFICE, Somerset-place,** is on the south side of the quadrangle, facing the entrance from the Strand. In this office all affairs relative to the Royal Navy are

managed by Commissioners under the Lords of the Admiralty. The principal officers are, Sir T. Byan Martin, K.C.B., M.P., *Comptroller*; the Hon. Henry Legge, *Deputy Comptroller*; Joseph Tucker and Sir Robert Seppings, Knt., *Surveyors*; John Deas Thompson, Esq., *Accomptant-General*; Robert G. Middleton, Esq., *Storekeeper General*; Henry Courtenay Boyle, Esq., *Superintendent of Transports*; George Smith, Esq., *Secretary*; William Wheatley, Esq., *Librarian*; various clerks in the secretary's office, the ticket and wages branch, the office for bill and accounts, branch for examining foreign accounts, office for stores, a committee of surveyors, transport branch, and other departments connected with the management of the Royal Navy.

**NAVY PAY-OFFICE, THE, Somerset-place,** is on the right hand side of the quadrangle, entering from the Strand. This department of the Royal Navy is under the direction of the Treasurer and Paymaster who pay for all the stores for the use of the Royal Navy, and the wages of the sailors in his Majesty's service. The present officers are the Right Hon. Thomas Frankland Lewis, F.R.S., *Treasurer of the Navy*; Capt. Thomas Huskisson, R.N., *Paymaster of the Navy*. There are also numerous clerks in the treasurer's branch, the wages' branch, superintendents of the payments of Deptford and Woolwich Dockyards, ditto at Plymouth, Portsmouth, Sheerness, &c., the victualling department, inspectors, cashiers, &c. The hours of attendance are from 11 to 2.

**NAVAL AND MILITARY BIBLE SOCIETY.**—[See BIBLE SOCIETIES, No. 3.]

**NAVAL-RROW, Blackwall,** is the continuation eastward of Poplar High-street, going from Blackwall Causeway towards the East India Dock.

**NEAL'S-PASSAGE, Seven Dials,** is three houses on the right hand side of Great Earl-street, going from King-street.

**NEAT-BOY'S-CT., Spitalfields,** is the third turning on the right hand side of Fashion-street, going from Brick-lane.

**NEAT-HOUSES, Chelsea,** is a district so called on the north bank of the Thames, near Battersea or Chelsea-bridge.

**NEAT-HOUSES-ROW, Chelsea or Pimlico,** is the continuation of George's-row, going from the Bridge at Pimlico towards the Thames.

**NECKINGER-ROAD** or **LANE**, *Bermondsey*, is about a furlong on the right hand side of Parker's-row, going from Hickman's Folly.

**NEGRO SLAVES IN THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS, SOCIETY FOR THE CONVERSION OF**, was incorporated by royal charter, in 1795. The present officers are, the Bishop of London, *President*; the Bishops of Durham, Winchester, Jamaica and Barbadoes, the Rt. Hon. Sir R. Peel, Bart., the Lord Mayor, and the Dean of Westminster, *Vice Presidents*; the Rev. John Barrett, D.D., *Secretary*; and Christopher Hodgson, Esq., *Treasurer*.

**NELSON'S-CT.**—1. is in *Ratcliffe Highway*, a few houses eastward of St. George's church.—2. is in *Salmon-lane*, *Limehouse*.

**NELSON'S - PASSAGE.**—1. is in *St. Luke's*, a few houses on the right hand side of Great Arthur-street, going from Goswell-street.—2. is in *Bowling-green-buildings*, *Mary-le-bone*.

**NELSON'S-PL.**—1. is in *Bowling-green-buildings*, *New-road*, *Mary-le-bone*.—2. is about the middle of the south side of *New-street*, *City-road*.—3. is in *Poplar High-street*, a few houses eastward of the *Green Dragon*.—4. is in *Blackman-street*, *Southwark*, about six houses on the right hand going from Lant-street towards the King's Bench Prison.—5. is in the *London-road*, *St. George's Fields*.

**NELSON-Sq.**, *Blackfriars'-road*, is about a quarter of a mile from the bridge, the first turning on the left hand side of the road, going from Charlotte-street to the Obelisk.

**NELSON-ST.**—1. is in the *City-road*, about half a mile on the left hand beyond Finsbury-square.—2. is in *Bethnal-green*, behind Shoreditch church.—3. is in *Red Lion-street*, *Goodman's-fields*, about six houses on the right hand side going from Whitechapel High-street.—4. is in *Long-lane*, *Southwark*.

**NELSON-TERR.**—1. is in the *City-road*, about a mile on the right hand from Finsbury-square.—2. is in the *High-road*, *Stoke Newington*, on the west side from Shacklewell-lane to the Hare and Hounds.

**NEPTUNE-ST.**—1. is in *Welloose-square*, about the middle of the south side of the square, extending to Parson's-green.—2. is in *Rotherhithe*, the south continuation of Elephant-lane.

**NETTLETON-CT.**, *Aldersgate-street*, is about ten houses on the right hand side, going from Falcon-street.

**NEVIL'S-CT.**, *Fetter-lane*, is about the middle of the east side, and is named after the noble family of the Nevills, who formerly had a mansion in its neighbourhood.

**NEW BOND-ST.**—[See **BOND-STREET**, **NEW**.

**NEW-BLDGS.**, *Cow-lane*, *Snow-hill*, is the first turning on the right hand side of Fox-and-Knot-court, going from Cow-lane.

**NEW COURT-HOUSE**, *Westminster*.—[See **GUILDHALL**, **WESTMINSTER**.

**NEW CHURCH**, *Strand*.—[See **ST. MARY-LE-STRAND**.

**NEW-CT.**—1. is in the *New Way*, *Orchard-street*, *Westminster*, about seven houses on the left hand side going from Orchard-street.—2. is in *Little Chapel-street*, *Westminster*, a few doors on the left hand from the east end of James-street.—3. is in the *Strand*, near St. Clement's church.—4. is in *Carey-street*, *Chancery-lane*, nearly opposite Serle-street.—5. is in the *Temple*, the first turning on the left hand in Devereux-court, going from the Strand.—6. is in *Great New-street*, *Fetter-lane*, three houses on the left hand going from West Harding-street.—7. is about the middle of the west side of the *Old Bailey*.—8. is in *Portpool-lane*, *Gray's-inn-lane*, going towards Leather-lane.—9. is in *Goswell-street*, about a quarter of a mile on the right hand northward of Barbican.—10. is in *Allen-street*, *Clerkenwell*, the first turning on the right hand side going from Goswell-street.—11. is in *St. Peter's-lane*, *West Smithfield*, the second turning on the right hand going from St. John's-street towards Cow-cross.—12. is in *St. John's-street*, *Clerkenwell*, about the third of a mile on the left hand from West Smithfield.—13. is in *Cloth-Fair*, *West Smithfield*, the second turning on the left hand.—14. is in *Brick-lane*, *St. Luke's*, the first turning on the right hand.—15. is in *Fore-street*, *Cripplegate*, near the north end of Wood-street.—16. is in *Moor-lane*, *Cripplegate*.—17. is on the right hand side of *Swan-alley*, *Coleman-street*.—18. is in *Bow-lane*, *Cheapside*, the first turning on the right hand from Cheapside.—19. is in *St. Swithin-lane*, *Cannon-street*, about the middle of the



west side; or the third turning on the right hand going from Lombard-street.—20. is in *Throgmorton-street*, about six houses on the right hand side going from the Bank of England towards Old Broad-street.—21. is in *Old Broad-street*, the third turning on the right hand going from the Royal Exchange.—22. is in *Long-alley, Finsbury*, a few doors on the left hand going from Eldon-street.—23. is in *Crown-street, Finsbury*, on the west side of Maxwell-court.—24. is in *Holywell-lane, Shoreditch*.—25. is in *Acorn-alley, Bishopsgate*.—26. is in *Church-street, Bethnal-green*.—27. is in *Dorset-street, Spitalfields*, about the middle of the north side.—28. is in *Brown's-lane, Spitalfields*, the second on the left hand.—29. is in *Great Pearl-street, Spitalfields*.—30. is in *Quaker-street, Spitalfields*.—31. is in *Fashion-street, Spitalfields*.—32. is in *Wentworth-street, Spitalfields*.—33. is in *King-street, Cree-Church-lane*, the second turning on the right hand going from Leadenhall-street.—34. is in *Crutched-friars*, a few houses on the left hand from Mark-lane.—35. is the continuation of *Well-gate, Goodman's-fields*.—36. is in *George-yard, Whitechapel*.—37. is in *Bethnal-green*, a few houses on the left hand from the north-west corner of the Green.—38. is in *White-street, Southwark*.

**NEW CUT, THE.**—1. is in *Narrow-street, Limehouse*, from the eastern side of the drawbridge to the Commercial-road.—2. is in *Lambeth Marsh*, the continuation westward of Charlotte-street, Blackfriars'-road, opposite Surrey chapel.

**NEWGATE, THE PRISON OF,** is situated at the corner of *Newgate-street*, and the *Old Bailey*, and derives its name from the ancient city gate so called, which stood across Newgate-street, between Aldersgate and Ludgate. This ancient gate is supposed to have been so called, because it was erected in the reign of Henry I., several hundred years after the construction of the four original city gates. It is, however, so called in ancient records, from which it appears that it was a common gaol for felons, as early as 1218, and that so lately as 1457, Newgate, and not the Tower, was the prison for the nobility and great officers of state. Being much damaged by the fire of London, it was repaired and beautified by Sir Christopher Wren, in 1672. In one of the niches was a figure, representing Liberty with the word *Libertas*

inscribed upon her cap and with a cat at her feet, in allusion to the story of Sir Richard Whittington, who bequeathed a sufficient sum to rebuild this gate, which was satisfactorily done by his executors in 1423.

After the taking down of the city gates, the corporation determined on erecting a new prison, and designs for the present building were prepared by the younger Mr. Dance; and the first stone was laid on the 23d of May, 1770, by the Lord Mayor (Alderman Beckford), who went in state, attended by the sheriffs and several of the aldermen. This was the last public transaction of Mr. Beckford, who died of a rheumatic fever, on the 21st of June following. In June, 1780, the riots known by the name of Lord George Gordon's, or the "No popery" riots, lasted, to the eternal disgrace of the City magistracy of that day, for upwards of a week, and the new prison of Newgate was burned by the drunken incendiaries of the day. It was speedily repaired, and became the city and county prison. In 1783, the execution of criminals that had previously taken place at Tyburn, was removed by the proper authorities to the present spot, in front of this prison. The first execution took place on the 9th of December of that year.

Newgate is now the general felon's prison for the City of London and the County of Middlesex. In the north-east corner of the building, or that which is next Newgate-street, is the portion appropriated to those miserable criminals who are under sentence of death. The prison is under good management, but it is too limited in its space for its purposes, and, perhaps, if another felon's prison was erected for the county, and the interior of this newly arranged for the city, it might be sufficient.

It is under the management of a special committee of the court of aldermen, and of a general committee, as to the expenses, consisting of the lord mayor, all the aldermen, the chairman of the committees of City Lands, Thames Navigation, Coal and Corn, and general purposes, together with one common-councilman for each ward; Mr. John Wontner, *Keeper*; the Rev. Horace S. Cotton, D.D., *Ordinary*.

**NEWGATE-MARKET,** is situated in a quadrangle, between the south side of Newgate-street, the west side of Ivy-lane, the north side of Paternoster-row, and the east side of Warwick-lane, which is nearly 200 feet from east to west, and 150 from north

to south; with a large market-house, and a clock and bell-turret in the centre, and capacious vaults and cellarage below. The houses that form the outside of the square, and the avenues that lead into Newgate-street, Ivy-lane, Paternoster-row and Warwick-lane, are mostly occupied by butchers, poulterers and salesmen, and the centre, by poulterers, fishmongers, fruiterers, green-grocers, buttermen, cheesemongers, dealers in tripe, and such like.

**NEWGATE-ST.**, is the west continuation of *Cheapside*.

**NEW-GROVE**, *Mile-end-road*, is about two miles and a quarter from Aldgate.

**NEW INN**, *THE*, *Wych-street*, adjoins Clement's-inn on the west, and is, like that, one of the inns of Chancery. It was founded about 1485, for the students of an ancient inn, formerly situated at the south-east corner of Sea-coal-lane, Farringdon-street. When the Strand Inn was destroyed, with the church of St. Mary-le-Strand, and other buildings, by the Protector Somerset, to make room for his new palace of Somerset House, the students removed hither, and united themselves to the society. New-inn is an appendage to the Middle Temple, and is governed by a treasurer and twelve ancients, who, with the other members, are to be in commons a week every term, or to compound for the same.

**NEW-INN-BLDGS.**, *Drury-lane*, are a few houses on the right hand side of Wych-street, going from St. Clement's church, in the Strand.

**NEW-INN-PASSAGE**, *Clare-market*, is about ten houses on the right hand side of Houghton-street, from Newcastle-street.

**NEW-LANE**, *Horselydown*, is in Shad Thames, opposite Horselydown New-stairs.

**NEW-PL.**, *Poplar High-street*, is part of the right hand side, about half a mile from the Commercial-road, below the Terrace.

**NEW PRISON**, *THE*, *Clerkenwell*, is situated on the eastern side of Gray's-inn-lane-road, nearly opposite Guildford-street. It is the House of Correction for the County of Middlesex, built on the principles of John Howard; is considered to be a very useful specimen of the mode of classification and employment of prisoners, and is under the management and control of the sheriffs and a committee of magistrates.

**NEW RIVER OFFICE**, *THE*, is at the *New River Head*, *Islington*, near Sadler's Wells theatre. The New River was cut by Sir Hugh Middleton, and completed in 1613, for the purpose of supplying the metropolis with water. The source or head of this fine aqueduct is at Amwell, near Ware, in Hertfordshire, about twenty-one miles from London, but by its windings is, by an exact admeasurement taken by the late Robert Milne, Esq., in 1723, of the length of 38 miles, 3 quarters, and 16 poles. The Company have reservoirs at Pentonville and the Hampstead-road, and a steam-engine in Upper Thames-street, to raise water from the Thames, on emergencies. It is under the management of Robert Percy Smith, Esq., *Governor*; John Jos. Holford, Esq., *Deputy Governor*; Charles Holford, Esq., *Treasurer*; Frederick Inglis, Esq., *Chief Clerk and Secretary*; William Chadwell Milne, Esq., *Engineer*.

**NEW-ROAD**, *Mary-le-bone*, is the fine causeway from the Angel, at Islington, to the Yorkshire Stingo, Lisson-green.

**NEW-ROAD**, *Hans Town*, is the first turning parallel to Sloane-street.

**NEW-ROAD**, *St. George's in the East*, is the continuation of Cable-street.

**NEW-Sq.**, *Westminster*, is the second turning on the left hand in Orchard-street, a few houses from Dean-street.

**NEW-Sq.**, *Lincoln's-inn*. — [See LINCOLN'S-INN NEW-SQUARE.]

**NEW-Sq.**, *Minories*, is about the middle of the west side, and leads into Vine-street, on the right hand.

**NEW-Sq.**, *Shad Thames*, is the broadest part of New-lane.

**NEW-ST.**—1. is at *Brompton*, or *Hans-town*, the first street on the left hand going from Knightsbridge, along the Brompton High-street, or road.—2. is in *Broad-street*, *Carnaby-market*, or *Golden-square*, nearly opposite Poland-street.—3. is in *Spring-gardens*, *Charing-cross*, on the right hand side leading to St. James's-park.—4. is in *Covent Garden*, the continuation of King-street.—5. is in *Baker-street*, *North*, *Mary-le-bone*, about ten houses on the left hand from the New-road.—6. **GREAT**, is in *Fetter-lane*, the first turning on the left hand in West Harding-street.—7. **LITTLE**, is in *Shoe-lane*, the first street on the left hand from

**Fleet-street**, and leads to **Middle New-street**.—8. **MIDDLE**, is on the east side of **Great New-street**, **Fetter-lane**; it leads into **Little New-street**.—9. is in **Bowling-street**, **Clerkenwell**, a few yards on the left hand from **Turnmill-street**.—10. is in the **City-road**, about half a mile on the left hand from **Finsbury-square**.—11. is the continuation of **St. Mary-Axe** from **Camomile-street**.—12. is in **Bishopsgate-street**, the second turning on the right hand leading to the **India Company's** warehouses.—13. is in **Gibraltar-fields**, **Bethnal-green**, the first turning parallel eastward to part of **Turk-street**.—14. **Fieldgate-street**, **Whitechapel**, or **Mile-end Old-town**, about ten houses on the right hand from **Whitechapel-road**.—15. is in **Great Guildford-street**, **Southwark**, the third turning on the right hand.—16. is in **Mase-pond**, **Southwark**, at the east end, and right hand side of **St. Thomas's-street**.—17. is in the **Blackfriars'-road**, the last turning on the left hand from **Blackfriars'-bridge**.—18. **LITTLE**, **Borough-road**, **St. George's-fields**, is the second turning on the right hand from **Stone's-end**, going towards the **Obelisk**.—19. **Newington**, or **Kennington High-road**, is opposite the second mill-stone from **Cornhill**.—20. is about the middle of the north side of **Adam-street**, **Rotherhithe**.—21. is in **Neptune-street**, **Rotherhithe**, the third turning on the left hand from **Elephant-lane**.

**NEW-ST.-HILL**, **Shoe-lane**, is the first turning on the left hand in **Little New-street**, going from **Shoe-lane**.

**NEW-ST.-SQ.**—1. is in **Great New-street**, **Fetter-lane**, opposite **Dean-street**, and leads into **Little New-street**.—2. is in **Blackfriars**, the continuation of **Creed-lane**.—3. is in **Old-street**, **St. Lukes**, the second turning eastward of the church.—4. is in **Aldersgate-street**, the first turning on the right hand, about ten houses from **Long-lane**.

**NEW-TERRACE**, **Finsbury**, is the row of houses on the west side of **Tabernacle-walk**.

**NEW-WALK**, **Horselydown**, is the first turning on the left hand in **Shad Thames**, going from **Dockhead**.

**NEW-WAY**, **Westminster**, is about twelve houses on the right hand side of **Orchard-street**, going from **Dean-street**.

**NEW-WAY**, **Southwark**, is the first turning on the right hand in the **Mase**, going from **Tooley-street**.

**NEWBY'S-PL.**, **Poplar High-street**, or **road**, is about half a mile on the left hand side going from the **Commercial-road**.

**NEWCASTLE-CT.**, **Strand**, is a few houses on the right hand side going from **Temple-bar**.

**NEWCASTLE-CT.**, **College-hill**, **Upper Thames-street**, is about five houses on the right hand going from **Cloak-lane**.

**NEWCASTLE-PL.**, **Clerkenwell-close**, forms part of the right hand side going from **Clerkenwell-green**.

**NEWCASTLE-ROW**, **Clerkenwell-close**, is on the east side of **Newcastle-place**.

**NEWCASTLE-ST.**, **Strand**, is at the back of **St. Clement's church**, and leads into **Stanhope-street**, **Clare-market**.

**NEWCASTLE-ST.**, **Clerkenwell-close**, is the first turning on the right hand in **St. James's-street**.

**NEWFOUNDLAND AND BRITISH NORTH AMERICA SCHOOL SOCIETY**, THE, is at No. 13, **Salisbury-square**. It was founded in 1783, for the benevolent purposes mentioned in its title. It is under the management of a committee, with **J. Wells, Esq., M.P., Treasurer**; **J. Codner**, and **Perceval White, Esqrs., Secretaries**.

**NEWLY'S-CT.**, **Mile-end New-town**, is the fourth turning on the right hand side of **Pleasant-row**, going from **Pelham-street**.

**NEWMAN'S-MEWS**, **Oxford-street**, are three houses on the left hand side of **Castle-street**, going from **Newman-street**.

**NEWMAN'S-PASSAGE**, **Newman-street**, is about twenty-six houses on the right hand side going from No. 39, **Oxford-street**.

**NEWMAN'S-ROW**, **Bermondsey-street**, is the second turning on the right hand side, going from the church towards **Tooley-street**.

**NEWMAN'S-ROW**, **Lincoln's-inn-fields**, is at the north-east corner, about six houses on the left hand towards **Great Turnstile**.

**NEWMAN-ST.**, *Oxford-street*, is nearly the fifth of a mile on the right hand from St. Giles's.

**NEWMAN'S-YARD**, *Newman-street, Oxford-street*, is about ten houses on the right hand side, going from Oxford-street.

**NEWMARKET-ST.**, *Wapping*, is about a quarter of a mile on the left hand side, eastward of the church.

**NEWNHAM-PL.**, *Bishopsgate Without*, is about ten houses on the left hand, northward of Sun-street.

**NEW PALACE-YARD.**—[See PALACE-YARD, NEW.]

**NEWPORT-MARKET**, *Great Newport-street*, is at the westward of that street, near Long Acre and St. Martin's-lane.

**NEWPORT-ST., GREAT**, *St. Martin's-lane, Charing Cross*, is the last turning on the left hand, opposite Long Acre.

**NEWPORT-ST., LITTLE**, is the west continuation of the preceding.

**NEWPORT'S - YARD**, *Old - street, St. Luke's*, is the first turning on the left hand going from Bunhill-row.

**NEWTON-ST.**, *High Holborn*, is about a quarter of a mile on the left hand side, going from Farringdon-street.

**NICHOLAS'S ALMS HOUSES**, *Monkwell-street*.—[See **SALTERS' COMPANY'S ALMS-HOUSES**.]

**ST. NICHOLAS ACONS**, the church of, stood formerly on the west side of *Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street*, and derived its name from its dedication to St. Nicholas, a citizen of Lycia, in Asia Minor, who was raised from a very humble situation to be Bishop of Myrea. The ancient church being destroyed by the fire of London, the parish was united to that of St. Edmund the King.—[See that church.]

**ST NICHOLAS ALL**, *Lombard-street*, is on the west side of Nicholas-lane.

**ST. NICHOLAS COLE ABBEY**, the church of, is situated on the south side of *Old Fish-street, Doctors'-Commons*, and is dedicated to the same saint as the preceding. There was a church on the same site prior to 1377, when, according to Stowe, the steeple and south aisle were rebuilt. The church was destroyed by the great fire of 1666, and the present church

built by Sir Christopher Wren. It is a handsome and well proportioned church, built of brick and stone, with rusticated angles, and stone architraves, and entablatures to the semi-circular headed windows. Its tower is a specimen of Wren's symmetry; but in the spire, where he has aimed at originality, he has scarcely escaped absurdity, if not ugliness. It was finished in 1677, and is the first church built and completed after the fire.

This church is a rectory, the advowson of which was anciently in the Dean and Chapter of St. Martin-le-Grand; but on the grant of that collegiate church to the Abbot and Canons of Westminster, the patronage devolved to that convent, in whom it continued till the dissolution of their monastery, when it devolved to the crown, in which patronage it is at present. After the great fire, the parish of St. Nicholas Olaves, [see that church,] was united to this, which is a rectory of very ancient foundation, as Gilbert Foliot, Bishop of London, gave it to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, in 1172, in whose patronage it still continues.

The united rectory is in the city, diocese and archdeaconry of London, and the advowson is, from the before-named union of the parishes, in the alternate gift of the Lord Chancellor, for the crown, and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. The present rector is the Rev. J. Mitchell, who was instituted by the Lord Chancellor in 1817.

**ST. NICHOLAS - CHURCH - YARD**, *Bread-Street-hill*, is about ten houses on the west side above Thames-street.

**ST. NICHOLAS OLAVE**, or **OLYFF**, the church of, stood in the preceding church-yard, and derives its name from Olave, or Olaves, King of Norway. The old church was destroyed by the fire of London, and its parish united to that of St. Nicholas Cole Abbey.—[See that church.]

**ST. NICHOLAS SHAMBLES**, the church of, stood formerly at the corner of *Butcher-hall-lane, Newgate-street*, and took its addition from standing in the Shambles, which before the fire of London extended along Newgate-street. The church, and all its ornaments, were given by Henry VIII. to the Mayor and Commonalty of London, towards the maintenance of the new parish church then erecting in the Gray-friars.—[See **GRAY-FRIARS**.]

**NICHOLAS-LANE**, *Lombard-street*, is the third turning on the right hand from the Mansion-house, and extends from Lombard-street to Cannon-street.

**NICOL'S-ROW**, *Church-street, Bethnal-green*, about one-eighth of a mile on the left hand from Shoreditch.

**NICOL'S-Sq.**, *Cripplegate*, is on the north end of Castle-street, going from Falcon-square.

**NICOL-ST., OLD**, *Bethnal-green*, is the first turning parallel northward to part of Church-street.

**NICOL-ST., NEW**, *Bethnal-green*, is the first street parallel northward to the preceding.

**NICOL-ST., HALF**, *Bethnal-green*.—[See HALF NICOLL'S-STREET.

**NIGHT-LANE**, *St. Luke's*, is the continuation of Brick-lane.

**NIGHTINGALE - LANE**, *Upper East Smithfield*, is facing the entrance to the London Docks.

**NIGHTINGALE-LANE**, *Limehouse*, is in Fore-street, by the west end of Rope-maker's-street.

**NIXON-Sq.**, *Cripplegate*, is at the west end of the Crescent in Jewin-street, and behind the houses which form the north side of Jewin-street.

**NOBLE-ST.**—1. is in *Falcon-square*, the north continuation of Foster-lane.—2. is in *Goswell-street*, the second turning on the right hand from Old-street.—3. is in *Poplar*, about half a mile on the right hand side going from Limehouse church.

**NOEL-ST.**, *Berwick-street, Oxford-street*, is about ten houses going from Oxford-street.

**NOEL-ST.**, *Bermondsey New-road*, is the second turning on the left hand side going from the Bricklayers'-arms.

**NORFOLK-PL.**—1. is in *Curtain-road*, the third turning on the left hand from Old-street.—2. is **LITTLE**, the first turning on the right hand in the preceding.—3. is in *Church-street*, on the west side of Norfolk-row.—4. is in *St. George's-road*, in St. George's-fields.—5. is in *Salisbury-street, Bermondsey*, or *Rotherhithe*.—6. is in *Church-street, Lambeth*, about the middle of the south side.

**NORFOLK-ST.**, *Park-lane*, is the first turning on the east side; it is sometimes called New Norfolk-street.

**NORFOLK-ST.**, *Middlesex Hospital*, is the continuation of Newman-street, and leads to the New-road by Cleveland-street.

**NORFOLK-ST.**, *Strand*, is about the sixth of a mile from Temple-bar. On this site stood anciently the palace of the Bishop of Bath, which became afterwards the town mansion of the Duke of Norfolk and Earl of Arundel. Hence, the names of these streets.

**NORFOLK-ST., NEW**, *Park-lane*.—[See NORFOLK-STREET.

**NORFOLK-ST.**, or **PL.**, *Kingsland-road*, is a part of that road commencing about the sixth of a mile from Shoreditch church.

**NORFOLK-ST.**, **LITTLE**, *Southwark*, is the first turning on the right hand side of Guildford-street.

**NORMAN-BLDGS.**, *City-road*, is at the west end of Wenlock-street, by the Regent's canal.

**NORMAN-CT.**, *Wellclose-square*, is in Cable-street, nearly opposite the north-east passage to that square.

**NORMAN-ST.**, *St. Luke's*, is the continuation of Helmet-row.

**NORRIS-CT.**—1. is in *Nightingale-lane*, the fourth turning on the left hand from the entrance to the London Docks.—2. is in *Snow's-fields, Southwark*, about a furlong on the right hand from Bermondsey-street.

**NORRIS-ST.**, *Haymarket*, is about eighteen houses on the right hand side going from Piccadilly.

**NORTH-BANK**, *Regent's-park*, is a series of detached cottages and gardens on the northern bank of the Regent's Canal, by Lisson-grove, North.

**NORTH - CT.**, *Berkeley-street*, is about eight houses on the left hand side of South-street, eastward of South Audley-street.

**NORTH-CRESCENT**, *Bedford-square*.—[See CRESCENT NORTH.

**NORTH-EAST-ALLEY**, or **PASSAGE**, *Wellclose-square*, is at the north-east corner of the square.

**NORTH-GREEN**, *Holywell-mount*, is about twelve houses on the left hand side of Worship-street, going from Paul-street, Finsbury.

**NORTH-MEWS**, *Tottenham-court-road*, are about five houses on the right hand side of North-street, going from John-street.

**NORTH-MEWS**, *Gray's-inn-lane*, are a few yards up Little James-street, going from Gray's-inn-lane.

**NORTH-PL.**, *Gray's-inn-lane*, forms part of the west side.—2. **UPPER**, is also in *Gray's-inn-lane*, the north continuation of the preceding.—3. is in *Banner-street*, *St. Luke's*, near Whitecross-street.—4. *Bethnal-green*, is the first turning parallel northward to part of Green-street.—5. *Lambeth*, is nearly opposite the Asylum for Female Orphans.

**NORTH-ROW**, *Oxford-street* or *Grosvenor-square*, is the first turning on the right hand in George-street.

**NORTH-ROW-MEWS**, *North row*, *Grosvenor-square*, are about three houses eastward of Park-lane.

**NORTH-ST.**—1. is in *Hans Town*, about six houses on the right hand in Sloane-street.—2. is in *Wood-street*, *Westminster*, the first street on the left hand.—3. is in *Manchester-square*, between High-street and Manchester-street.—4. is in *Tottenham-court-road*, behind Whitfield's chapel.—5. **OLD**, *Red Lion-square*, is about the middle of the north side.—6. **NEW**, *Red Lion-square*, is the continuation of the preceding to Boswell-court.—7. is in *Rope-maker-street*, *Finsbury*, the second turning on the left hand.—8. is in the *City-road*, the fourth turning on the right hand.—9. is in *Lamb-street*, *Bishopfields*, about the sixth of a mile from Bishops-gate-street Without.—10. is in *Whitechapel-road*, a few houses westward of Mile-end turnpike.—11. is near the south end of *Wilmoit-street*, *Bethnal-green*.—12. is in *Poplar*, the first turning on the left hand in the High-street.—13. is in *Lambeth*, about half a mile on the right hand from Westminster-bridge.

**NORTHAM'S-BLDS.**, *Somers-town*, is the continuation of Phillip's-buildings.

**NORTHAMPTON-BLDS.**, *Clerkenwell*, is the second turning on the right hand side of Rosamond-street, going from Corporation-lane.

**NORTHAMPTON-PL.**—1. is in *St. John-street*, *Clerkenwell*, between Perceval-street and Corporation-row.—2. is in the *Hackney-road*, about three quarters of a mile from Shoreditch church.

**NORTHAMPTON-ROW**, *Clerkenwell*, is parallel to part of the west side of Rosamond-street.

**NORTHAMPTON-Sq.**, *Clerkenwell*, is between St. John-street-road and Goswell-street-road. This square and adjacent streets, derive their name from the Marquess of Northampton, upon whose estate they are built.

**NORTHAMPTON-ST., LOWER**, *Clerkenwell*, is the first turning on the left hand side of King-street.

**NORTHAMPTON-TERR.**, *City-road*, is about three quarters of a mile on the left hand going from Finsbury-square.

**NORTHERN DISPENSARY**, for the Relief of Poor Servants of Governors, and Delivery of Married Women, is at No. 9, *Somers-place West*, *New-road*, near St. Pancras new church. It was established in 1810, in consequence of the great increase of houses and inhabitants in this district. Its present officers are, H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, *Patron*; the Marquess of Lansdowne, *President*; five *Vice-Presidents*; John I. Burn, Esq., *Treasurer*; Alexander Tweedie, M.D., and William Stroud, M.D., *Physicians*; P. M. Roget, M.D., *Consulting Physician*; D. D. Davis, M.D., *Accoucheur*; Frederick C. Skey, Esq., *Surgeon*; Mr. W. Seaton, *Apothecary*; and Mr. John Hawkes, No. 24, Mary-street, Hampstead-road, *Collector*.

**NORTHUMBERLAND-ALLEY**, *Fenchurch-street*, is about ten houses on the left hand side, going from Aldgate.

**NORTHUMBERLAND-Ct.**—1. is in the *Strand*, a few yards on the right hand from Charing Cross.—2. is in *Southampton-buildings*, *Holborn*, about ten houses on the left hand from High Holborn.—3. is in *Compton-street*, *Clerkenwell*, about fourteen houses on the left hand from Goswell-street.—4. is in *Northumberland-alley*, *Fenchurch-street*, about the middle of the west side.

**NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE**, the town mansion of the Duke of Northumberland, is situated at the south-west corner of the *Strand*, opposite Charing Cross, and the south end of St. Martin's-

lane. It stands on the site of the ancient Hospital of St. Mary Rounceval, a cell to the priory of the same name, in Navarre, founded and endowed by the Earl of Pembroke, in the reign of Henry III. It was suppressed as an alien priory by Henry V., but re-founded in 1476, by Edward IV. After the suppression of all the religious houses by Henry VIII., it was granted by Edward VI., in 1549, with its appurtenances, to Sir Thomas Cawarden. It came afterwards into the possession of Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, who in the reign of James I. erected three sides of the quadrangle, from the designs, and under the superintendence of Bernard Jansen, an eminent Flemish architect. According to Dr. Entick, however, an Englishman, of the name of Miles Glover, was the architect, as he infers from some initials about the front. After the death of the Earl it became the property of his relation, the Earl of Suffolk, and was then known by the name of Suffolk House.

In the reign of Charles I., Algernon, Earl of Northumberland, Lord High Admiral of England, married the daughter of Lord Suffolk, and about 1642 became its proprietor, and gave it the name of Northumberland House, which it has kept to this day.

Since that period it has been enlarged, the fourth side of the quadrangle added, and the other parts repaired by Inigo Jones: and about seven years ago it underwent a complete and substantial restoration under the superintendence of Samuel Ware, Esq.

It is one of the largest and most magnificent of the town mansions of our nobility, and contains a large collection of fine pictures and other valuable works of art. The pictures are by the Caracci, Guido, Raffaele, Rubens, Salvator Rosa, Titian, Vandyke, and other great masters. Among these are the celebrated picture of the Cornaro Family, by Titian, which was sold by Vandyke to Algernon, Earl of Northumberland, in the reign of Charles I., for 1,000 guineas.

**NORTHUMBERLAND - MEWS, St. Mary-le-bone,** are in Northumberland-street, New-road, to which street they are parallel, and are entered from Nottingham-street.

**NORTHUMBERLAND - PASSAGE, Strand,** is about twelve houses on the left hand side of Northumberland-street, going from the Strand.

**NORTHUMBERLAND-ST., Strand,** the first turning on the left hand going towards Charing Cross; it extends to the Thames.

**NORTHUMBERLAND-ST., Mary-le-bone,** is about three quarters of a mile on the left hand side of the New-road.

**NORTON-FALGATE,** the street so called is the north continuation of Bishopsgate street Without, and extends to Shoreditch. It is also the name of a small liberty or manor, which belonged to the cathedral of St. Paul as early as the Conquest. The district being extra-parochial, the inhabitants support their own poor, and bury as they please, but they most use a chapel, built by Sir George Wheeler a Prebendary of Durham, for his tenants in Spitalfields. In this liberty there is also a small workhouse, a girl's school, and a free school for boys.

**NORTON-ST., Portland-place,** is the first street parallel to the Portland-road.

**NORWAY-PL., Limehouse,** forms part of the left hand side of the Commercial-road about a furlong from the church.

**NORWAY-ST., Old-street,** is the third turning on the right hand side going from Goswell-street.

**NORWELL-PL., Bethnal-green,** is about half a mile on the left hand side of Church street, going from Shoreditch.

**NORWICH-Cr.—1.** is in *Fetter-lane* about sixteen houses on the right hand side from Holborn-hill.—**2.** is in *Upper East Smithfield*, nearly opposite Butcher-row.

**NORWICH UNION, THE, FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY'S OFFICE,** is at No. 6, *Crescent, Bridge-street, Blackfriars*. This Company was originally established in Norwich, and has now a London Board and Office, as above, insuring buildings, ships in port, harbour or dock, merchandize or effects, from loss or damage by fire, and has a distinct branch for life insurance. It is under the management of the Hon. Col. Wodehouse M.P., Sir Jacob Astley, Bart., Thomas William Coke, Esq., M.P., and R. Gurney, Esq., *Trustees*; eleven *Directors* of whom John Browne, Esq., Ald. of Norwich, is *President*; and James Brown Esq., *Vice-President*. The London Board appointed for superintending the affairs of the London district, meet every Friday,

the Office, in Bridge-street, and consist of C. S. Onley, Esq., *Chairman*; J. Wright, Esq., and T. Angell, Esq., *Committee*; R. J. Bunyon, Esq., *Secretary*; Messrs. Bignold, Pulley and Mawe, *Solicitors*; Mr. Charles Howell, *Surveyor of Buildings*.

**NOTTINGHAM-Ct.**, *Drury-lane*, is the second turning on the left hand side of Short's-gardens, going from Drury-lane.

**NOTTINGHAM-PL.**—1. is in the *New-road, Mary-le-bone*, about three quarters of a mile on the left hand side going from Tottenham-court-road.—2. is in *Mile-end Old Town*, the third turning on the left hand side going from Cannon-street-road.

**NOTTINGHAM-Str.**, *Mary-le-bone*, is the first turning on the right hand going from the New-road.

**NUNS'-Ct.**, *Coleman-street*, is about six houses on the left hand going from London Wall.

**NUTFORD - PL.**, *Bryanstone - square*, is between that square and the New-road.

## O.

**OAKLEY-ROW**, *Bethnal-green*, is about six houses on the left hand side of Thomas-street, going from Brick-lane.

**OAKLEY-Str.**, *Lambeth*, is the third turning on the left hand side of the Westminster-bridge-road, going towards the Obelisk.

**OAT-LANE**, *Foster-lane*, is the fourth turning on the left hand side of Noble-street, going from Cheapside.

**OATMEAL-YARD**, *Tooley-street*, is the last turning on the right hand side of Dog-and-Bear-yard, going from the east end of Tooley-street.

**OBSERVER NEWSPAPER OFFICE**, **THE**, is at No. 169, in the *Strand*, nearly opposite the New Church.

**OCTAGON-PL.**, *Kennington-common*, is on the west side, and forms the corner of the road, and leads to the Green opposite the Horn's Tavern.

**ECONOMIC LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.** — [See ECONOMIC LIFE OFFICE.]

**OFF-ALLEY**, *Strand*, is four houses on the left hand side of Villiers-street, going from the Strand. It is part of the original house and gardens belonging to John Villiers, Duke of Buckingham. — [See YORK-BLDGS.]

**OFFERTORY, THE SCHOOL**, *Piccadilly*, is two or three houses on the left hand side of Little Vine-street, going from Swallow-street. It derives its name, from being supported, under the superintendence of the rector and parish of St. James, Westminster, by the alms and contributions collected at the Offertory on Sacrament Sundays, which enables the trustees to establish and maintain a day school, where fifty boys are taught to read, write and cast accounts, according to the Madras system of education. They have also a new suit of clothes at Whitsuntide, every year. The admission of scholars is limited to the sons of parishioners, who are educated for trades and handicrafts, to which, at the usual age, they are apprenticed.

**OGLE-Sq.**, *Mary-le-bone*, is a few small houses in Upper Ogle-street, a short distance on the left hand from Upper Mary-le-bone-street.

**OGLE-Str.**, *Mary-le-bone*, is about six houses eastward of Titchfield-street, and extends from Foley-street to Mary-le-bone-street.

**OGLE-Str.**, **UPPER**, *Foley-street*, is about six houses eastward of the preceding.

**St. OLAVE**, *Hart-street*, the church of, is situated on the south side of Hart-street, Crutched-friars, and derives its name and addition, from being dedicated to St. Olave, or Olaus, King of Norway, who, from his strong attachment to the christian religion, took part with the Christian English, against the Pagan Danes. A church stood on this site, dedicated to the same patron, before the year 1319. The present church is of considerable antiquity, as it escaped the ravages of the great fire of London. Since that time it has been often substantially repaired and beautified.

This church is a rectory, the advowson of which has always been in private hands, and is now in the patronage of the parishioners. It is in the city, diocese and archdeaconry of London, and the present rector is the Rev. H. B. Owen, D.D., who was instituted by the parishioners in 1794.



**ST. OLAVE JEWRY**, the church of, stands on the west side of the *Old Jewry*, is of very ancient foundation, and was originally called *St. Olave Upwell*, from its patron saint, and the well at the east end in which a pump is now fixed. It was afterwards called *Jewry*, from its vicinity becoming the allotted residence of the Jews in London.

The parish is ancient, and was a rectory, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, till about the year 1181, when it was transferred by them, with the chapel of *St. Stephen*, *Coleman-street*, to the prior and convent of *Butley*, in *Suffolk*, when it became a vicarage. At the suppression of the monasteries, the impropriation was forfeited to the crown, in whom it has continued till the present time. After the fire of London the parish of *St. Martin Pomary*, in *Ironmonger-lane*, was united to this parish, which being a rectory, also in the patronage of the crown, the presentation to the united livings is in the king.—[See *ST. MARTIN POMARY*.]

The ancient church was destroyed by the great fire of 1666, and the present one erected on its site for the united parishes by *Sir Christopher Wren*. It was began in 1673, and finished in 1676, and is a plain neat church of brick, with stone dressings, to the doors and windows.

The united parishes are as before-mentioned, a vicarage and rectory, in the patronage of the crown, and in the city, diocese and archdeaconry of London. Its present rector and vicar is the *Rev. Robert Hamilton, D.D.*, who was instituted by the *Lord Chancellor* in 1797.

**ST. OLAVE**, *Silver-street*, the church of, was situated, before the fire of London, at the south-west corner of *Silver-street*, *Aldersgate*, but being consumed by the fire of London, the parish was united by act of parliament to that of *St. Alban*, *Wood-street* (see that church), and the church was not rebuilt.

**ST. OLAVE**, *Southwark*, the church of, stands on the north side, and near the west end of *Tooley-street*. It is mentioned as early as 1281, but on part of the old church falling in 1736, and the rest being in a ruinous and decayed condition, the parishioners applied to parliament for powers to rebuild it. Accordingly the ancient church was taken down in 1737, and the present structure finished in 1739. It is a plain substantial church, with rusticated angles, and a handsome cornice and ba-

lustrade by way of parapet. It gives its name by corruption of *St. Olaves* to *St. Oleys*, and then *Tooleys*, to the street in which it stands.

This parish is a rectory in the diocese of *Winchester*, in the county and archdeaconry of *Surrey*, and in the patronage of the Crown. The present rector is the *Rev. A. H. Kenney, D.D.*, who was instituted by the King in 1822.

**ST. OLAVE'S-STAIRS**, *Tooley-street*, are about six houses on the left hand from the *High-street*.

**OLD BAILEY**, *THE*, *Ludgate-hill*, is the first turning on the left hand going from *Farringdon-street* towards *St. Paul's*. *Maitland* and other antiquaries say, that it derives its name from *Bale-hill*, an eminence whereon was situated the *Bale*, or bailiff's house, wherein he held a court for the trial of felons. This is somewhat corroborated by the fact that the place of security where the sheriffs keep the prisoners during the session, is still named the *Bale Dock*.

**OLD BOND-ST.**—[See *BOND-STREET*, *OLD*, and so on for others called *Old*.]

**OLD-BLDGS. or Sq.**, *Lincoln's-inn*.—[See *LINCOLN'S-INN*, *OLD-SQUARE*.]

**OLD CHANGE**, *THE*, *Cheapside*, is about six houses on the right hand side going from *St. Paul's church-yard*. It derives its name from having been anciently the *King's Exchange*, for receiving bullion in exchange for coin. It was then farmed to the citizens of London.

**OLD JEWRY**.—[See *JEWRY*, *THE OLD*.]

**OLD PALACE-YARD**, *Westminster*, is by *St. Margaret's-lane*, and is said to have been built by *Edward the Confessor*, but more probably by *William Rufus*, when he built his magnificent hall.

**OLD-ST.**, *St. Luke's*, is the second turning on the left hand side of the *City-road*, going from the north-west corner of *Finsbury-square*. It begins at *Goswell-street*, opposite the *Charter-house wall*, and extends eastward to the *City-road*. It derives its name from the Saxons, who called it *Eald* or *Old*, as being an ancient Roman military road.

**OLD-ST.-ROAD**, is the east continuation of the preceding towards *Shoreditch church*.

**OLD-ST.-Sq.**, *St. Luke's*, is at the north end of *Henry-street*, *Old-street*.

**OLIVER-CT.,** *Westminster*, is about five houses on the left hand side of Bowling-street, going from the west end of Wood-street.

**ONE-SWAN-YARD,** *Bishopsgate Without*, is a few houses on the left hand side, northward of the church.

**ONE-TUN-CT.,** *Strand*, is about twenty-four houses on the right hand from Charing Cross.

**ONSLow-ST.,** *Clerkenwell*, is the first turning on the left hand in Vine-street, going from Mutton-lane.

**OPERA HOUSE,** *Haymarket*.—[See KING'S THEATRE, THE.

**OPHTHALMIC, THE, LONDON INFIRMARY,** *Finsbury*.—[See LONDON OPHTHALMIC INFIRMARY, THE.

**ORANGE-CT.**—1. is in *Swallow-street, Carnaby-market*.—2. is in *Castle-street, Leicester-square*, the first turning northward of the King's Mews.—3. is in *Drury-lane*, five houses northward of Princes-street.—4. is in *Rose-street, Soho*, three or four houses on the right hand from Crown-street.—5. is in *Old Nicol-street, Bethnal-green*, the first turning on the left from Cross-street.—6. is in *Wapping-street*, about twenty-three houses on the left below Hermitage-bridge.—7. is in *Fieldgate-street, Mile-end Old Town*, the first turning on the left hand from White-chapel-road.

**ORANGE-ROW,** *Newington*, forms part of the west side of the Kennington-road, by the Plough and Harrow, extending towards the Common.

**ORANGE-ST.**—1. is in *Leicester-square*, parallel to the south side of the square, and extends from St. Martin's-street to Castle-street.—2. is in *Red Lion-square*, at the north-west corner, and extends into King-street, Bloomsbury-square.—3. is in *Lomond's Pond, Southwark*, the first turning on the left hand in Gravel-lane.

**ORCHARD-ST.**—1. is in *Portman-square*, at the south-east corner, and extends to Oxford-street.—2. is in *Westminster*, the first turning on the right in Dean-street.—3. is in *St. Luke's*, the north continuation of Ironmonger-row.

**ORDNANCE OFFICE, THE, CIVIL DEPARTMENT OF,** is at No. 91, *Pall Mall*, opposite George-street, and the

**MILITARY DEPARTMENT** is in the *Tower*, the first turning or entrance on the right hand going from St. Katherine's. This department of government is under the management of \_\_\_\_\_ *Master-General*; \_\_\_\_\_ *Surveyor*; \_\_\_\_\_ *General*, and other officers, whose names, when the arrangements now in progress are completed, may be found in Burke's Official Kalendar, and either of the Red Books.

**ORMOND-MEWS,** *Queen-square*, are at three houses up Great Ormond-street, going from the south-east corner of Queen-square.

**ORMOND-PL.,** *Queen-square*, extends from Great Ormond-street into Lamb's Conduit-street.

**ORMOND-ST., GREAT,** *Lamb's Conduit-street*, is the fifth coach turning on the left hand going from High Holborn.

**ORMOND-ST., LITTLE,** *Queen-square*, is opposite the preceding, and leads into Southampton-row.

**ORMOND-ST., NEW,** *Lamb's Conduit-street*, is the fifth turning on the right hand from High Holborn.

**ORMOND-YARD.**—1. is on the south side of *Great Ormond-street* aforesaid.—2. is in *York-street, St. James's-square*, about four houses on the left hand from the north side of the square.

**ORPHAN ASYLUM, THE LONDON,** *Clapton*.—[See ASYLUM, THE LONDON ORPHAN.

**ORPHAN ADULT INSTITUTION,** *Regent's-park*.—[See ADULT ORPHAN INSTITUTION.

**ORPHAN CLERGY, St. John's Wood.**—[See SONS OF THE CLERGY, CORPORATION OF.

**ORPHAN FEMALE ASYLUM,** *Westminster-bridge-road*.—[See ASYLUM FOR FEMALE ORPHANS.

**ORPHAN MERCHANT SEAMEN'S ASYLUM.**—[See ASYLUM FOR THE ORPHANS OF MERCHANT SEAMEN.

**ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, THE,** is situated on the left hand side of the *City-road*, just after passing the bridge and basin of the Regent's canal, going towards Islington. It is a large hand-

some brick edifice, consisting of a centre and two wings, with a cupola over the former part of the building. In the front is inscribed on a stone string-course, "THE ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, FOR THE MAINTENANCE AND INSTRUCTION OF ORPHANS, AND OTHER NECESSITIOUS CHILDREN. SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS, ERECTED 1773.

This school was established in 1759, and was at first conducted at a house in Hoxton, where twenty boys were at first admitted, and as soon as its funds permitted, twenty girls were added. As subscriptions increased, the managers or committee purchased a piece of freehold ground, and erected the above-mentioned substantial school, which has conveniences for baking, brewing, and washing, for air, exercise, and recreation. There is also a chapel, dining-rooms, dormitories, work-rooms, and other necessary apartments. A very full and interesting account of this excellent charity may be found in Mr. Highmore's *Pietas Londinensis*. Its present officers are, Ebenezer Maitland, Esq., *President*; Henry Weymouth, Esq., *Treasurer*; Wm. Lister, M.D., *Physician*; Martin Ware, Esq., *Surgeon*; Mr. W. Broackes, *Apothecary*; James Smith, Esq., *Secretary*; Mr. James Harrison, *Collector*; Mr. John Philkins, *Master*.

ORTON'S-BLDGS., *Southwark*, is the last turning on the left hand in Castle-street, going from Redcross-street.

OSBORNE-PL., *Whitechapel*, is the second turning on the right hand in Osborne-street, going from opposite Whitechapel church.

OSBORNE-ST., *Whitechapel High-street*, is nearly opposite the church, and is continued by Brick-lane.

OSNABURGH-PL., *New-road*, is a turning in Osnaburgh-street.

OSNABURGH-ST., *Regent's-park*, turns out of the north side of the New-road, on the eastern side of Trinity church, opposite Portland-road.

OSNABURGH-ROW, *Pimlico*, is the first turning on the right hand in the King's-road, going from Upper Eaton-street.

OSNABURGH-TERR., *Regent's-park*, is at the back of Trinity church, and leads from Osnaburgh-street to Albany-street.

OSSULSTON-ST., *Somers-town*, is the continuation of Willsted-street, and extends into Phoenix-street.

OVAL, *The, Kennington*, is at the south end of Bowling-green-row, entering opposite the Horns' Tavern.

OWEN'S ALMS-HOUSES, *Islington-road*, founded by Lady Owen in 1609, are situated on the east side of the road going from the City-road. They consist of ten separate single apartments, with a small garden behind for each alms-woman, and a court in front. They are under the management of the Brewers' Company.—[See that company.

OWEN'S-CT., *Goswell-street-road*, is the first turning on the left hand in Owen's-court, going from Rawstorne-street.

OWEN'S-PL., *Goswell-street-road*, is part of the west side of the road adjoining Owen's-row.

OWEN'S-ROW, *Goswell-street-road*, is the first turning on the right hand from the City-road, or Islington. These derive their name as being on property left by the above-named Lady Owen to the Brewers' Company, for various charitable uses.

OXENDON-ST. CHAPEL, *Haymarket*, is at four houses on the right hand side of Oxendon-street, going from Coventry-street, and is an episcopal chapel of the church of England.

OXENDON-ST., *Haymarket*, is about six houses on the left hand side of James-street, going from the Haymarket; it extends into Coventry-street.

OXFORD-ARMS'-PASSAGE, *Warwick-lane*, is between the Inn-yard and Warwick-lane.

OXFORD-BLDGS., *Oxford-street*, are between New Bond-street and South Molton-street, and lead into Woodstock-street.

OXFORD-CT.—1. is in *Oxford-street*.—2. is in *Camomile-street*.—and 3. is in *Salters'-hall-court*, *St. Swithin's-lane*, *Cannon-street*. In this court was anciently the house of the Prior of Torrington, in Suffolk, which afterwards fell to the Earls of Oxford; but that edifice being demolished, and this court built in its room, it retained the name of its former possessor.

OXFORD-MARKET, *Oxford-street*, is about half a mile on the right hand side

going from St. Giles's church. It derives its name from being on the estate of a former Earl of Oxford.

**OXFORD-ST.**, commences at *St. Giles's*, and extends westward to Connaught-terrace, and the southern end of the Edgware-road. This street, with the market and court of the same name, are all so called from being on the estate of the above-named former Earl of Oxford.

**OXLEY-PL.**, *Dockhead*, turns off at No. 3, *Parker's-row*.

## P.

**PACKER-BLDS.**, *Temple*, is the third turning on the right hand in Mitre-court, going from Fleet-street.

**PACKER-CT.**—1. is in *Still-alley*, *Hounds-ditch*.—2. is in *Coleman-street*, two or three houses from Lothbury.

**PACKINGTON'S, LADY, ALMS-HOUSES**, *Whitefriars*, were founded and endowed by Lady Anne Packington, and left to the charge of the Clothworkers' Company.

**PADDINGTON-ST.**, *Mary-le-bone*, is the second turning on the right hand side of High-street, going from the New-road.

**PAGE'S-WALK**, *Bermondsey*, is the first turning on the right hand in the Grange-road, going from Bermondsey New-road.

**PAINTER'S-BLDS.**, *Curtain-road*, are a few yards on the left hand side of Norfolk-place, going from the Curtain-road.

**PAINTER'S-CT.**, *St. James's*, is about five houses on the right hand side of Bury-street, going from Jermyn-street.

**PAINTER STAINERS' HALL**, *Little Trinity-lane*, is about nine houses on the left hand side going from Upper Thames-street. It is a handsome convenient building, with a spacious hall for the meetings of the livery. The ceiling of this room is painted with allegorical subjects by Fuller, and is further embellished with pictures by Palmatier, Brull and Hungis. There are also portraits of Charles II. and his Queen, by Houseman; of Camden, the civic historian and antiquary; shipping by Monami, and other fine paintings. Camden gave to this company a valuable silver cup and cover, which they use every St. Luke's Day, at their annual election, on which is engraved, "GVL. CAMDENUS CLARENCIEUX FILIUS SAMPSONIS PICTORIS LONDINENSIS, DONO DEDIT."

The Company of Painter Stainers was incorporated by letters patent of Queen Elizabeth in 1582, by the name of "the Masters, Wardens and Commonalty of the Freemen of the Art and Mystery of of Painting, called Painter Stainers, within the City of London." This company have several excellent charities under their administration; among which, are one of Thomas Evans, whose bust adorns the court-room, and who left in 1687 a munificent bequest; John Stock, Esq., of Hampstead, also left in 1780 a handsome bequest; Mrs. Jane Shank, also in 1795 several pensions to blind persons, and other charitable donations.

**PAINTER'S-RENTS**, *Radcliffe*, are about a quarter of a mile on the left hand side of Broad-street, going from Shadwell church.

**PALACE-ROW**, *Tottenham-court-road*, is part of the north side of that thoroughfare, reaching from the Hampstead-road towards the Turnpike.

**PALACE-ST.**, *Westminster*, is the continuation of Charlotte-street, going from Pimlico.

**PALACE-YARD, NEW**, *Westminster*, is behind the houses which form the east side of Bridge-street, extending to Westminster Hall.

**PALACE-YARD, OLD**, *Westminster*, is the open space on the south side of Westminster Hall, by the Abbey.

**PALL-MALL**, *St. James's*, is at the south end of the Haymarket, near the Opera House, and extends to St. James's-palace. It is named from having been formerly a mall for a game so called.

**PALL-MALL-CT.**, *St. James's*, is about the middle of the south side of Pall-Mall.

**PALL-MALL EAST**, is a new street, recently formed from the eastward of Pall-Mall to the portico of St. Martin's church.

**PALMER'S ALMS HOUSES**, *Westminster*, are in Tothill-fields, and were founded by James Palmer, B.D., in 1654, for twelve poor persons, and a school for twenty boys, with a chapel for the use of both, in which the founder preached and did duty in his life-time.

**PALMER'S-RENTS**, *Southwark*, are the third turning on the left hand in Snow's-fields, going from Bermondsey-street.

**PALMER'S VILLAGE**, *Westminster*, is about half a mile from Buckingham-gate.

**PALSGRAVE-CT.**, *Strand*, is about twelve houses on the left hand beyond Temple-bar.

**PANCRAS - LANE**, *Cheapside*, is about eight houses on the left hand side of *Queen-street*, going from *Cheapside*.

**PANCRAS-PL.**, *Tottenham-court-road*, is the first turning on the left hand side of *Pancras-street*, going from the said road.

**ST. PANCRAS-PL.**, *St. Pancras*, forms part of the row on the right hand side of the road.

**PANCRAS-ST.**, *Tottenham-court-road*, is about half a mile on the right hand side, going from *St. Giles's*.

**ST. PANCRAS IN THE FIELDS**, the old church of, is situated on the north side of the road leading from *King's Cross*, *Battle-bridge*, to *Kentish Town*. The parish is of great extent, including one-third of the hamlet of *Highgate*, and the whole of the hamlets of *Kentish Town*, *Camden Town*, *Somers Town* and *Pentonville*. It extends to the south end of *Gray's-inn lane*, and includes the streets westward of it to *Cleveland-street* and *Rathbone-place*. The new church of this parish is a very handsome elaborate structure, on the south side of the *New-road*, erected from the designs of *Mr. Inwood*, with a beautiful portico of the *Ionian* order, copied from the *Erytheium* at *Athens*, and two side porticoes of *Caryatides*.

This parish is a vicarage in the county of *Middlesex*, in the diocese of *London*, a peculiar of the *Archbishopric* of *Canterbury*, and in the patronage of the *Dean* and *Chapter* of *St. Paul's*. The present vicar is the *Rev. James Moore, L.L.D.* There are also two parish chapels, which are both curacies in the patronage of the vicar, one called the parish chapel, the curate of which is the *Rev. J. Fallowfield*, and the other is the *Rev. William Harness*.

**ST. PANCRAS**, the church of, stood before the fire of *London*, on the north side of *St. Pancras-lane*, *Queen-street*, *Cheapside*, but was united by act of parliament to that of *St. Mary-le-Bow* (see that church) and not rebuilt.

**PANNIER - ALLEY**, *Newgate-street*, is about eight houses on the left hand side, going from *Cheapside*; it leads into *Paternoster-row*. It is said to be the highest ground within the City. About the middle of the alley is a stone fixed in the wall,

with a sculpture representing a boy sitting on a pannier, under which is inscribed :—

"When you have sought the city round,  
Yet still this is the highest ground."

**PANORAMA, THE**, *Leicester-square*, is at the north-east corner of the square, and is the first building and picture of the kind ever erected and painted in *London*. It has two pictures, the admission to each of which is one shilling.

**PANORAMA, THE**, *Strand*, is nearly opposite the New church, and has a similar circular picture to the preceding.

**PAN'S-HEAD-CT.**, *Swallow-street*, is about three houses on the left hand side of *Leicester-square*, going from *Swallow-street*, towards *Warwick-street*.

**PANTHEON, THE**, *Oxford-street*, is a dilapidated building, erected by the late *James Wyatt, Esq.*, which, from being the resort of the first-rate nobility, is now in a state of desertion.

**PANTON-Sq.**, *Haymarket*, is about the middle of the north side of *Coventry-street*.

**PANTON-ST.**, *Haymarket*, is the first turning on the left hand going from *Coventry-street*.

**PAPER-BLDGS.**, *Temple*, is on the west side of *King's Bench-walk*. They were originally built in 1607, but being consumed by fire, were rebuilt in 1685.

**PARADISE - BLDGS.**, *Lambeth Upper Marsh*, are a few houses on the left hand side, going from the *Marsh-gate*.

**PARADISE-CT.**—1. is in *Paradise-street*, *Battle-bridge*, *St. Pancras*, the first turning on the right hand from *Britannia-street*.—2. is at the south end of *Gravel-lane*, *Christchurch*, by the *Falcon Glass Works*.

**PARADISE-PL.**—1. is in *Paradise-street*, *Mary-le-bone*.—2. is in *Tabernacle-place*, *Finsbury-square*.—3. is in *Lambeth Upper Marsh*.—4. is in *Paradise-row*, *Rotherhithe*.

**PARADISE-ROW.**—1. is in *Chelsea*, on the south-west side of the *Hospital*.—2. is in *Palmer's-village*, *Westminster*.—3. is on the north side of the *Small Pox Hospital*, *King's-cross*, *St. Pancras*.—4. is on the west side of *Bethnal-green*.—5. is in *Charles-street*, *Old Gravel-lane*.—6. is on the south-east corner of *Ratcliffe-square*, near *Butcher-row*.—7. is in *High-street*, *Lambeth*, a few houses from the

church, and extends to Lambeth-walk.—8. is in *Gravel-lane, Southwark*, nearly opposite Lomon's-pond.—9. extends from *Lucas-street, Rotherhithe*, to Deptford Lower-road.

**PARADISE-ST.**—1. is in *High-street, Mary-le-bone*, the third turning, on the left hand going from Charles-street, Manchester-square.—2. is in *Britannia-street, St. Pancras*.—3. is in *Paul-street, Finsbury-square*.—4. is the first south parallel to part of *Rotherhithe-street* towards Deptford Lower-road.

**PARADISE-WALK, Paradise-row, Chelsea**, and leads towards the Thames.

**PARAGON, Kent-road**, is a few houses westward of the Turnpike, by the Bricklayers'-arms.

**PARAGON-MEWS, Kent-road**, is at the back of the houses which form the west side of the Paragon.

**PARAGON-PL., Kent-road**, forms part of the south side, adjoining both ends of the Paragon.

**PARDON CHURCH**, was formerly at the east end of the Bishop of London's Palace in St. Paul's Church-yard, in a place called Pardon-church-haugh.

**PARDON-CT., St. John-street, Clerkenwell**, a few yards on the right from Pardon-passage.

**PARDON-PASSAGE, St. John-street, Clerkenwell**, is about a quarter of a mile on the right hand side going from Smithfield.

**PARISH CLERKS' HALL**, is in *Wood-street, Cheapside*. The company was incorporated by letters patent of Henry III. in 1223, by the name of "The Fraternity of St. Nicholas," by which title they were known till re-incorporated by James I. in 1611, which was confirmed by Charles I. in 1636, by the name of "The Master, Wardens and Fellowship of Parish Clerks of London, Westminster, Borough of Southwark and fifteen out parishes."

**PARISH-ST., Tooley-street**, the last turning on the right hand side going from London-bridge.

**PARK'S, or PARKER'S-CT., Whitechapel High-street**, is about sixteen houses eastward of Red Lion-street.

**PARK-CRESCENT, Portland-place**, is at the northern end opposite the Regent's park.

**PARK-LANE, Piccadilly**, is the second turning on the left hand side going from Hyde-park-corner.

**PARK-LANE, Mary-le-bone**, the first turning westward of Baker-street, North.

**PARK-PL.**—1. is the continuation of *Baker-street, North, Mary-le-bone*, from the New-road.—2. is in *Knightsbridge*, on the east side of the barracks.—3. in *St. James's-street*, the second turning on the right hand from Piccadilly.—4. is in the *Regent's-park*.—5. is in *Carlisle-lane, Lambeth*, the last turning on the left hand from the Marsh-gate.—6. is part of the high road by Kennington-cross.

**PARK ROAD, Regent's-park**, is on the north side of that park.

**PARK-Sq., Portland-place**, is the large square on the north side of the New-road, opposite Park-crescent.

**PARK-ST., Grosvenor-square**, is the second turning on the right hand from Tyburn-turnpike.

**PARK-ST.**—1. is in *Westminster*, at the north end of Cartwright-street.—2. is in *Baker-street, North, Mary-le-bone*, and extends from New-street to Park-place.—3. is nearly opposite *Kennington-lane*.—4. is on the west side of the *Borough-market*.

**PARK-TERR., Regent's-park**, is at the back of Sussex-place.

**PARKER'S-LANE, Drury-lane**, is the first turning on the right hand in Little Queen-street.

**PARKER'S LANE SCHOOL**, is situated in the preceding, and was founded in 1663 by Mr. Wm. Skelton, of St. Giles's in the Fields, for the education of fifty poor boys, thirty-five of whom are to be of the parish of St. Giles's in the Fields, ten of St. Martin's, and five of St. Paul's, Covent Garden.

**PARKER'S-ROW, Bermondsey**, is the first turning on the right hand side going from Dockhead.

**PARKER'S-YARD, Little Bartholomew-close, West Smithfield**, is three houses south from New-street.

**PARLIAMENT-CT., Artillery-lane, or street, Bishopsgate Without**, is the second turning on the right.

**PARLIAMENT OFFICE, THE**, is at No. 28, *Abingdon-street, Westminster*.

**PARLIAMENT-PL.**, *Westminster*, is in Old Palace-yard, at the corner of Abingdon-street; it leads to the Thames.

**PARLIAMENT-ST.**, *Westminster*, is the continuation of Whitehall on the left, about a quarter of a mile from Charing-cross.

**PARLIAMENT-ST.**, *St. George's-fields*, is on the south-east side of St. George's-market, near the London-road.

**PARMITER'S SCHOOL**, *Bethnal-green*. —[See BETHNAL-GREEN ALMS-HOUSES AND SCHOOLS.

**PARROT-ALLEY**, *Whitecross-street*, is in Playhouse-yard.

**PARR'S-BLDGS.**, *Grosvenor-square*, are about eight houses on the left hand side of North-row, going from North Audley-street.

**PARSON'S-CT.**, *Bride-lane*, is a short distance on the left hand side going from Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

**PARSON'S-ST.**, *Upper East Smithfield*, is the continuation of that street to Ratcliffe-highway.

**PARSONAGE-RROW**, *Newington-road*, is part of the west side of the high road opposite Cross-street.

**PARSONAGE-WALK**, *Newington-High-road*, is the first turning on the right hand from the Elephant and Castle.

**PARTRIDGE-CT.**, *Houndsditch*, is about the middle of the left hand side from opposite Bishopsgate church.

**PASFIELD'S-RENTS**, *Rotherhithe*, are the second and third turnings on the left hand side of Paradise-street, going from Mill-pond-bridge.

**PASSING - ALLEY**, *St. John's - street, Clerkenwell*, is about one-fifth of a mile on the left hand going from Smithfield.

**PATENT OFFICE**, No. 4, *Lincoln's-inn Old-square*; the hours of attendance are 10 to 4.

**PATERNOSTER - ROW**, *St. Paul's Church-yard*, is the first turning on the right hand in Ave-Maria-lane; from which it extends into Cheapside. It derives its name from being anciently the residence of numerous stationers or writers

who resided there before the invention of the art of printing, and wrote for sale, alphabets, paternosters, creeds, graces, &c.

**PATERNOSTER-ROW**, *Spitalfields*, is the east continuation of Union-street.

**PATERNOSTER-ROW, LITTLE**, *Spitalfields*, is about four houses on the right hand in the preceding, going from Union-street.

**PATIENCE-ST.**, *Spitalfields*, is three or four houses in Wheeler-street, southward of Anchor-street, near Webb-square.

**PATRIOT-ROW**, *Bethnal-green*, adjoins Patriot-square, and extends towards the Green.

**PATRIOT-Sq.**, *Bethnal-green*, is the first turning on the right hand going from the Green.

**PATRIOT-ST.**, *St. George's in the East*, is a few houses on the right hand side of James-street, going from Cannon-street-road.

**PATY'S-CT.**, *Shoreditch*, is the second turning on the left hand side of Holywell-lane, going from High-street.

**PAUL'S-ALLEY**, *Cripplegate*, is about ten houses southward of Barbican, leading to Aldersgate-street.

**ST. PAUL'S-ALLEY**, *St. Paul's Church-yard*, is about the middle of the north side.

**PAUL'S-BAKEHOUSE-CT.**, *Doctors'-Commons*, is about six houses on the right hand side of Godliman-street, going from St. Paul's Church-yard.

**ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL**, is the most magnificent Protestant church in Europe, and was built by Sir Christopher Wren, after the fire of London, on the site of the ancient cathedral, and on which had been formerly a Roman temple. This cathedral flourished exceedingly during the Saxon heptarchy, and was splendidly endowed by various royal and noble benefactors. It underwent a substantial repair in the reign of James I., under the superintendence of Inigo Jones, who added to it the incongruity of one of the finest Corinthian porticoes of modern times. It was destroyed by the great fire of 1666, and the present edifice erected in its stead. The history and description of this Cathedral, which would occupy too great a space for the li-

mitted nature of this work, may be found in every work that treats of the metropolis.

It is the metropolitan church of London, and the cathedral of the see. The present prelates and clergy of this cathedral are, the Right. Hon. and Right Rev. Charles James Bloomfield, D.D., Lord Bishop of London, Provisional Dean of Canterbury, and Dean of the Chapel Royal, &c. &c. who was consecrated Bishop of Chester in 1824, and translated to London in 1828; Edward, Lord Bishop of Llandaff, *Dean*, 1827; the Rev. Richard Richardson, D.D., *Chancellor*, 1792; the Rev. Charles Almeric Belli, M.A., *Precentor*, 1819; the Rev. Hugh Chambers Jones, M.A., *Treasurer*, 1816; the Ven. Joseph Holden Pott, M.A., *Archdeacon of London*, 1814; the Rev. Thomas Hughes, D.D., *Consumpta per Mare*, 1807; F. W. Blomberg, D.D., *Wedland*, 1822; and Robert James, Bishop of Chichester, *Neasden*, 1827, *Canons residentiary*. The Rev. W. Gibson, M.A., *Chamberlainewood*, 1781; Archdeacon Nares, M.A., *Islington*, 1793; Robert Watts, M.A., *Eald-street*, 1797; Archdeacon Parkinson, D.D., *Chiswick*, 1798; Thomas Briggs, M.A., *Newington*, 1800; the Dean of Winchester, D.D., *Harleston*, 1802; Thomas Wintle, B.D., *Wilden*, 1805; George Secker, M.A., *Brownswood*, 1807; William Wood, B.D., *Coddington Minor*, 1810; Richard Lendon, M.A., *Oxgate*, 1812; Thomas Randolph, M.A., *Cantlers*, 1812; W. S. Goddard, D.D., *Reculverland*, 1814; the Bishop of Carlisle, D.D., *Finsbury*, 1816; A. R. Chauvel, B.C.L., *Pancras*, 1817; Samuel Birch, D.D., *Twyford*, 1810; John H. Randolph, M.A., *Eadland*, 1822; Archdeacon Pott, M.A., *Mora*, 1822; John Sleath, D.D., *Rugmere*, 1822; Thomas Gaisford, M.A., *Caddington Major*; John Davison, B.D., *Sneating*; Archdeacon Watson, D.D., *Brondesbury*, 1825; Hubert Oakeley, M.A., *Wenlocks-barn*, 1825; Jonathan Tyers Barrett, D.D., *Mapesbury*, 1825; H. Handley Norris, M.A., *Holborn*, 1825; C. E. J. Dering, M.A., *Tottenhall*, 1827; Charles Wordsworth, M.A., *Portpool*, 1828, *Prebendaries*; and the Rev. Henry Fly, D.D., *Sub-Dean and First Canonry*, 1783; Henry John Knapp, M.A., *Second Ditto*, 1817; William Holmes, M.A., *Third Ditto*, 1796; Richard Harris Barham, B.A., *Fourth Ditto*, 1821; William John Hall, M.A., *Fifth Ditto*, 1825; James

William Vivian, D.D., *Sixth Ditto*, 1816; Richard Webb, M.A., *Seventh Ditto*, 1799; Theophilus Lane, M.A., *Eighth Ditto*, 1824; R. C. Packman, B.A., *Ninth Ditto*, 1822; E. G. A. Beckwith, M.A., *Tenth Ditto*, 1826; Edward James Beckwith, M.A., *Eleventh Ditto*, 1797; Christopher Pache, M.A., *Twelfth Ditto*, 1817, *Minor Canons*.

In 1673, Wren commenced preparations for the new building, and submitted various designs for the inspection of the King and the commissioners. He also made the beautiful model, which is still preserved in an apartment over the Morning Prayer chapel of the cathedral, a plan of which, engraved by Lowry, is given in my *Life of Wren*. This plan was deservedly a favourite with its author, and is in many respects superior to the one that is executed. The present one is said to have been constructed on the Roman Catholic cathedral plan, through the influence of the king's brother, James, Duke of York, who wished to have it ready for the revival of the Popish service. The architect, it is said, shed tears at its rejection, and complied with the royal mandate with regret.

On the 12th of November 1673, Wren received the appointment of architect to, and one of the commissioners for the rebuilding of the cathedral church of St. Paul. In the beginning of 1675, the works were commenced, and his skilful and scientific master mason, Thomas Strong, made his first contract with the commissioners. By the end of the year the designs were approved, received the signature of the king, and the commissioners; and the architect was allowed to make such variation and improvements as he pleased. The work of destroying the ruins of the ancient structure was also commenced, first by exploding with gunpowder, then by the use of the battering ram.

The first stone of the new cathedral was laid on the 21st of June 1675, by the architect and his lodge of Freemasons. The trowel and mallet used on this occasion, are still preserved in the Lodge of Antiquity, of which Sir Christopher was Master. In 1678, Compton, Bishop of London, issued an address, exhorting all persons to contribute with liberality towards this national undertaking, and his exhortation was eminently successful.

In 1678 the architect set out the piers and pendentives of the great cupola, when the oft-told incident occurred of his acci-



dently using a fragment of a tomb-stone, with the word "resurgam" inscribed upon it.

After the death of Charles II., his successor, James II. issued a new commission to continue the works, dated February 6, 1684, that of Charles having become void by his death. In this instrument the name of the architect was introduced, as before, and the works proceeded with unabated activity. By the latter end of April 1685, the walls of the choir, with its aisles, being 170 feet long, and 120 feet broad, with the stupendous arched vaults of its crypt were finished, as also the new chapter-house and vestries. The two beautiful circular porticoes of the transepts, which are among the masterpieces of modern architecture, were also brought to the same height, and were all built of large blocks of Portland stone.

In June 1688, the year of our glorious revolution, the building of the cathedral had advanced so far, that the commissioners announced that they had contracted for the timber for roofing the aisles of the choir, which were now ready to receive them. The choir was reported to be finished in 1694, as far as the stone work, and the scaffolding was struck. In the course of the following year, Wren published his friend, Robert Bayle's, Discourse against customary Swearing, and affixed an order from himself and his brother commissioners, against such an abuse of language by the workmen employed in and about St. Paul's.

On the 2d of December 1696, the choir of the new cathedral was opened for divine service on the day of the public thanksgiving for the peace of Ryswick, and the Bishop of Salisbury (Gilbert Burnet) preached before the King and a numerous court.

On February 1, 1699, the beautiful chapel, at the north-west portion of the cathedral, now called and used as the Morning Prayer chapel, was opened for divine service, with appropriate ceremony, and in 1708 the general works of the cathedral had proceeded so near towards completion, that on the 23d of February that year, Sir Humphrey Mackworth, brought up from the committee to the House of Commons, a report as to the covering of the cupola, and laid several estimates for it, before the House of Commons. In 1710, when Sir Christopher had attained the 78th year of his age, the highest stone of the lantern upon the cu-

pola, was laid by his eldest son, Christopher, attended by their Lodge of Freemasons, and with due ceremony. In this year, the celebrated controversy began, about the frauds and abuses at St. Paul's, over which the architect so completely triumphed, and in 1718, in the 86th year of his age, and in the 49th of his office as Surveyor-General of the Public Buildings, was this great man displaced from his office to make room for an intriguer of the name of Benson, who has been consigned by Pope, to the most distinguished honours of the Dunciad.

The cathedral was left almost untouched till the reign of George III., when Robert Mylne was appointed its conserving architect, and since then C. R. Cockerell, Esq., A.R.A., who has so scientifically restored the ball and cross.

**ST. PAUL'S-CHAIN, *St. Paul's Church-yard*,** is a small street about fifteen houses on the right hand from Ludgate-street and extends to Doctors'-Commons.

**ST. PAUL'S CHURCH - YARD,** is the area round the cathedral of St. Paul, with the newly built school of St. Paul at the eastern end.

**ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE,** is in a small court, near the Deanery, in *St. Paul's Church-yard*, about three houses on the left hand side, going to Ludgate-hill from St. Paul's Chain. It consists of tenements appropriated to the Minor Canons of the cathedral, who were incorporated by letters patent in the 18th of Richard II.

**ST. PAUL, *Covent Garden*,** The church of, is situated on the western side of Covent Garden Market, and was erected by the Earl of Bedford, as a chapel of ease to St. Martin's in the Fields, for the convenience of his neighbouring tenantry, which were then much on the increase. It is in the form of a Vitruvian Tuscan temple, and was designed by Inigo Jones. In 1638, as appears from a manuscript in the Harleian collection at the British Museum, printed in the Gentleman's Magazine of November, 1789, a dispute had arisen between the above named earl and the vicar of St. Martin in the Fields, relative to the right of patronage to this newly built church, and that it was heard before the Privy Council, who determined that it should be a chapel of ease to St. Martin's, till an act of parliament should be passed to make it parochial. It was then consecrated by Juxon, Bishop of London, on the 27th of September, 1628.

In 1645, the precinct of Covent Garden was separated from the parish of St. Martin, and made parochial, by an ordinance of the Lords and Commons, sitting at Westminster; but, being considered an illegal ordinance, an act of parliament was obtained immediately after the restoration of Charles II., in 1660, by which the patronage was vested in the Earl of Bedford and his heirs for ever.

The church was built by Inigo Jones, by direction of the earl, as a mere barn, to which the architect replied that it should be the handsomest barn in Europe. The walls were of brick, but were cased with stone about the year 1788 and with other repairs cost £11,000. In 1795, the roof and interior was consumed by fire, which have been since substantially repaired and reinstated by the late Thomas Hardwick, Esq.

By the before-mentioned act, the patron has the privilege of nominating one of the churchwardens, the rector another and the parishioners elect a third. The church is by the same authority a rectory, in the county and archdeaconry of Middlesex, in the diocese of London, and in the patronage of the Duke of Bedford. The present rector is the Rev. F. Randolph. D.D., Prebendary of Bristol, and Vicar of Banwell, who was instituted in 1817.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, is situated at the eastern end of *St. Paul's Cathedral*, and was founded in 1510, by Dean Colet. It was destroyed by the great fire of 1666, and rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren. This building, being found too small, was taken down, and the present handsome and substantial edifice built, from the designs and under the superintendence of George Smith, Esq. in 1824. It is under the entire management of the Mercers' Company, who have much improved the revenues of its estates, and its present masters are, the Rev. John Sleath, D.D., F.R.S. and F.S.A., a Prebendary of St. Paul's, and Chaplain in Ordinary to the King, *High-Master*; the Rev. William A. G. Durham, M.A., *Sub-Master*; the Rev. J. P. Bean, M.A., *Chaplain and Third Master*; the Rev. James Cooper, M.A., *Fourth Master*.

ST. PAUL, *Shadwell*, the church of, is on the south side of Shadwell High-street, or Upper Shadwell, between Shakespeare's-walk and Fox's-lane. It owes its origin to the vast increase of buildings on that side of the Thames, for though it is now

completely joined to London, it was formerly a hamlet belonging to Stepney; but owing to the increase of inhabitants, Thomas Neale erected the present church in 1656, for their accommodation; and, in 1669, this district was constituted by act of parliament into a distinct parish.

It is a rectory, in the county of Middlesex, in the diocese of London, exempt from archidiaconal visitation, and in the patronage of the Dean of St. Paul's. The present incumbent is the Rev. Charles Webb Le Bas, Prebendary of Lincoln, and Vicar of Darfield, who was instituted in 1812.

PAUL'S-CT., *Wood-street, Cheapside*, is about three houses on the left hand side of Huggin-lane, going from Wood-street.

PAUL-SQ., *Finsbury-square*, is the first turning on the right hand side of Paul-street, going from Worship-street.

PAUL-ST., *Finsbury-square*, is the continuation of Wilson-street, going from the north side of the square.

PAUL'S-HEAD-CT., *Fenchurch-street*, is nearly opposite Rood-lane.

PAVED-ALLEY.—1. is in *Pall-mall*, about six houses on the left hand from St. James's-street.—2. is in *Paternoster-row*, about six houses from Warwick-lane.—3. is in *Leadenhall-market*, on the north side of it.

PAVEMENT, THE, *Finsbury*, is on the west side, and extends from Moorgate to Finsbury-place.

PAY OFFICE FOR THE ARMY, is at the *Horse Guards, Whitehall*, under the superintendence of a paymaster-general, a deputy, an accountant-general, and other officers, which, owing to the present change of ministry, we cannot give correctly.—[See ARMY PAY OFFICE.]

PAY OFFICE FOR THE NAVY, *Somerset-place*.—[See NAVY PAY OFFICE.]

PEACOCK-ALLEY, *Southwark*, is the second turning on the left hand side of Morgan's-lane, going from Tooley-street.

PEACOCK-PL., *Minories*, is two houses southward of Haydon-street.

PEACOCK-ST., *Newington High-street, or road*, is a few houses from the church going towards Kennington.

PEARL-ROW, *Blackfriars'-road*, is the last turning on the left hand side going from the bridge.

**PEARL-ST., GREAT, *Spitalfields***, is the continuation of *Flower-de-Lis-street*.

**PEARL-ST., LITTLE, *Spitalfields***, is the continuation of *Vine-street*.

**PEARSON'S-ALLEY, *Lambeth***, is the first turning on the left hand side of *High-street*, from opposite the church.

**PEARTREE-CT.**—1. is in *Clerkenwell-close*, a few houses on the left hand from the church.—2. is in *Coppice-row*, the first turning on the right hand from *Clerkenwell-green*.—3. is in *Shoreditch High-street*, nearly opposite the church.

**PEARTREE-ROW, *Lambeth-marsh***, is about half way between the *Blackfriars'-road*, and the *Westminster-bridge-road*.

**PEARTREE-ST., *Lambeth-marsh***, is behind *Peartree-row*.

**PEAR-ST., or PEARTREE-ST., *Westminster***, is the west continuation of *Old Pye-street*.

**PEARTREE-ST., *Goswell-street***, is the third turning on the right hand from *Old-street*.

**PECULIAR OF ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY'S OFFICE**, is in *Bell-yard, Doctors' Commons*. The Worshipful J. H. Arnold, D.C.L., *Vicar-General*; C. Hodgson, Esq., *Secretary*; W. Abbott, Esq., *Registrar*.

**PEDLER'S-ACRE, *Lambeth***, is a few yards on the left hand going from the foot of *Westminster-bridge*.—[See *ST. MARY, LAMBETH*.

**PEERLESS-PL., *City-road***, is part of the west side of the high-road between the *Lying-in Hospital* and *Peerless-row*.

**PEERLESS-POOL, *City-road***, is on the west side of *Peerless-place*, and was formerly a spring that, overflowing its bounds, caused a dangerous pond, which, from the number of persons who lost their lives there, was called *Perilous Pool*. It was partly filled up till 1743, when a person of the name of *Kemp*, cleansed it, and converted it into a very complete swimming bath. The projector wisely changed its obnoxious title of *Perilous* into *Peerless Pool*.

**PEERLESS-ROW, *City-road***, is the first turning on the left hand from *Old-street*.

**PELHAM-ST., *Spitalfields***, is about the middle of the east side of *Brick-lane*.

**PELICAN-CT., *Little Britain***, is two houses on the left hand from *Blue-coat-building*.

**PELICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY'S OFFICES**, are at No. 70, *Lombard-street*, and in *Spring-gardens*. It is an emanation from the *Phoenix Office*, and was established in 1797. It is under the management of Sir Charles Flower, Bart., and thirteen other *Directors*; and Thomas Parke, Esq., *Secretary*.

**PELICAN-STAIRS, *Wapping Wall***, are near *Foxes-lane*, *Shadwell church*.

**PELL-PL., *Ratcliffe Highway***, is about five houses on the left hand, going from *Ship-alley, Wellclose-square*.

**PEMBERTON - ROW. *Gough-square, Fleet-street***, is at the north-west corner of the square, and extends westward towards *Fetter-lane*.

**PENITENTIARY, THE, LONDON FEMALE, *Pentonville***.—[See *LONDON FEMALE PENITENTIARY*.

**PENITENTIARY, THE, GENERAL, *Millbank***, is a large establishment for the Reformation and Employment of Persons convicted of Minor Offences, situated between *Millbank-street, Westminster*, and *Vauxhall-bridge*. It is under the superintendence of a committee appointed by the King in Council, and its present officers are, Robert Auld, Esq., *Secretary*; Mr. Benjamin Chapman, *Governor*; the Rev. John T. Grant, *Chaplain*; James Wade, Esq., *Surgeon*; Anthony White, Esq., *Medical Superintendent*; Mr. Jordison White, *Master Manufacturer*, and other minor officers.

**PENNINGTON-ST., *Ratcliffe Highway***, is situated between part of the *Highway* and the *London Docks*.

**PENNY-FIELDS, *Poplar***, is on the north side of the *High-street*, near the *Commercial-road*.

**PENSON-PL.,** is about a furlong eastward of *Limehouse church*.

**PENTON-GROVE, *Pentonville***, is about a furlong from *High-street, Islington*.

**PENTON-PL., *Pentonville***, is nearly opposite the chapel in the *High-street*.

**PENTON-ST., *Pentonville***, is the second turning on the right hand side, going from the *Angel at Islington*.

**PENTONVILLE**, is a large district on the northern side of the City, situated on an eminence between Islington and Battle-bridge. It is in the parish of St. James's, Clerkenwell, to which it has a neat chapel of ease, on the north side of the road.

**PEPPER-ST.**, *Southwark*, is the first turning on the left hand side of Duke-street, going from the west end of Queen-street.

**PERCIVAL-ST.**, *Clerkenwell*, is the last turning on the right hand side of St. John-street-road, going from Smithfield, and derives its name from the family of the Earl of Northampton upon whose estate it is situated.

**PERCY-MEWS**, *Rathbone-place*, are about three houses on the right hand side, going from Percy-street towards Oxford-street.

**PERCY-ST.**, *Tottenham-court-road*, is nearly opposite Bedford-street.

**PERIWINKLE-CT.**, *Ratcliffe*, is the first turning on the right hand side of Periwinkle-street, going from Brook-street.

**PERIWINKLE-ST.**, *Ratcliffe*, is in Brook-street, nearly opposite Butcher-row, going from Ratcliffe Cross.

**PERKINS'S - RENTS**, *Westminster*, are about the middle of the north side of Peter-street.

**PERRY'S-PL.**, *Oxford-street*, is the third turning on the right hand going from St. Giles's.

**PERRY'S-RENTS**, *St. George's in the East*, is the continuation of John's-rents in Old Gravel-lane.

**PESTHOUSE-ROW**, *St. Luke's*, is at the west end of St. Luke's Hospital, and derives its name from being the site of the City Pest-house, which was erected as a Lazaretto for the reception of diseased and miserable objects, and remained till 1737.

**ST. PETER'S-ALLEY**, *Cornhill*, is the last turning on the right hand going from the Mansion-house.

**ST. PETER**, *Cornhill*, the church of, is situated near the south-east corner of Cornhill, and is of very ancient foundation, being given in 1298 by William Kingston to his tenement in Grass-street. The old church was destroyed by the fire of London, and the present substantial edifice erected in its stead by Sir Christopher Wren. The

spire is surmounted by a ball, upon which is a vane in the form of a key, the ancient emblem of St. Peter.

This church is a rectory, the patronage of which was anciently in the family of the Nevils; one of whom Lady Alice, relict of Sir Hugh Nevil, made a feoffment thereof in 1362, to Richard, Earl of Arundel and Surrey. After passing through various hands, it was conveyed in 1411 by Sir Richard Whittington, and others, to the Lord Mayor and Commonalty of the city of London; in whom the advowson still continues. It is in the city, diocese and archdeaconry of London, and the present rector is the Rev. John Page Wood, who was instituted in 1824.

**ST. PETER CHEAP**, the church of, stood, before the fire of London, at the corner of *Wood-street, Cheapside*; but being a small parish it was united to that of St. Matthew, *Friday-street*, [see that church] and not rebuilt.

**ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL**, *Newington, Surrey*.—[See FISHMONGER'S ALMS HOUSES.]

**ST. PETER-LE-POOR**, the church of, is situated on the western side of *Old Broad-street*, nearly opposite the south corner of the Excise Office. This church is of very ancient origin, as appears from a register of it, so far back as 1181. It is dedicated to St. Peter the Apostle, and was called *le-poor*, as Stowe thinks, from the poor and mean condition of its inhabitants in ancient times. It is a very handsome modern church, built by Jesse Gibson, Esq., in 1791.

The advowson of this church appears to have been, from the earliest times, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, with whom it still continues.

It is a rectory, in the city, diocese and archdeaconry of London, and its present Rector is the Rev. James Simkinson, who was instituted in 1792.

**ST. PETER**, *Paul's-wharf*, the church of, stood anciently at the south-east corner of St. Peter's-hill in Upper Thames-street, but after its destruction by the fire of London it was united to the parish of St. Bennet, *Paul's-wharf*, [see that church] by act of parliament, and the church was not rebuilt.

**ST. PETER AD VINCULA**, the church of, is situated within the Tower of London, at the north-west corner of *Northum-*

*berland-walk*, near the New Armoury. It is dedicated to St. Peter, when in chains or bonds, and was built and founded by Edward I. It is a plain Gothic building, sixty-six feet in length, fifty-four in breadth, and twenty-four feet high. The advowson is a rectory, in the city, diocese and archdeaconry of London, exempt from archiepiscopal jurisdiction, and in the gift of the Crown. The present rector is the Rev. Andrew Irvine, M.A., who, as Chaplain to the Tower, is paid by the patron.

This church is remarkable for being the burial place of the following royal and noble personages, who were executed either in the Tower, or on Tower-hill, namely:—

John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, beheaded on Tower-hill, June 22, 1535; George Bullen, Lord Rochford, beheaded May 17, 1536; Anna Bulleyn, Queen of Henry VIII., beheaded May 19, in the same year; Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, beheaded in 1540; Catherine Howard, Queen of Henry VIII., beheaded February 13, 1541; Thomas Seymour, Baron Dudley and Lord High Admiral, beheaded in 1549, by a warrant from his own brother, the Protector Somerset, who, in less than three years, was executed on the same scaffold. The said Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, beheaded January 24, 1552; John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, beheaded August 22, 1553; Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, the favourite of Queen Elizabeth, beheaded February 25, 1602; James Scott, Duke of Monmouth, son of Charles II., beheaded July 15, 1685, for asserting his right to the Crown, against James II.; the Earl of Kilmallock and Lord Balmerino, beheaded August 18, 1746, for being concerned in the Rebellion in Scotland; and Simon Fraser, Lord Lovatt, convicted of the same crime, and executed in the following year.

**ST. PETER, Westminster.**—[See WESTMINSTER ABBEY.]

**PETER'S-CT., Rosemary-lane**, is about the sixth of a mile on the right hand, going from the Minories.

**ST. PETER'S-HILL, Doctors'-Commons**, is about a quarter of a mile on the left hand side of Upper Thames-street, going from Blackfriars'-bridge.

**ST. PETER'S-LANE, West Smithfield**, is the third turning on the left hand in St. John-street, going from Smithfield.

**PETER - ST.**—1. is in Redcross-street, Southwark, near the Mint.—2. **LITTLE**,

is in Westminster, the continuation of Wood-street.—3. **GREAT**, is the continuation of the preceding.—4. **NEW**, is in Great Peter-street.—5. is in Wardour-street, Soho, the fourth turning on the right hand from Oxford-street.—6. is in Bloomsbury, the continuation of Bow-street from opposite Drury-lane.—7. is in Great Saffron-hill, about a quarter of a mile from Holborn-bridge.—8. is in Sun-street, Bishopsgate, the first turning on the left hand towards Moorfields.—9. is in Mount-street, Bethnal-green, the first turning on the right hand from Church-street.

**PETERBOROUGH-CT., Fleet-street**, is the fifth turning on the right hand side going from Farringdon-street.

**PETTICOAT - LANE, Spitalfields**, or Whitechapel, is about the fifth of a mile on the left hand from Aldgate Pump. It is now called Middlesex-street. On both sides of that now wretched and filthy street, were anciently hedges and rows of elm trees, and the pleasantness of the neighbouring fields, induced many gentlemen to build their houses here. Among others, was Gondomar, the Spanish Ambassador; but owing to the influx of the French Refugees, in the reign of Louis XIV., it became the residence of the lowest classes of their weavers; and since that of Jews of various descriptions.

**PETTICOAT-Sq., Petticoat-lane**, is about the sixth of a mile from Aldgate High-street.

**PETTY'S-CT., Hanway-street, Oxford-street**, is about six houses on the left hand from it.

**PETTY BAG OFFICE, THE**, is in Rolf-yard, Chancery-lane. The duties of this office, are to make out patents, *congés d'elire*, summonses to the nobility, and others to parliament, &c. It derives its name from each record being deposited in a little bag. The hours of attendance are from 10 to 2, and from 5 to 8.

**PETTYFORD-CT., Drury-lane**, is about three or four houses on the right hand from the Strand.

**PEWTERERS'-HALL**, is at No. 17, on the west side of Lime-street, and is a neat convenient building. In the court-room is a portrait of Sir William Smallwood, who was master of the company in the reign of Henry VII., and gave them their hall, with a garden, and six houses adjoining.

The Pewterers' Company were incorporated by letters patent of the 13th Edward IV., A.D. 1474, by the title of "The Master, Wardens and Commonalty of the Art and Mystery of Pewterers of the City of London." It is the sixteenth in rotation of the city companies.

**PHEASANT-CT.**, *Bishopsgate*, is at the back of Angel-alley, near Sun-street.

**PHIL'S-BLDS.**, *Houndsditch*, are nearly opposite St. Mary Axe.

**PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY, THE**, *St. George's Fields*, is on the right hand side of the London-road, going from the Obelisk. It was established in 1798, for the prevention of crime, and the reform of the criminal poor, by the encouragement of industry and the culture of good morals among those children who are training up in vicious courses. The first place of reception was at a small house on Cambridge-heath; but the prosperous encouragement which it received, enabled the directors to contract with the corporation of London, for a piece of ground in St. George's Fields, where the present buildings and chapel were erected.

The present officers are, the Duke of Leeds, *President*; twelve *Vice Presidents*; Samuel Bosanquet, *Treasurer*; the Rev. William Pace, M.A., *Chaplain*; the Rev. Isaac Jackman, M.A., the Rev. Edward Rice, M.A., and the Rev. John B. Deane, M.A., *Alternate Preachers*; George Birkbeck, M.D., *Physician*; Thomas Callaway, Esq., *Surgeon*; Mr. H. Sterry, *Apothecary*; R. Collier, *Superintendent*; Thomas Russell, *Steward*; Mrs. Bryer, *Matron*.

**PHILLIP'S-CT.**, *Golden-lane, Cripplegate*, is three houses on the right hand side of Brackley-street.

**PHILLIP-LANE**, *London-wall*, is between Wood-street and Aldermanbury.

**PHILLIPS-ROW**, *Tottenham-court-road*, forms part of the south side of the New-road.

**PHILLIP'S-ST.**, *St. George's in the East*, is the first turning on the right hand side of Charles-street, going from Lower Cornwell-street.

**PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY, THE**, was founded in 1792, under the patronage of the late Duke of York, for the education of the sons of clergymen, officers, profes-

sional men, merchants, clerks in public offices, and the higher order of tradesmen, who, from misfortunes, cannot afford a liberal education for their children. It is held in *Gloucester-place, New-road*, and its present officers are, the King, *Patron*; Lord Teignmouth, *President*; twelve *Vice - Presidents*; John Turner, Esq., *Treasurer*; Mr. Edwin Abbott, *Secretary*, and *Head Master*; Alp. E. Phillipe, *French Master*; J. Meredith, *Writing Master*; John Whitehead, *Collector*.

**PHILPOT-LANE**, *Fenchurch-street*, is the first turning on the right hand side going from Gracechurch-street.

**PHIPPS-CT.**, *Holywell-mount*, is the first turning on the left hand side of Phipp's-street, going from Chapel-street.

**PHIPP'S-ST.**, *Holywell-mount*, is the first turning on the right hand side of Chapel-street, going from the Curtain-road.

**PHOENIX-ALLEY**, *Long-acre*, is nearly opposite Hanover-street.

**PHOENIX - CT.**—1. is in *West - street, Smithfield*, a few doors on the left hand.—2. is in *Newgate-street*, four houses on the left hand from the Old Bailey.—3. is in the *Old Change*, opposite Little Carter-lane.

**PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE, THE**, is an insurance company that was established by the sugar bakers of the metropolis in 1782, for insuring property at home and abroad from fire. It is under the management of Sir William Curtis, Bart., and twenty other *Directors*; Jenkins Jones, Esq., *Secretary*.

**PHOENIX-PL.**—1. is in *Ratcliffe*, and is part of the north side by the Phoenix Tavern.—2. is in *Phoenix-street, Somers-town*, between Ossulston-street and Middlesex-street.

**PHOENIX - ROW**, *Blackfriars' - road*, is about half a mile on the right hand side going from the bridge.

**PHOENIX-ST.**—1. is in *Crown-street, St. Giles*.—2. is the first turning on the left hand in *Plumbtree-street, St. Giles*.—3. is in *Somers-town*, at the south-east corner of Clarendon-square.

**PHOENIX-YARD**, *Oxford-street*, is about two-thirds of a mile on the right hand from St. Giles's.

**PHYSICIANS, COLLEGE OF, Pall-Mall East.**—[See COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.]

**PICCADILLY**, is a large street so called, which extends from the north end of the Haymarket to Hyde-park-corner, and derives its name from being the place were formerly the Piccadilly or Spanish ruffs were sold.—[See BURLINGTON-HOUSE.]

**PICKERING'S-PL.**, *St. James's-street*, is four houses on the right hand from the palace.

**PICKETT-ST.**, *Strand*, forms part of the right hand side beginning near Temple-bar, and leads towards St. Clement's church.

**PICKLE-HERRING-STAIRS**, *Horsely-down*, is at the north end of Vine-yard.

**PIDCOCK'S-BLDS.**, *St. George's-fields*, is a few yards on the left hand side of the Borough-road, going from Stone's-end.

**PIG-ALLEY**, *Spitalfields*, is the first turning on the right hand side of Wheeler-street, going from Lamb-street.

**PIGEON-CT.**, *Long-alley, Finsbury*, is the first turning on the left hand side of Angel-alley, going from Long-alley.

**PILGRIM-ST.**, *Ludgate-street*, is the second turning on the left hand going from St. Paul's Church-yard.

**PIMLICO**, is a district of *Westminster*, that commences at Buckingham-gate, and extends to Chelsea.

**PIMLICO**, *Horton*, is about a quarter of a mile on the left hand side going from Old-street-road.

**PIMLICO-GARDENS**, *Horton*, are on the south side of the preceding.

**PINE-APPLE-CT.**, *Westminster*, is the third turning on the right hand side of Castle-lane, going from York-street.

**PINK'S-ROW**, *City-road*, is the first turning on the right hand side of Ratcliffe-row, going from Bath-street.

**PINNER-CT.**—1. is in *Gray's-inn-lane*, a short distance on the right hand from Middle-row, Holborn.—2. is in *Old Broad-street*, nearly opposite the Excise Office.

**PIPEMAKER'S-ALLEY.**—1. is in *Bed-fordbury*, about the middle of the east side.—2. is in *Old Montague-street*,

*Whitechapel*, the first turning on the left hand from Osborn-street.—3. is in *White-horse-street, Ratcliffe*, a few yards from the Commercial-road.—4. is in *Narrow-street, Limehouse*.—5. is in the *Maze, Southwark*, the last turning on the right hand from Tooley-street.

**PINMAKERS' HALL, Pinner's'-court, Broad-street**, has been for a long time let out by the company as a Dissenting Meeting-house. It is on part of the ancient Priory of the Augustine, or Austin Friars.

The Pinmakers' Company was incorporated by Charles I. in 1636, by the name of "The Master, Wardens, Assistants and Commonalty of the Art or Mystery of Pinmakers of the City of London." It stands the sixty-eighth in the list of livery companies.

**PITCHER'S-CT.**, *Coleman-street*, is the continuation of White's-alley, and leads into Little Bell-alley.

**PITFIELD-ST.**, *Horton*, is the first turning on the left hand going from the City-road in Old-street-road.

**PITT'S-CT.**, *Spitalfields*, is three houses southward of Crispin-street from Union-street.

**PITT'S-PL.**, *Southwark*, is at the north end of William's-court, Maid-lane, Bankside.

**PITT'S-PL.**, *Kent-road*, is nearly opposite the Bricklayers'-arms.

**PITT-ST.**—1. is in the *Kent-road*, the first turning on the right hand below the Bricklayers'-arms.—2. is in *Prospect-place, St. George's-fields*, the second turning on the left hand from the Elephant and Castle.—3. is in the *Blackfriars'-road*, the first turning northward of Surrey Chapel.—4. is in *Charlotte-street, Rath-bone-place*, a few houses north from Goodge-street.

**PITTMAN'S-BLDS.**, *St. Luke's*, is the continuation of Ironmongers'-row.

**PITTMAN'S-PL.**, *Bermondsey*, is near the west end of Jamaica-row.

**PLASTERERS' - HALL, Adle-street, Wood-street, Cheapside**, is a substantial convenient building, erected after the fire of London.

The Plasterers' Company was incorporated by letters patent, granted by Henry

VIII. in 1501, and confirmed by charter of Charles II. in 1667, by the name of "The Master and Wardens of the Guild or Fraternity of the Blessed Mary, of Plaisterers, London." It is the forty-sixth in rotation of the livery companies.

**PLAND'S-BLDGS.**, *Bell-alley, Goswell-street*, a few yards on the left hand from Goswell-street.

**PLANTATION OFFICE**, *Whitehall*.—[See BOARD OF COUNCIL.

**PLATINA-ST.**, *Finsbury*, is between Castle-street and Paradise-street, Tabernacle-walk.

**PLAYHOUSE - YARD**.—1. is in *St. Luke's*, about the middle of the west side of Whitecross-street.—2. is in *Water-lane, Blackfriars*, on the south side of Apothecaries' Hall.

**PLOUGH-ALLEY**.—1. is in *Barbican*, near the middle of the north side.—2. is in *Wapping-street*, about fifty houses on the left hand below Hermitage-bridge.

**PLOUGH-CT.**—1. is in *Carey-street, Lincoln's inn-fields*, on the left hand side going from Chancery-lane.—2. is in *Gray's-inn-lane*, on the right hand going from Middle-row, Holborn.—3. is in *Fetter-lane*, on the right hand from Middle-row, Holborn.—4. is on *Holborn-hill*, a few houses from Farringdon-street.—5. is in *Lombard-street*, about five houses on the left hand from Gracechurch-street.

**PLOUGH-ST.**, *Whitechapel High-street*, is about fourteen houses on the right hand eastward of Red Lion-street.

**PLOUGH - YARD**.—1. is in *Shoreditch High-street*, and extends from Rose-yard to King's Head-court.—2. is in *Seething-lane, Tower-street*, the second turning on the left hand.—3. is in *Bermondsey-street*, about twelve houses northward of Russell-street.

**PLOUGH - AND - HARROW - YARD**, *Southwark*, is in Kent-street, near Bicknell's-rents.

**PLUMBERS', or PLUMMERS'-BLDGS.**, *Bethnal-green-road*, is at the south end of Wilmot-street, behind the Lamb public-house.

**PLUMBERS' or PLUMMERS'-CT.**, *High Holborn*, is five houses east of Kingsgate-street.

**PLUMBERS'-HALL**, *Great Bush-lane, Cannon-street*, is a recently built substantial brick building.

The Company was incorporated by James I., in 1611, by the name of "The Master, Wardens and Commonalty of the mystery of Plumbers of the City of London." It is the thirty-first in rotation of the Livery Companies.

**PLUMBER'S-ROW**.—1. is in *Mile-end Old Town*, and extends to the Commercial-road.—2. is in the *City-road*, opposite Peerless-place.

**PLUMBER'S-ST.**, *City-road*, is nearly opposite Fountain-place.

**PLUMB-TREE-CT.**, *Holborn Hill*, is three houses on the left hand going from Farringdon-street.

**PLUMB-TREE-ST.**, *Bloomsbury*, is about twenty houses on the right hand side of Broad-street, going from the west end of Holborn.

**POET'S-CORNER**, *Westminster*, is adjoining the south side of the Abbey.—[See WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

**POINTER'S-BLDGS.**—1. is in *Old-street-road*, about five or six houses from Shoreditch church.—2. is in *Shoreditch*, the continuation of French-alley.

**POLAND-ST.**, *Oxford-street*, is about one third of a mile from St. Giles's.

**POLEN or POLLEN-ST.**, *Hanover-square*, is about six houses on the right hand side of Hanover-street, going from the south-east corner of the square.

**POLICE-OFFICES**, **THE**, various, are at present as follow, namely:—I. *The Metropolitan Police-Office*, is at No. 4, Whitehall-place; Lieut. - Col. Charles Rowen and Richard Mayne, Esq., *Commissioners*; John Wray, *Receiver*.—II. *Bow-street, Covent Garden*; Sir Richard Birnie, *Chief Magistrate*; George Rowland Minshull and Thomas Halls, Esqs., *Magistrates*; Messrs. J. Stafford, William Woods and William F. Leadly, *Clerks*; John Townsend, John Sayers and six other *Officers*; John Day, *Conductor of the Horse Patrol Establishment*; Home Department, Whitehall and No. 8, Cannon-row, Westminster; J. Stafford, *Conductor of the Foot Patrol Establishment at this Office*.—III. *Great Marlborough-street*; Henry Moreton Dyer, John



Edward Conant and Frederick Adair Roe, Esqs., *Magistrates*; J. Fitzpatrick, *First Clerk*; William Bishop, *Second Clerk*.—IV. *Hutton-garden*; John Baker Sellon, Allan Stewart Laing and William L. Rogers, Esqs., *Magistrates*; Thomas Mallet, *First Clerk*; R. Edwards, *Second Clerk*.—V. *Worship-street, Shoreditch*; William Bennett, Samuel Twyford and Richard E. Broughton, Esqs., *Magistrates*; William Hentage, *First Clerk*; Robert Bayles, *Second Clerk*.—VI. *Lambeth-street, Whitechapel*; Matthew Wyatt, John Hardwick and Thomas Walker, Esqs., *Magistrates*; William Osman, *First Clerk*; H. B. Gunning, *Second Clerk*.—VII. *High-street, Mary-le-bone*; Edmund Griffith, William Hoskins and John Rawlinson, Esqs., *Magistrates*; John James Mallet, *First Clerk*; Henry Philips, *Second Clerk*.—VIII. *Queen-square, Westminster*; William A. A. White, David W. Gregorie and George W. Marriott, Esqs., *Magistrates*; Ralph Blackston, *First Clerk*; John P. Perry, *Second Clerk*.—IX. *Union Hall, Southwark*; Robert Joseph Chambers, Mautrice Swabey and Joseph Terry Hone, Esqs., *Magistrates*; Richard Staples, *First Clerk*; William D. Burnaby, *Second Clerk*.—X. *The Thames Police-Office, No. 259, Wapping-street*; Thomas Richbell, William Ballantine and William Broderip, Esqs., *Magistrates*; Edward Symons, *First Clerk*; James Fell, *Second Clerk*; and James Evans, *Principal Surveyor*; Thomas Venables, *Receiver of Police*, Home Department, Whitehall, and No. 4, Halkin-street, Grosvenor-place.—XI. *The Mansion House*; the Lord Mayor or his Locum Tenens, *Chief Magistrate*; Francis Hobler, Esq., *Clerk*; Mr. Robert Harris, *Assistant Clerk*.—XII. *The Guild-hall, King-street, Cheapside*; the various Aldermen, according to their rota, *Magistrates*; William Beresford, Esq., *Clerk*; Mr. William Payne, *Assistant Clerk*.—XIII. *The Borough Court, Southwark*; John Holmes, Esq., *High Bailiff*; Newman Knowlys, Esq., *Steward*; John Newman, Esq., *Prothonotary*; W. E. Burnaby, Esq., and the Hon. Charles Ewan Law, *Counsel*; Mr. John Law, *Keeper of the Compter*.—XIV. *The Justice Room, Town Hall, Southwark*; Alderman Joshua Jonathan Smith, *Justice of the Bridge Ward, and Sitting Alderman for Southwark*; John Newman, Esq., *Clerk*; Mr. Joseph Weald, *Hall-keeper*.—XV. *White-chapel Court*; ——— *Steward*;

R. W. S. Farmer, Esq., *Prothonotary*; Philip Keys, Esq., *Counsel*.

POLLARD'S-ROW, *Bethnal-green-road*, is the first turning westward of Wilmot-square.

POLYGON, THE, *Somers-town*, is a polygonal mass of buildings in the centre of Clarendon-square (*which see*).

POND-YARD, *Bankside, Southwark*, is a few houses on the right hand side of Mosses-alley, going from Maid-lane.

PONDER'S-CT., *Cripplegate*, is the second turning on the right hand side of Butler's-alley, going from Milton-street.

PONTYPOOL-PL., *St. George's Fields*, is the second turning on the right hand side of Webber-street, going from the north side of the Magdalen Hospital, Blackfriars'-road.

PONTYPOOL-ROW, or CT., *St. George's Fields*, is a few yards on the right hand side of Pontypool-place, going from Webber-street.

POOL'S-BLDGS., *Coldbath-fields*, is the third turning on the right hand side.

POPE'S HEAD-ALLEY, *Cornhill*, is opposite the Royal Exchange.

POPE'S HEAD-CT.—1. is in *Temple-bar*, about eighteen houses on the right hand side of Bell-yard, going from Fleet-street.—2. is in *Quaker-street, Spitalfields*, is about four houses on the right hand side, going from Wheeler-street.

POPE'S-HILL, *Shadwell High-street*, is the fourth turning on the right hand side eastward of the church.

POPLAR, was formerly a hamlet in the parish of Stepney, but has been recently made a parish. It commences at the Commercial-road and extends to Blackwall, and derives its name from the number of poplar trees that formerly grew here. The chapel of Poplar was erected about 1654, when the ground upon which it was built, together with the burial-ground were given by the East India Company, and the building erected by subscription. Since that a very handsome new parish church has been built by the side of the East India-road.

The living is a chapelry in the county of Middlesex, in the diocese of London, exempt from archidiaconal jurisdiction and

in the alternate patronage of the East India Company as founders of the chapelry, and of Brasennose College, Oxford, as patrons of the original parish. The present incumbent is the Rev. Samuel Hoole, M.A.

**POPLAR-ROW**, *Kent-road*, is the first turning on the left hand side, a few houses from the Elephant and Castle.

**POPPING'S-CT.**, *Fleet-street*, is about seven houses on the right hand side, going from Farringdon-street.

**PORRIDGE-POT-ALLEY**, *St. Luke's*, is about ten houses on the right hand side of Old-street, going from the church towards Goswell-street.

**PORT OF LONDON SOCIETY** for Promoting Religion among Seamen.—[See BETHEL UNION.

**PORT OF LONDON AND BETHEL UNION SOCIETY**, No. 18, *Alderman-bury*.—[See BETHEL UNION.

**PORTAVILLE - PASSAGE**, *Leicester-square*, is three or four houses on the left hand side of Lisle-street, going from Little Newport-street.

**PORTER'S-CT.**, is in *Old Montague-street*, *Whitechapel*, a few houses from Osborne-street.

**PORTER-ST.**, *Leicester-square*, is the north continuation of Castle-street.

**PORTLAND CHAPEL**, *Great Portland-street*, *Mary-le-bone*, is about two furlongs on the left hand side, going north from Oxford-street.

**PORTLAND - MEWS**, *Portland-street*, *Wardour-street*, is about eight houses on the left hand side, going from No. 72, Berwick-street.

**PORTLAND - PL.**, *Cavendish-square*, is situated between Charlotte-street and Harley-street, and derives its name from the Duke of Portland, upon whose estate it is built. It is one of the broadest and handsomest streets in the metropolis.

**PORTLAND-PL., UPPER**, is the northern continuation of the preceding, and leads to *Park Crescent*.

**PORTLAND-ROAD**, *Mary-le-bone*, is the continuation of Great Portland-street, and extends into the New-road.

**PORTLAND-ROW**, *Mary-le-bone*, is part of the north side of the New-road, opposite the preceding.

**PORTLAND-ST., GREAT**, *Mary-le-bone*, is the continuation northward of John-street, Oxford-street.

**PORTLAND-ST., LITTLE**, *Mary-le-bone*, intersects Great Portland-street, about a furlong above Oxford-street.

**PORTLAND - ST., Soho**, is the second turning on the right hand side of Wardour-street, going from Oxford-street.

**PORTLAND TOWN**, is a district of mean houses north-westward of *Regent's Park*.

**PORTLAND-YARD**, *Fitzroy-square*, is a few houses on the right hand side of Buckingham-place, going from the New-road.

**PORTMAN-MEWS, NORTH**, *Portman-square*, are the first turning parallel to the north side of that square.

**PORTMAN-MEWS, SOUTH**, *Portman-square*, are the first turning parallel to the south side of that square.

**PORTMAN-PL.**, *Edgware-road*, is a row of houses, rather more than three-quarters of a mile on the right hand side, going from Tyburn-turnpike.

**PORTMAN-Sq.**, one of the largest and handsomest squares in the metropolis, is situated at the north end of *Orchard-street*. It contains many splendid town mansions of our principal nobility and gentry.

**PORTMAN-ST.**, *Portman-square*, is the third turning on the left hand side of Oxford-street, going from Cumberland-gate.

**PORTPOOL-LANE**, *Gray's-inn-lane*, is about a quarter of a mile on the right hand side going from Middle-row, Holborn. It extends from Gray's-inn-lane into Leath-lane.

**PORTSMOUTH-ST.**, *Lincoln's-inn-fields*, is at the south-west corner, and leads into Clare-market.

**PORTSOKEN WARD**, is one of the eastern wards of the City, and derives its name from its situation, without Aldgate and the walls of the City, *port soken* signifying a liberty or franchise at the *port*, or gate. It contains all Whitechapel, as far as the bars, Middlesex-street, formerly Petticoat-lane, Houndsditch, and the Minories; and

is bounded on the east by the parishes of Spitalfields, Stepney, and St. George's in the East; on the south by Tower-hill; on the west by Aldgate ward, from which it is separated by the site of the ancient city wall, and on the north by the Ward of Bishopsgate. Its principal streets are, Whitechapel, as far as the bars, the Minories and Houndsditch, and its most remarkable buildings, the parish churches of St. Botolph, Aldgate, and Trinity, Minories.

This ward is divided into five municipal precincts, named, Houndsditch, High-street, the Bars, Tower-hill and the Convent Garden; and is governed by an alderman, (Sir James Shaw, Bart.) five common councilmen, and the usual other ward officers.

**PORTUGAL-ROW**, *Lincoln's-inn-fields*, is the south side of the square.

**PORTUGAL-ST.**, *Lincoln's-inn-fields*, is the first street parallel to, and behind the south side.

**PORTUGAL-ST.**, *South Audley-street*, is parallel to part of the west side.

**POST-HORSE DUTY OFFICE**, *Took's-court, Chancery-lane*.

**POST OFFICE PACKET LIST, AND SHIPPING LIST**, are to be seen in the hall of the *General Post Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand*.

**POST OFFICE, THE GENERAL**.—[See GENERAL POST OFFICE.]

**POSTERN-ROW**, *Tower-hill*, is on the north side of the Tower, and derives its name from the postern gate which stood at the eastern end of the row. It was erected soon after the Conquest, in a beautiful manner, with stone brought from Kent and Normandy. It was destroyed in 1190, by William Longchamp, Bishop of Ely, and Chancellor of England, in the reign of Richard I., to enlarge the Tower, which he encircled with the present ditch and outer embattled wall.

**POTTER'S-FIELDS**, *Lambeth*, is between the south end of Pratt-street and Paradise-row.

**POTTER'S-FIELDS**, *Horselydown*, are about half a mile on the left hand side of Tooley-street, going from London-bridge.

**POULTRY, THE**, is the east continuation of Cheapside, and extends to the Mansion House. It is so called from being an-

ciently occupied by poultryers' stalls, which reached from Stock's-market to Bucklersbury.

**POUND-PASSAGE**, *St. Luke's*, is a few houses on the left hand side of Ratcliff-row, going from Bath-street, City-road.

**POWELL'S-ALLEY**, *Southwark*, is about twelve houses on the right hand side of Kent-street, going from St. George's church.

**POWELL'S-PL.**, *City-road*, is about half a mile on the left hand side, going from Finsbury-square.

**POWIS-PL.**, *Queen-square*, is about eight houses on the left hand side of Great Ormond-street, from the square.

**POWNALL-TERR.**, *Lambeth*, is opposite Chester-place, near Kennington Cross.

**PRATT'S-BLDGS.**, *Shadwell*, are a few houses on the right hand side of New Gravel-lane, going from the High-street.

**PRATT-PL.**, *Camden Town*, is a row of houses near the Veterinary College, named after Pratt, Earl Camden, upon whose estate it is erected.

**PRATT-ST.**, *Lambeth*, is the first turning on the left hand from the Three Stags.

**PRAYER BOOK AND HOMILY SOCIETY**, No. 34, *Salisbury-square*.—[See BIBLE SOCIETIES, No. 10.]

**PREROGATIVE COURT**, *College-square, Doctors'-Commons*, is one of the ecclesiastical courts of England, and is so called from the prerogative of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who, by an especial privilege, beyond those of his suffragans, can try in this court all disputes that may arise concerning the last wills of persons within his province. The Judge of this court is styled *Judex Curie Prerogative Cantuariensis*. Its present officers are, the Right Hon. Sir John Nicoll, M.P., *Master*; the Rev. G. Moore, M.A., and the Rev. R. Moore, M.A., *Registrars*; Nathaniel Gosling, Charles Dyneley, and John Iggulden, Esqs., *Deputy Registrars*; and James Taylor, Esq., *Apparitor General*.

**PREROGATIVE OFFICE**, No. 6, *Great Knight Rider-street, Doctors'-Commons*, is an office belonging to the above named court, in which copies of all wills deposited in the office are written in large folio books, which may be inspected by any person, for one shilling each will that they may require to see.

**PRESENTATION OFFICE, THE**, is at No. 2, *Hare-court*, *Middle Temple*.

**PRESCOTT-ST., GREAT**, *Goodman's-fields*, extends from the south end of *Mansel-street* to *Lemon-street*.

**PRESCOTT-ST., LITTLE**, *Goodman's-fields*, is the continuation of *Mansel-street*.

**PRICE'S-ALLEY**, *Golden-square*, is about six houses on the left hand side of *Little Pulteney-street*, going from *Great Windmill-street*.

**PRICE'S-BLDS.**, *Southwark*, is the last turning on the left hand side of *Bowling-green-lane*, going from *King-street*.

**PRICE'S-Ct.**—1. is in *Old-street*, *St. Luke's*.—2. is in *Bird-cage-alley*, *Southwark*.—3. is in *Queen-street*, *Southwark*.—4. is in *Gravel-lane*, *Christchurch*.

**PRICE'S-PL.**, *Christchurch, Surrey*, is the last turning on the left hand side of *Gravel-lane*.

**PRIEST-ALLEY**, *Great Tower-street*, is four houses on the left hand from the west side of *Tower-hill*.

**PRIEST-Ct.**, *Foster-lane*, is four houses on the right hand from *Chespeide*.

**PRIMROSE-ALLEY**, *Borough-market*, is the first turning on the right hand side of *Church-street*, going from *St. Saviour's Dock*.

**PRIMROSE-Ct.**, *Finsbury*, is the first turning on the right hand side of *Long-alley*, going from *Primrose-street*.

**PRIMROSE-HILL**, *Fleet-street*, is at the south-west corner of *Salisbury-square*, and leads to *Water-lane*.

**PRIMROSE-ST.**, *Bishopsgate Without*, is nearly opposite *Spital-square*.

**PRINCE'S-ALLEY**, *Rotherhithe*, is about the middle of the east side of *Prince's-street*.

**PRINCE'S-Ct.** Several of these courts and streets derive their names as well as those of *King-street* and *Queen-street*, after the restoration of *Charles II.*, in honour of the royal family.—1. is in *Princes-street*, *Westminster*, at the corner of *Great George-street*.—2. is in *Stafford-place*, *Pimlico*.—3. is in *Whitcomb-street*, *Charing-cross*.—4. is in *Duke-street*, *St.*

*James's*.—5. is in *Drury-lane*.—6. is in *Porter-street*, *Leicester-square*.—7. is in *Coleman-street*, *City*.—8. is in *Banner-street*, *St. Luke's*.—9. is in *Old Gravel-lane*, *Ratcliffe-highway*.—10. is in *Princes-street*, *Bethnal-green*.—11. is in *Princes-street*, *London-road*, *St. George's-fields*.—12. is in *New-road*, *St. George's in the East*.—13. is in *Prince's-row*, *Mile-end New-town*.—14. is in the *Commercial-road*.—15. is in *Pimlico*.—16. is in *Lambeth*, near *Kennington-cross*.

**PRINCE'S-RENTS, or ROW**, *Southwark*, is the second turning on the right hand side of *Lomon's-pond*.

**PRINCE'S-ROAD**, *Kennington-cross*, is in *Prince's-place*, nearly opposite *Chester-place*.

**PRINCE'S-ROW**.—1. is in *King-street*, *Pimlico*, or *Chelsea*.—2. is in *Newport-market*.—3. is in *Mile-end New-town*.

**PRINCE'S-Sq.**—1. is in *Prince's-street*, *Lincoln's-inn-fields*, nearly opposite *New Turnstile*.—2. is in *St. George's in the East*, a few houses on the left hand in *Prince's-street*.—3. is at *Kennington*, the termination of *Cleaver's-street*, going from the *White-hart*, *Kennington-cross*.

**PRINCE'S-STAIRS**, *Rotherhithe-street*, are opposite *Execution-dock*, *Wapping*.

**PRINCE'S-ST.**—1. is in *Pimlico*, the third turning on the left hand opposite *Arabella-row*.—2. is in *Westminster*.—3. is in *Oxford-street*.—4. is in *Drury-lane*.—5. is in *Little Queen-street*, *Lincoln's-inn-fields*.—6. is in *Hanover-square*.—7. is in *Soho*.—8. is in *Red Lion-square*.—9. is in *Northampton-street*, *Clerkenwell*.—10. is in *Barbican*.—11. is in *Mansion-house-street*.—12. is in *Wilson-street*, *Finsbury-square*.—13. is in *Tyssen-street*, *Bethnal-green*.—14. is in *Virginia-street*, *Bethnal-green*.—15. is in *Brick-lane*, *Spitalfields*.—16. is in *Rosemary-lane*, or *Sparrow-corner*.—17. is in *Ratcliffe-highway*.—18. is in *Charles-street*, *Old Gravel-lane*.—19. is in *Great Hermitage-street*, *Wapping*.—20. is in *Lambeth*.—21. is in the *London-road*, *St. George's-fields*, the first turning on the right hand going from the *Elephant and Castle* towards the *Obelisk*.—22. is in *Duke-street*, *Southwark*, between *Queen-street* and *Charlotte-street*.

**PRINTER'S-Ct.**, *St. James's*, is about five houses on the right hand side of *Bury-street*, going from the west end of *Jermyn-street*.

**PRINTERS' PENSION SOCIETY, THE,** is a charitable institution, founded in 1827, for the relief of Aged, Infirm and Distressed Workmen and their Widows, in the several branches of the Printing Trade. It is supported by voluntary contributions and subscriptions, of masters, workmen and friends of the trade. It is under the management of a committee of twenty-one subscribers, most of whom are master-printers of the first respectability. John Crowder, Esq., Alderman, Vincent Figgins, Esq., William Venables, Esq., and John Bleaden, Esq., *Trustees*; William Venables, Esq., Alderman, *Treasurer*; John Bleaden, Esq., *Honorary Secretary*; Messrs. Rogers, Towgood and Co., *Bankers*; Messrs. James F. Blake, Thomas Brettell and Samuel Birkhead, *Auditors*; and Mr. Thomas Billing, No. 11, Great Distaff-lane, Friday-street, *Collector*.

**PRINTERS'-PL.,** *Bermondsey*, is on the north side of Bermondsey Spa.

**PRINTERS'-ROW,** *Bermondsey*, is at the west end of the preceding.

**PRINTERS'-ST.**—1. is in *Shoe-lane*, at the west end of Little New-street.—2. is in *Earl-street, Blackfriars*, the second turning on the left hand from Bridge-street.

**PRINTING-HOUSE-LANE,** *Blackfriars*, is the second turning on the right hand side of Water-lane; it leads into Printing-house-square.

**PRINTING-HOUSE-SQ.,** *Blackfriars*, is at the east end of the preceding. Two sides of it are occupied by the vast establishment and printing-office of the Times Newspaper.

**PRINTING-HOUSE-YARD,** *Coleman-street*, is the first turning on the right hand side of Great Swan-alley.

**PRIORY OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW.**—[See ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S.]

**PRIOR-CT.,** *Goodman's-fields*, is the second turning on the left hand side of Chamber-street, going from Lemon-street.

**PRISON DISCIPLINE, THE, SOCIETY FOR IMPROVEMENT OF,** is a charitable institution, founded in 1815, for the improvement and reformation of Juvenile Offenders. Its office is at No. 18, *Aldermanbury*, under the management of H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, *Patron*; Thomas Fowel Buxton, Esq., M.P., *Trea-*

*surer*; Samuel Hoare, Esq., *Chairman of the Committee*; Mr. J. Elliott, *Clerk*; Mr. W. Eddrup, No. 51, Houndsditch, *Collector*.

**PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE, THE,** *Whitehall*, is a splendid apartment in the New Treasury, recently erected by Mr. Soane.—[See BOARD OF COUNCIL.]

**PRIVY-GARDENS,** *Whitehall*, are nearly opposite the Horse-Guards, and derive their name from having been anciently the private gardens of Whitehall Palace. The site is now occupied by Richmond-buildings, and several mansions of the nobility and gentry.

**PRIVY SEAL AND SIGNET OFFICE,** *Somerset-place*, is the third house on the left in the square, entering from the Strand.—[See SIGNET OFFICE.]

**PROMOTER, THE, LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY,** No. 9, *Chatham-place, Blackfriars*. The business of this office is conducted by a board of eight directors, of whom the Hon. George H. L. Dundas, M.P. is *Chairman*; and Michael Seward, Esq., *Secretary*.

**PROSPECT-PL.**—1. is on *Stepney-green*, the third turning on the right.—2. is in *New-road, St. George's in the East*.—3. is in *Poplar High-street or road*.—4. is in *White Hart-row, Kennington*.—5. is in *St. George's-fields*.—6. is in *Bermondsey*.—7. is in *Paradise-street, Rotherhithe*.

**PROSPECT-ROW.**—1. is in *Henry-street*, between Penton-street and Hermes-street.—2. is on *Cambridge Heath, Hackney-road*, and forms part of the north side of the road which leads from the Turnpike toward's Bonner's Hall.—3. is in the *Mile-end-road*, and forms part of the north side, opposite Ewing's-buildings.—4. is in *Blue Anchor-road, Bermondsey*, near the turnpike by Fort-place.

**PROTHONOTARIES' OFFICE, THE,** is in *Tanfield-court, Temple*. It is an office of the Court of Common Pleas, and derives its name from *Proto-notarius*, a chief notary or clerk, and they are accordingly the chief clerks of this court.

The business of the Prothonotaries is to enter and enrol all declarations, pleadings, assizes, judgments and actions, to make out judicial writs, &c. In their office all the attorneys of the Court of Common Pleas enter their causes. The Prothono-

taries are three in number, and the present are, Thomas Hudson, George Watlington and Henry B. Ray, Esqrs. Each of these has a secondary, who, at present, are George Griffiths, Jonathan Hewlett and John H. Chancellor, Esqrs.; and their business is to draw up the rules of the court.

**PROTECTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OFFICE**, is at No. 35, *Old Jewry*, and is under the management of James Brogden, Esq., M.P., *Chairman*; Richardson Borradaile, Esq., M.P., *Deputy-Chairman*; nineteen other *Directors*, and Wilmer Harris, Esq., *Secretary*.

**PROTESTANT DISSENTERS' CHARITY SCHOOL**, **THE**, are various.—1. is in *Wood-street, Spitalfields*.—2. is in *Bartholomew-close*.—3. is in *Ball-court, Giltspur-street*, a few houses on the right hand from *Newgate-street*.—4. is in *Moorfields*.—5. is in *Mase-pond, Southwark*, about six houses on the right hand from *Weston-street*.

**PROVIDENCE-BLDGS.**—1. is in *Mill-street, Dockhead*.—2. is in the *Kent-road*, about a quarter of a mile from the *Elephant and Castle*.

**PROVIDENCE CHAPEL**, is on the east side of *Gray's-inn-lane*, nearly opposite *Guildford-street*, and was built by Wm. Huntington, the preaching coal-heaver.

**PROVIDENCE-CT.**—1. is in *Great Peter-street, Westminster*.—2. is on the east side of *North Audley-street*.—3. is in *White's-ground, Bermondsey*, the first turning on the right hand side going from *Crucifix-lane*.—4. is in *White's-yard, Rosemary-lane*.

**PROVIDENCE-PL.**—1. is in *Bakers'-row, Clerkenwell*, the fourth turning on the left hand side going from the *Workhouse, Coppice-row*.—2. is in *Ball-court, Golden-lane*.—3. is in *Middlesex-street, White-chapel*.—4. is part of the right hand side of the *Commercial-road*, five houses eastward of the church. —5. is in *Upper Kennington-lane*, near *Vauxhall-gardens*.—6. is in *Lambeth Marsh*.—7. is in *Webber-row, Westminster-bridge-road*.—8. is at the south end of the *Borough-road, Southwark*.—9. is in *Crosby-row, Snow's-fields*.—10. is in *Southwark*, at the east end of *Fox's-buildings, Kent-road*.

**PROVIDENCE-RW.**—1. is in *Palmer's Village, Westminster*, the first turning on the left hand from the north side of *Bride-*

*well*.—2. is in *Pentonville or Battlebridge*, a few houses on the right hand going towards *Somers-town*.—3. is the first turning northward of *Finsbury-square*, and extends from the *City-road* to *Paul-street*.—4. is in *Duke-street, Bethnal-green*, a few houses from *Gibraltar-row*.—5. is in *Lambeth Marsh*, and forms part of the south side of the road adjoining *Green's-row*.—6. is in *Bennet-row, St. George's Fields*, about a furlong from *Blackfriars'-road*.

**PROVIDENCE-ST.**, *City-road*, is about a furlong from *Old-street-road*.

**PRUJEAN-CT. or Sq.**, *Old Bailey*, is about seven houses on the left hand side going from *Ludgate-hill*.

**PRUSSIAN (a corruption of PRUSON'S) ISLAND**, *Wapping-street*, is about five houses westward of *New Gravel-lane*.

**PUBLIC DISPENSARY, THE**, is a charitable institution, established in 1783, for the relief, by Advice and Medicine, of the numerous Poor in the vicinity of *Clare-market, Drury-lane, Chancery-lane, Temple Bar, Strand, Holborn, Fleet-street, Farringdon-street, Ludgate, Black and Whitefriars, &c.* The business of the establishment is conducted in *Bishop's-court, Lincoln's-inn*, under the management of H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, *President*; the Earl of Eldon and six other *Vice-Presidents*; J. Park, Esq., *Treasurer*; James Alderson, M.D., *Physician*; James Laird, M.D., *Consulting Physician*; Richard Goddard, *Secretary*.

**PUBLIC LEDGER NEWSPAPER OFFICE, THE**, is on the south side of *Fleet-street*, between *Salisbury-court* and *Water-lane*.

**PUDDING-LANE**, *Lower Thames-street*, is the first turning on the left hand from *Fish-street-hill*. In this lane the fire of London broke out, at a house exactly the same distance from the Monument, as that column is high. Upon the house that was rebuilt after the fire, was set up by civic authority the following inscription, that was afterwards removed by the same authority.

"Here, by the permission of Heaven, Hell broke loose upon this Protestant city, from the malicious hearts of barbarous Papists, by the hand of their agent HUBERT: who confessed, and on the ruins of this place declared this fact, for which he

was hanged, viz. That here began the dreadful fire, which is described and perpetuated, on and by the neighbouring pillar, erected 1681, in the mayoralty of Sir Patience Ward, Knight."

**PUDDLE-DOCK**, *Earl-street, Blackfriars*, is between the west end of Upper Thames-street, and the east end of Earl-street, Blackfriars. It derives its name from the pool, or puddle, created by the horses for whom it was anciently used as a watering-place.

**PULTENEY-Ct.**, *Little Windmill-street, Haymarket*, is opposite Silver-street.

**PULTENEY-ST., GREAT**, *Golden-square*, is about five houses on the right hand side of Brewer-street, going from Little Windmill-street.

**PULTENEY-ST., LITTLE**, *Haymarket*, is the first turning on the right hand side of Great Windmill-street, going from Coventry-street.

**PUMP-Ct.**—1. is in *Perkin's-rents, Old Pye-street, Westminster*, two or three houses on the right hand from No. 49, Old Pye-street.—2. is in the *Temple*, the first turning on the left hand in Middle Temple-lane.—3. is in *Moor-lane, Cripplegate*, the third turning on the right hand.—4. is in *Bridgewater-gardens, Cripplegate*.—5. is in *Dean-street, Upper East Smithfield*, the first turning on the left hand from Upper East Smithfield.—6. is in *Boddy's-bridge, Christ's Church*, between Stamford-street and Upper Ground-street.—7. is in *Duke-street, Southwark*, a few houses from Queen-street, going towards Blackfriars'-road.—8. is in *Tooley-street*, at the north end of Tooley's-gate-way, and leads to Robinhood-court.—9. is in *Bermondsey*, about the middle of the north side of Long-lane, near Richardson-street.—10. is in *Old-street-road*, nearly opposite the Vinegar-yard.

**PUMP-YARD**, *Ratcliffe*, is part of the west end of Queen-street.

**PUNDERSON'S-GARDENS**, *Bethnal-green-road*, is the second turning on the right hand.

**PUNDERSON'S-Pl.**, *Bethnal-green-road*, forms part of the north side near the Green.

**PURIM-Pl.**, *Dog-row, Bethnal-green*, is a few houses from Mile-end turnpike towards the said Green.

**PYE-CORNER**, *West Smithfield*, is on the left hand side of Giltspur-street, at the corner of the last street, before coming to the market. It was at this spot that the great fire of London ended, which gave rise to the saying that the city was destroyed for the sin of gluttony, as the fire began at *Pudding-lane*, and ended at *Pye-corner*.

**PYE-GARDENS**, *Bankside*, is at the east end of Willow-street, near the Thames.

**PYE-ST., NEW**, *Westminster*, is the second turning on the right hand side of Orchard-street, going from Strutton-ground.

**PYE-ST., OLD**, *Great Peter-street, Westminster*, extends from Great St. Ann's-street to Duck-lane.

**PYED-BULL-YARD**, *Bloomsbury*, is on the right hand side of Little Russell-street, four or five houses from Bury-street.

## Q.

**QUAKER-ST.**, *Spitalfields*, is on the north side of Brick-lane.

**QUALITY-Ct.**, *Chancery-lane*, is about a quarter of a mile on the right hand side, going from Fleet-street. It leads to the office of the Masters in Chancery, and to Southampton-buildings, Holborn.

**QUARTER-MASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE**, THE, is at the *Horse-Guards, Whitehall*, northward of the Commander-in-Chief's Office. Its present officers are, Lieut.-Gen. Sir James William Gordon, Bart., M.P., *Quarter-Master-General*; Major-General Sir Richard D. Jackson, *Deputy-Quarter-Master-General*; Lieut.-Col. James Freeth, *Assistant-Quarter-Master-General*; Lieut. John Enoch, 23d Foot, *Deputy-Assistant-Quarter-Master-General*; John O'Neil, Esq., *Confidential Clerk*.

**QUEBEC CHAPEL**, is about ten houses on the left hand side of *Quebec-street*, going from Oxford-street.

**QUEBEC-MEWS**, are at No. 20, on the middle of the west side of *New Quebec-street, Portman-square*.

**QUEBEC-ST.** There are several of this name at the western end of Oxford-street, named from the capture of Quebec, in North America, by General Wolfe.—1. is in *Oxford-street*, the last turning but one on the north side, before coming to the *Edgware-road*.—2. **NEW**, is on the western

side of *Portman-square*.—3. **GREAT**, is the fifth turning on the right hand side of the *New-road*, *Mary-le-bone*, going from the *Yorkshire Stingo*.—4. **NORTH**, is opposite the preceding.

**QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY OFFICE**, is at No. 3, *Dean's-yard*, *Westminster*; for other particulars see **AUGMENTATION OFFICE**.

**QUEEN ANNE-ST., WEST**, *Cavendish-square*, is at the north side of *Chandos-street*, parallel to *Wigmore-street*; and being built on the estate of *Harley*, Earl of *Oxford*, Prime Minister to *Queen Anne*, it received the name of that sovereign.

**QUEEN ANNE-ST., Whitechapel-road**, is in *Ducking-pond-row*, nearly opposite the *London Workhouse*.

**QUEEN'S-ANN'S-Ct.**, *Blackfriars'-road*, is about three houses on the left side of *Upper Ground-street*, going from the high road.

**QUEEN CHARLOTTE-ROW**, *Mary-le-bone*, is on the south side of the *New-road*, beginning on the east side of the *Yorkshire Stingo*. It derives its name from the consort of *George III.*, and the contiguity of a lying-in hospital, called after that Queen.

**QUEEN'S-Ct.**—1. is in *King-street*, *Covent-garden*.—2. is on the south side of *Great Queen-street*, *Lincoln's-inn-fields*.—3. is in *High Holborn*, nearly opposite *Dean-street*, *Red Lion-square*.—4. is on the north side of the *Circus*, *Minories*.—5. is the third turning on the right hand side of *King-street*, *Bethnal-green*, going from *Brick-lane*.—6. is in *King-street*, *Commercial-road*.—7. is at the south end of *Queen's-row*, in the *Dog-row*, *Bethnal-green*.—8. is in *Queen's-row*, *St. George's in the East*, a few houses from *Prussian Island*.—9. is in *Queen-street*, *Ratcliff*.—10. is in *Great Suffolk-street*, *Southwark*.—11. is in *Queen-street*, in the *Mint*, *Southwark*.—12. is in *Little Queen-street*, *Southwark*.—13. **LITTLE**, is a few houses northward of the preceding.

**QUEEN ELIZABETH'S SCHOOL**, *Southwark*, is in *School-house-lane*, *Tooley-street*, and was founded and endowed by that princess, for instructing the Boys of *St. Olave's*, in *English*, *Latin*, *Grammar*, *Writing* and *Accounts*. It is supported by an estate in *Horselydown*, which, pur-

suant to the letters of incorporation, is, together with the school, under the management of sixteen of the parishioners.

**QUEEN'S-HEAD-ALLEY**.—1. is in *Wapping*.—2. is in *White-horse-street*, *Ratcliff*.

**QUEEN'S-HEAD-Ct.**—1. is in *Lambeth Upper Marsh*, nearly opposite *Stangate-street*.—2. is in *Great Suffolk-street*, *Southwark*.—3. is in *Great Windmill-street*.—4. is in *Gray's-inn-lane*.—5. is in *Giltspur-street*.—6. is in *Charlotte-street*, *Whitechapel-road*.

**QUEEN'S-HEAD-PASSAGE**, *Newgate-street*, is the second turning on the left hand going from *Cheapside*, and leads through *St. John's-court* into *St. Martin's-le-Grand*.

**QUEEN'S-HEAD-Sq.**, *Lambeth Upper Marsh*, is by *Stangate-street*.

**QUEEN'S-HEAD-YARD**, *Lincoln's-inn-fields*, is in *Great Queen-street*, about four houses from the square.

**QUEENHITHE**, *Upper Thames-street*, is a small hithe or haven nearly opposite *Bread-street-hill*, and is much used for the landing of corn, flour and other dry goods, from the west of England. It belonged anciently to *Edred*, a Saxon chieftain, and was called after him, *Edred's hithe*. It afterwards fell into the hands of *King Stephen*, and in the reign of *Henry III.* it was called *Ripa Reginae*, or the *Queen's hithe*, the revenues being settled on her.

**QUEENHITHE WARD** derives its name from its contiguity to the preceding, and is bounded on the north, by *Bread-street* and *Cordwainers' Wards*; on the east, by *Dowgate Ward*; on the south, by the *Thames*; and on the west, by *Castle Baynard Ward*. The leading streets and lanes in the ward are, *Knight Rider-street*, *Old Fish-street*, *Fish-street-hill*, part of *Upper Thames-street*, *Great* and *Little Trinity-lane*, *Bread-street-hill*, *Lambeth-hill* and *Huggin-lane*. Its principal buildings are, the parish churches of *St. Nicholas Cole Abbey*, *St. Mary Somerset*, and *St. Michael Queenhithe*; and the halls of the *Painter-stainers* and *Blacksmiths*.—[See those several buildings.] This ward is divided into nine municipal precincts, and is governed by an alderman (*Wm. Venables, Esq.*) a deputy and five other common-councilmen, with the usual other ward officers.



**QUEEN'S PALACE, THE.**—[See BUCKINGHAM PALACE.]

**QUEEN'S-PL.**—1. is in *Great Peter-street, Westminster*, the second turning on the left hand going from Strutton Ground.—2. is on the south side of *Queen-street, Chelsea*.—3. is in *New-street, Kennington*, opposite the west end of Park-street.—4. is on the west side of *Kennington Common*.—5. is at the north end of *Little Queen-street, Southwark*.

**QUEEN'S-ROW.**—1. is in *Pimlico*, from Ward's-row to Duke's-row.—2. is at the north end of *Palmer's Village, Westminster*.—3. is part of the left hand side of the *Pentonville-road*.—4. is at *Horston*, between Turner's-square and Workhouse-lane.—5. is in the *Dog-row, Bethnal-green*.—6. is in *King-street, St. George's in the East*.—7. is nearly opposite *Kennington Common*.

**QUEEN-SQ.**—1. is in *Westminster*, between the Broadway and the middle of the south side of St. James's-park.—2. is near Great Ormond-street and Southampton-row. This square was formerly open to the north, and had a fine view of the beautiful landscape formed by the hills of Highgate and Hampstead, and of the adjacent country, but the genius of speculation has closed it up with a dead wall of modern brick houses.—3. is in *Aldersgate-street*, near Little Britain, and nearly opposite Jewin-street.

**QUEEN-ST.** Many of these streets were thus named after the Reformation, in honour of the royal family.—1. is opposite *King-street, Cheapside*, and leads down to the Southwark-bridge, and thence into Southwark. This street was widened after the fire of London, as leading down to the Three Cranes-stairs, in the Vintry, the usual place of embarkation of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen from Guildhall, and its name changed to Queen-street, by act of parliament.—2. is in *Brompton*, the fourth turning on the left hand going from Knightsbridge.—3. is in *Chelsea*, between Ranelagh-walk and the Royal Hospital.—4. **GREAT**, is in *Westminster*.—5. **LITTLE**, is in *Princes-street, Westminster*, and is the continuation of the preceding.—6. is in the *Edware-road*, the sixth turning on the right hand from the north-west corner of Oxford-street.—7. **LITTLE**, is the first turning on the right hand in the preceding.—8. is in *Oxford-street*, the fourth turning on the right hand from

*Hyde-park*.—9. is also in *Oxford-street*, about the third of a mile on the left hand from St. Giles's.—10. is in *Curzon-street, May-fair*, the first turning westward of Half Moon-street.—11. is in *Great Windmill-street, Haymarket*, about ten houses from Piccadilly.—12. is in *Dean-street, Soho*, the second turning on the left hand from Oxford-street.—13. **GREAT**, is at the north-west corner of *Lincoln's-inn-fields*, and extends into Drury-lane.—14. **LITTLE**, extends from the preceding into High Holborn.—15. is in *Perceval-street, Northampton-square*.—16. is in *Worship-street*, the second turning on the right hand from Paul-street.—17. is in *Quaker-street, Spitalfields*, a few yards from Brick-lane.—18. is in *Church-street, Mile-end New Town*, the second turning on the right from Baker's-row.—19. is the second turning on the right hand in *Rosemary-lane*, going from Tower-hill.—20. is in *King-street, St. George's in the East*.—21. is the continuation of *Broad-street, Ratcliffe*.—22. is in *Poplar High-street*, by the Queen's Head Tavern.—23. is the continuation of *Union-street, Southwark*.—24. is in the *Mint, Southwark*.—25. **LITTLE**, is in *King-street, Southwark*.—26. is in *Free-school street, Horsely-down*.—27. is a few houses below *King-street, Rotherhithe*.—28. **LOWER**, is the continuation of *Rotherhithe street*, about a mile and a quarter below the church.

**QUICKSET-ROW**, *Mary-le-bone*, is on the north side of the New-road, nearly opposite Fitzroy-square.

## R.

**RACQUET-CT.**, *Fleet-street*, is about ten houses on the right hand side from the corner of Farringdon-street.

**RAG-FAIR**, *Rosemary-lane*, is the nickname for the centre of the lane, which is the grand mart of the metropolis, in the article of old clothes, which, however contemptible the trade may appear, is a source of great wealth to many who embark in it. A large building on the north side is called the Clothes' Exchange.

**RAGGED-STAFF-CT.**, *Drury-lane*, is about ten houses on the right hand from the west end of Holborn.

**RAHUS-PL.**, *Whitechapel*, is the third turning on the right hand side of Church-lane, going from Cable-street.

**RAINE'S HOSPITAL**, *St. George's in the East*, is opposite the east end of Charles-street, Old Gravel-lane. It was erected and founded in 1737, by Henry Raine, Esq., who having acquired a considerable fortune as a brewer, near Prussian, or Pruson's Island, Wapping, endowed it by deed of gift, with a perpetual annuity of £240 a year, and the sum of £4000 to be laid out in a purchase.

The children of this hospital, which contains fifty boys and fifty girls, are selected from a preparatory school, called the old school, also built and endowed by the same liberal benefactor in 1719. They are taught reading, writing, and the girls, in addition, needle and household work, in order to qualify them for service, to which they are put, when they have been three years on the foundation.

He also bequeathed £100 to two girls to be drawn for out of six, as a wedding portion, under certain regulations, which are printed at length, together with a copy of the founder's will, and other interesting particulars in Highmore's *Pietas Londinensis*, and £5 to each for a wedding entertainment. Mr. Highmore says, he recollects, with great satisfaction, to have been an invited guest on the 1st of May, (the wedding anniversary,) some years since, when the Rev. Dr. Mayo was rector, and presided, according to the provisions of the will. A large company was assembled, and, at a suitable time, after dinner, silence was proclaimed, and two of these brides, with their husbands, were announced and led to the chair, when they were addressed by their venerable pastor in language of affectionate interest for their welfare, and were presented with their respective purses, accompanied with recommendations of prudent management and earnest wishes for their prosperity. He further observes, that their modesty and delicacy were very conspicuous through the joy, which their recent marriage, and the weight of so large a benefaction had excited; and the company bore their testimonies of congratulation on their success.

The trusts of Mr. Raine's will have been sanctioned by a decree in the Court of Chancery, on the 4th March, 1740, and an act of parliament was afterwards obtained to incorporate the trustees, and to enable them the better to fulfil the duties of the trusts reposed in them by the founder's will. They are therefore a body corporate, with the name of "The Governors and Trustees of Raine's Charities."

It is under the management of the Rev. Robert Farrington, D.D., Rector of St. George's in the East, *President*; the lecturer, the churchwardens and forty-two of the most respectable parishioners, *Governors*, and Charles Stutfield, Esq., *Treasurer*.

**RAM - ALLLY**.—1. is in *Spicer-street, Spitalfields*.—2. is near *Globe-stairs, Rotherhithe-street*.—3. is in *Cow-cross, West Smithfield*.—4. or *CT.*, is on the south side of *Fleet-street*, nearly opposite *Fetter-lane*.

**RANCE'S-CT.**, *Shadwell*, is at Lower-turning, behind *Shakspeare's-walk*.

**RANDALL'S-CAUSEWAY**, *Rotherhithe*, is at the entrance to the *Surrey Canal*.

**RANDALL'S-RENTS**, *Rotherhithe*, is on the north side of the *Commercial-docks*, and extends from *Russell-street* to the *Thames*.

**RANELAGH-PL.**, *Pimlico*, is the second turning on the right hand from *Arabella-row*.

**RANELAGH-ST.**, *Pimlico*, is the first turning on the left hand side of *Arabella-row*, going from *Pimlico*.

**RANELAGH-ST., UPPER**, *Pimlico*, is the continuation of the preceding.

**RANELAGH-WALK**, *Chelsea*, is the first turning on the left hand westward of the bridge, by the neat houses.

**RATCLIFFE**, is a large hamlet or district, formerly in the parish of *Stepney*, but is now a parish called *St. George in the East*, see that article. It commences at *Cock-hill*, at the eastern end of *Shadwell High-street*, and continues along the *Thames* to *Limehouse*.

**RATCLIFFE-CT.**—1. is in *John's-row, St. Luke's*, the first turning on the left hand from the north end of *Brick-lane*.—2. is in *Ratcliffe-highway*, about thirty houses eastward of *Cannon-street*.

**RATCLIFFE-CROSS**, extends from the east end of *Broad-street, Ratcliffe-high-way*, to the *Thames*.

**RATCLIFFE-CROSS-STAIRS**, are at the west end of *Narrow-street*, about two miles below *London-bridge*.

**RATCLIFFE-DOCK**, is on the west side of the preceding.

**RATCLIFFE-GARDENS**, *St. Luke's*, are the third turning on the left hand side of Ratcliffe-row, westward of Bath-street.

**RATCLIFFE HIGHWAY**, is the continuation eastward of Parson's-street and Upper East Smithfield, as far as Shadwell High-street.

**RATCLIFFE-PL.**, *St. Luke's*, is a few yards on the left hand side of Ratcliffe-row, going from Bath-street.

**RATCLIFFE-ROW**, *St. Luke's*, is at a few houses on the right hand side of Bath-street, going from the City-road.

**RATCLIFFE SCHOOL**, is a charitable institution founded by Nicholas Gibson, Sheriff of London, in 1537, for the education of sixty poor children. It is attached to the adjoining alms-houses, and is under the management of the Coopers' Company.—[See COOPERS' HALL.]

**RATCLIFFE - Sq.**, *Commercial-road*, is situated between White-horse-street and Stepney-causeway.

**RATHBONE-PL.**, *Oxford-street*, is about twenty-three houses on the right hand side going from Tottenham-court-road.

**RATHBONE-PL.**, **UPPER**, is the continuation of the preceding.

**RAVEN-CT.**, *Fetter-lane*, is on the western side, nearly opposite Dean-street.

**RAVEN-ROW**.—1. is the continuation of *Widgate-street*, Bishopsgate, towards Spitalfields.—2. is in the *Whitechapel-road*, on the eastern side of the London-workhouse.

**RAVENSHEAR'S-RENTS**, *Leather-lane*, is the first turning on the left hand side of Vine-street, going from Bedford-street.

**RAWSTORNE-ST.**—1. is in the *Islington-road*, the fifth turning on the right hand beyond St. John-street.—2. is the third turning on the right hand side of *Brompton*, going from Knightsbridge.

**RAY'S-BLDS.**, *Chelsea*, is at the west end of Ebury-street.

**RAY-ST.**, *Clerkenwell*, is at the north-west corner of Clerkenwell-green.

**RAY-ST.-PL.**, *Clerkenwell*, is three houses on the right hand side in the preceding, going from the Green.

**READ'S-ALLEY**, *Rotherhithe*, is about ten houses on the right, below King and Queen-stairs.

**REBECCA-CT.**, *Oxford-street*, is the last turning on the right hand side of Wells-street, going from Oxford-street.

**RECORD OFFICE**, *Tower of London*, is kept in Wakefield's Tower, which joins the Bloody Tower, near Traitor's Bridge. It consists of several apartments, in which are deposited in secure presses, all the rolls, from the first year of King John to the beginning of Richard III., but those subsequent to that period are kept in the Rolls Chapel. The present officers are, Henry Petre, Esq., F.R.S., *Keeper*; John Bayley, Esq., F.R.S., *Chief Clerk*; three *Senior Clerks*, and two *Junior Clerks*. In the Rolls Chapel, John Kipling, Esq., is *Keeper*; Thomas Palmer, Esq., *Chief Clerk*, and two *Assistant Clerks*.

**REDCROSS-CT.**—1. is in *High-street, Southwark*, about twelve houses southward of Union-street.—2. is in *Cow-lane*, the second turning on the left from West Smithfield.—3. is in *Barbican*, behind the Redcross public house.

**REDCROSS-Sq.**—1. is in *Cripplegate*, the second turning on the right hand side of Jewin-street, going from Aldersgate.—2. is in *Tower-street*, nine houses eastward of Mark-lane.

**REDCROSS-ST.**, *Cripplegate*, extends from the west end of Fore-street to Barbican. At the upper end of this street, opposite the west end of Beech-street, stood anciently a red cross, the emblem of the Crusaders, which gave its name to the street.—2. is in *Nightingale-lane, East Smithfield*.—3. is in the *Park, Southwark*, the first turning on the right hand side of Union-street, going from the Borough High-street.

**REDCROSS-ST. LIBRARY** is a literary establishment founded in 1711, by Daniel Williams, D.D., a Presbyterian minister, for the use of the dissenting ministers of the Presbyterian, Independent and Baptist persuasions. He bequeathed his valuable collection of books and manuscripts for this purpose, with suitable salaries for a librarian and a keeper. This establishment is under the management of twenty-four *Trustees*; the Rev. John Coates, *Librarian*; John Wainwright, Esq., *Secretary*; and Richard Webb Jupp, Esq., of Carpenters' Hall, *Receiver*. Among

other curiosities preserved in the museum of this library, are a fine Egyptian mummy, and a glass basin, which held the water wherewith Queen Elizabeth was baptized.

**REDCROSS-ST. SCHOOL** was founded in 1709, by Lady Eleanor Holles, a relation of the Duke of Newcastle, for the education of fifty poor girls belonging to the parish of St. Giles's, Cripplegate. Being kept in the same house with the boys' school belonging to that parish, it is generally taken to be the parish school for girls.

**REDGATE-ALLEY**, *Minories*, is nearly opposite the crescent.

**REDGATE-CT.**, *Minories*, in six houses on the right hand going from Trinity-square.

**RED LION-ALLEY**, *Smithfield*, is at the west end of Greenhill-rents, Cow-cross.

**RED LION-CT.**—1. is in *White Hart-yard*, *Drury-lane*.—2. is in *Fleet-street*, ten houses eastward of Fetter-lane.—3. is in *Shoe-lane*, the fourth turning on the left hand from Holborn.—4. is on the right hand side of *Great Saffron-hill*, going from Holborn.—5. is in *Silver-street*, six houses on the right hand from Wood-street, Cheapside.—6. is in *Watling-street*.—7. is in *St. John-street*, about a quarter of a mile on the right hand from Smithfield.—8. is the first turning on the left hand side of *Charter-house-lane*, going from the square towards St. John's-street.—9. is in *London-wall*, the first turning eastward of Coleman-street.—10. is in *Red Lion-street*, *Spital-fields*, eight houses northward of the church.—11. is in *George-street*, *Bethnal-green*.—12. is in the *Minories*, the second turning on the right hand from Trinity-square.—13. is in *Red Lion-street*, *Wapping*.—14. is in *Bermondsey-street*, about a furlong on the left hand from Tooley-street.

**RED LION-PASSAGE.**—1. is at *St. Pancras*, on the western side of the Small Pox Hospital.—2. is in *Red Lion-square*, *Holborn*, and leads from the south-east corner of the square into Red Lion-street.—3. is in *Fleet-street*, the continuation of Red Lion-court.—4. is in *Whitecross-street*.—5. is at *Hoxton*, and leads from nearly opposite the Britannia Tavern into the Kingsland-road.—6. is in *Redcross-street*, *Southwark*, ten houses southward

of Queen-street.—7. is the third turning on the right hand in *Cloth-fair*, going from Smithfield.

**RED LION-PL.**, *West Smithfield*, is the first turning on the left hand side of Cock-lane, going from Giltspur-street.

**RED LION-SQ.**, *Holborn*, is situated southward of Queen-square, and westward of Bedford-row.

**RED LION-ST.**—1. is in *Holborn*, about half a mile from the north end of Farringdon-street.—2. is near the middle of the south side of *Clerkenwell-green*.—3. is in *Spitalfields*, on the west side of the church.—4. is in *Whitechapel*, the fourth turning on the right hand going from Aldgate.—5. is in *Wapping*, the fourth turning on the left hand below the church.—6. is in *High-street*, *Southwark*, near St. Margaret's-hill.

**RED LION-YARD.**—1. is in *Princes-street*, *Westminster*, the second turning on the left hand from Tothill-street.—2. is at the west end of *Charles-street*, *Berkley-square*.—3. is in *Tottenham-court-road*.—4. is in *Old Cavendish-street*.—5. is in *High Holborn*, opposite Dean-street.—6. is in *Upper King-street*, *Bloomsbury*.—7. is in *Eagle-street*, *Red Lion-square*.—8. is in *Great Warner-street*, *Coppice-row*, *Clerkenwell*.—9. is in *Red Lion-street*, *Clerkenwell*, three houses on the left hand from the green.—10. is in *Long-lane*, *West Smithfield*, ten houses on the left hand from Aldersgate-street.—11. is in *Stangate*, the first turning on the right hand from Westminster-bridge.

**RED-ROSE-ALLEY**, *Cripplegate*, is the second turning in Whitecross-street, southward of Chiswell-street.

**RED MAID-LANE**, *Wapping*, is on the north side of Great Hermitage-street, by the wall of the London Docks.

**REDMAN'S-ROW**, *Mile-end*, is the continuation of Grove-place.

**REEVE'S-CT.**—1. is in *Angel-square*, *Bishopsgate*.—2. is in *White's-yard*, *Rosemary-lane*.

**REFUGE FOR THE DESTITUTE**, *Middlesex-house*, *Hackney-road*, for females, and at *Hoxton* for males, is a charitable institution founded in 1806, by voluntary contributions, for the purpose of providing a place of refuge for persons discharged from prisons or the hulks, unfortunate and deserted females, and others

who from loss of character, or extreme indigence, cannot, though willing to work, procure an honest maintenance, and in cases of very urgent necessity, to afford temporary relief until parochial or other assistance can be obtained.

The present officers are, the Marquess of Lansdowne, *President*; the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Bedford, and fifteen other noblemen, bishops, judges and gentlemen, *Vice - Presidents*; Edward Forster, Esq., *Treasurer*; the Rev. Robert Crosby, M.A., *Chaplain and Secretary*; Benjamin C. Pierce, M.D., and John Sims, M.D., *Physicians*; William J. Lewis, Esq., *Surgeon*; Mr. James Searle, *Superintendent of the Male Establishment*; Mr. Joseph Hoskins, *Superintendent of the Female Establishment*; Mr. Abraham Tattet, Canterbury-place, Lambeth, *Collector*.

**REGENCY-Ct.**, is at No. 8, *Blossom-street*, *Norton Falgate*.

**REGENCY-PL.**, is at No. 4, *Blackfriars'-road*.

**REAGENT'S-CIRCUS, THE.**—1. is at the intersection of *Regent-street* and *Oxford-street*.—2. is the intersection of the same street and *Piccadilly*.

**REAGENT'S-GARDENS**, turn off at No. 15, *Regent-street*.

**REAGENT'S-PARK, THE**, *Mary-le-bone*, was named after our late king, George the Fourth, in honour of his long and prosperous regency; a monarch, who, if named after the manner of the French, would deserve, from his liberal patronage of all the arts, and his munificent donations of the royal library to the British Museum, of casts and pictures to the Royal Academy, and other similar acts of liberality, to be named, "*George the Magnificent*." It is part of the ancient manor of *Mary-le-bone*, still more anciently called *Tybourne*, from its situation near a small bourn, or rivulet, formerly called *Aye-brook* or *Eye-brook*.

The limited nature of this work will not permit of much historical detail, therefore the reader is referred to my work of "*London in the Nineteenth Century*," for full details, and well engraved views of the splendid villas, mansions, lodges, terraces, and other buildings, that are spread about within its tasteful area.

It is bounded on the south by the *New-road*, from which it has five entrances, two between the east and west sides of *Park-*

*square*, opposite *Park-crescent*, *Portland-place*, one between *Ulster-terrace* and *York-terrace*, one opposite *Mary-le-bone church*, called *York-gate*, and another opposite *Baker-street*, between *Cornwall-terrace* and *Clarence-terrace*; on the west, by a new road leading to *Lisson-grove*; on the north, by *Primrose-hill*; and on the west, by streets reaching to the *Hampstead-road*. The *Regent's Canal* encircles nearly the northern half, carried through a beautifully planted valley. In the centre is a circular road called the *Ring*, a beautiful circuitous road goes entirely round it. It is planted in a very tasteful manner, and the elegantly formed lake, with its numerous islets and plantations, produce a most enchanting effect. The whole of it was designed and laid out by *John Nash, Esq.*, and is one of the best examples of taste in landscape gardening and picturesque architecture in Europe.

The principal buildings in this splendid park, are *York-gate*, *York-terrace*, *Cornwall-terrace*, *Clarence-terrace*, *Sussex-place*, *Hanover-terrace*, *Macclesfield-bridge* and *gate*, the menagerie and gardens of the *Zoological Society*, *East-gate*, the *Royal Hospital of St. Katherine*, *Cumberland-terrace*, *Chester-terrace*, *Cambridge-terrace*, the *Colosseum*, *St. Andrew's-place*, *Park-square*, the *Diorama*, *Ulster-terrace*, the *Royal York Baths*, see all those places, and the villas of the Marquess of Hertford, Sir Herbert Taylor, as Master of *St. Katherine's Hospital*, *Lady Arbuthnot*; Mr. *Burton's*, called the *Holme*, and Mr. *Maberly's*.

**REAGENT'S-PL.**—1. is in *Crown-street*, *Leicester-square*.—2. *UPPER*, is in *Regent-street*, *Horseferry-road*, *Westminster*.—3. is in the *Commercial-road*, *Lime-house*.—4. is in *Leader-street*, *Brompton*.

**REAGENT-Sq.**, *Gray's-inn-road*, is a new square now building on the western side of that road, near *Sidmouth-street*.

**REAGENT-ST.**—1. is a splendid new street, named as the *preceding*, which extends from *Fall-mall* to *Langham-place*, *Cavendish-square*. It has many fine rows of houses, from the designs of Messrs. *Nash*, *Soane*, *Repton*, *Abraham*, *Decimus Burton*, and other eminent architects, besides *Waterloo-place*, a handsome square opposite the site of *Carlton Palace*, the *Quadrant*, a double row of shops under two quadrangular colonnades, the *County*, and other *Fire Offices*, *Carlton Chambers*, the

Athenæum, and other Club Houses, two circuses, one in Piccadilly, and one in Oxford-street, &c., which may be found under their respective heads.—[See those several articles.—2. is in *Hunter-street, Kent-street-road*.—3. is in *Leader-street, Brompton*.—4. is in *Spread-Eagle-street, Limehouse*.—5. is at *Blackwall-causeway*, at the west end of *Caulker-street*.—6. is at No. 3, *Princes-road, Kennington-cross*.—7. is in the *Vauxhall-bridge-road*, near *Vincent-square, Westminster*.

**REGENT'S-TERR.**, *Chelsea*, is in the *King's Lower-road*.

**REGENT'S CANAL COMPANY'S OFFICE**, is at No. 98, *Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury*. The business of this company, whose canal reaches from the Grand Junction Canal at Paddington, to the Thames at Limehouse, is conducted by a committee of fourteen proprietors, of whom the Earl of Macclesfield is *Chairman*, and J. Drinkwater, Esq., *Deputy Chairman*; John R. Ward, Esq., *Treasurer*; James W. Lyon, Esq., *Solicitor and Clerk*; James Morgan, Esq., *Engineer*, and Edward L. Snee, Esq., *Secretary*.

**REGISTER OFFICE, THE**, appertaining to the COURT OF CHANCERY, is in *Chancery-lane*, and the hours of attendance are from 10 to 2, and from 5 to 8. Its present officers are the Duke of St. Albans, *Hereditary Registrar*; Thos. A. Raynsford, and Francis B. Bedwell, Esq., *Registrars to the Lord Chancellors*; James C. Fry, and Edward D. Colvill, Esqrs., *Registrars to the Master of the Rolls*; William South, and Joseph Collis, Esqrs., *Entering Registrars*; Messrs. John Reid, and James Dicks, *Agents to the Entering Registrars*; James Bird, *Clerk of Exceptions and Stationer*; Robert J. Pym, *Bag-bearer to the Registrars*.

**REGISTER OFFICE FOR BANKRUPTCIES, THE**, is at the *New Bankrupt Office*, in *Basinghall-street*.

**REGISTER OFFICE FOR COLONIAL SLAVES.**—[See COLONIAL SLAVES' REGISTRY OFFICE.

**REGISTER OFFICE**, of the *Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's*, is in *Carter-lane, Doctors' Commons*, and the hours of attendance are from 9 to 8. John Shephard, Esq., *Registrar*.

**REGISTER OF DEEDS IN THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX, OFFICE FOR THE**, is in *Bell-yard, Temple-bar*.

This office is open for general business from 10 to 3, but for the registering of deeds only from 11 to 1. Its present officers are, Keene Fitzgerald, Thomas Le Blanc, John Mitford, and Henry W. Vincent, Esqrs.; *Registrars*; John Rigge, and John Rigge, Jun., *Deputy Registrars*; John Rigge, *Chief Clerk*.

**REMEMBRANCER'S, THE CITY, OFFICE**, is the last door on the left hand side of *Guildhall-yard*, going from *King-street*, up two pair of stairs. The City Remembrancer is an officer, who, on certain days, attends the Lord Mayor. A part of his business is, as his name imports, to remind or remember his lordship, when he is to attend the Courts of Aldermen, Common Council, &c., and to attend the House of Commons during the session of parliament, to see that nothing inimical to the city interests passes.

It is an appointment in the Court of Common Council, and is at present held by Timothy Tyrrell, Esq., who was elected in 1793, and by his son Edward Tyrrell, Esq., who was appointed *Deputy Remembrancer* in 1827.

**REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE, THE KING'S**, for the Court of Exchequer, is in the *Exchequer Court, Westminster Hall*.

**REMEMBRANCER'S, THE, LORD TREASURER'S OFFICE**, is in *Somerset-place*.

**REMEMBRANCER'S OF THE TREASURY OFFICE**, is also in *Somerset-place*.

**RENNEY'S-CT.**, *Southwark*, is a few houses on the right hand side of *Webb-street*, going from *Bermondsey-street*.

**RENNEY'S-RENTS**, *Southwark*, is the sixth turning on the left hand side of the *Maze*, going from *Tooley-street*.

**RENON'S-CT.**, *Finsbury*, is the first turning on the left hand side of *Whitecross-place*, going from *Wilson-street*.

**REPORT OFFICE, THE, CHANCERY**, is in *New-buildings, Chancery-lane*.

**REVELS-ROW**, *Southwark*, is at the rear of *Blackman-street*, by the *King's Bench*.

**REYNOLD'S-CT.**, *Finsbury*, is in *Rope-maker's-street*, nearly opposite *Type-street*.

**RICH-ST.**, *Limehouse*, is the fourth turning on the right hand side of the *Commercial-road*, going from the church.

**RICHARD'S-BLDGS.**—1. is in *Shoe-lane, Fleet-street*, the third turning on the right hand from St. Andrew's church.—2. is in *Cherry-tree-court, Golden-lane*, a few houses on the right from it.

**RICHARD'S-CT.**, *St. Giles's*, is the fourth turning on the right hand side of *Bainbridge-street*, going from the end of *Oxford-street*.

**RICHARD-ST.**, *St. George's in the East*, is the first turning on the right hand side of the Commercial-road, going from *Cannon-street-road*.

**RICHARDSON-ST.**, *Bermondsey*, is about a third of a mile on the left hand side of *Long-lane*, going from *St. George's church*.

**RICHBELL-CT.**, *Lamb's Conduit-street*, is about ten houses on the right hand side, going from *Red Lion-street*.

**RICHES-CT.**, *Lime-street*, is about five houses on the left hand side, going from *Leadenhall-street*.

**RICHMOND-BLDGS.**, *Soho*, are the fifth turning on the right hand side of *Dean-street*, going from *Oxford-street*.

**RICHMOND-PL.**, **LITTLE**, extends from the last described to *Belgrave-place*.

**RICHMOND-ST.**—1. is in *Princes-street, Soho*, the second turning on the left hand from *Coventry-street*.—2. is in *Ironmonger-row, St. Luke's*, the first turning on the right hand from *Old-street*.—3. is in *St. James's*.

**RICHMOND-TERR.**, *Whitehall*, is on the western side of *Privy-gardens*, and derives its name from being on the site of the ancient town mansion of the Dukes of Richmond. It is a well built row of mansions, but is common place and tasteless in design.

**RICKETT'S-CT.**, *Tooley-street*, is the first turning on the left hand side of *Morgan's-lane*, going from *Tooley-street*.

**RIDING-HORSE-LANE**, *Mary-le-bone*, is the fifth turning on the left hand side of *Great Titchfield-street*, going from *Oxford-street*.

**RIVER-TERR.**, *City-road*, is on the east side of the New River, opposite *Duncan-terrace*.

**ROBERT-BLDGS.**, *Pimlico*, is between *Belgrave-terrace* and *Avery Farm-row*.

**ROBERT'S-CT.**, *Hampstead-road*, is about six houses down *Charles-street*, going from *Brook-street, Fitzroy-square*.

**ROBERT'S-PL.**, *Mile-end Old Town*, is the third turning on the right hand side of the *Commercial-road*, going from *Cannon-street-road*.

**ROBERT-ST.**, *Adelphi*, is the first turning on the left hand side of *John-street*, going from *Adam-street*.

**ROBERT-ST.**, *Little James-street, Bedford-row*, is the first turning on the left from *Great James-street*.

**ROBERT-ST.**, *Christchurch, Surrey*, is the first turning parallel eastward, to the *Blackfriars'-road*.

**ROBINHOOD-CT.**—1. is in *Church-lane, St. Giles's*.—2. is in *Newcastle-court, Strand*.—3. is in *Shoe-lane, Fleet-street*.—4. is in *Bow-lane, Cheapside*.—5. is in *Milk-street, Cheapside*.—6. is in *Bell-alley, Golden-lane*.—7. is in *Mill-lane, Tooley-street*.

**ROBINHOOD-YARD**, *Holborn*, is the first turning on the right hand side of *Leather-lane*, going from *Holborn-hill*.

**ROBINSON'S-PL.**—1. is in *Shadwell*, the last turning on the left hand side of *Farmer-street*, going from the *High-street*.—2. is in *Shakespeare's-walk, Shadwell*, the last turning on the right hand from *High-street*.

**ROBINSON'S-ROW**, *Kingsland*, is on the left hand side of the *Kingsland-road*.

**ROCHESTER-ROW**, *Westminster*, is in *Tothill-fields*, by the *Grey-coat-school*, near the west end of *Great Peter-street*.

**ROCHESTER-ST.**, *Southwark*, is the continuation of *York-street*, near *London-bridge*.

**ROCK, THE, LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE**, on *Lives and Survivors' Lives*, is at No. 14, *New Bridge-street, Blackfriars*. It was established in 1806, and is under the management of sixteen *Directors*; of whom *Richardson Borrodaile, Esq., M.P.* is *Chairman*; *James Broden, Esq., M.P.*, *Deputy Chairman*; and *William Stone Lewis, Esq., Actuary*.

**ROCKINGHAM-PL.**, *Kent-road*, is a few yards on the left hand side going from the *Elephant and Castle*.

**ROSE-AND-CROWN-CT.**, *Whitechapel*, is the first turning on the left hand side of *Essex-street*.

**ROSE-AND-CROWN-YARD**, *Clerkenwell*, is about a furlong on the right hand side of *St. John-street*, going from *Smith-field*.

**ROSE-AND-RAINBOW-CT.**, *Aldersgate-street*, is about eight houses on the right hand side from *Falcon-street*.

**ROSEMARY-LANE**, *Tower-hill*, is near the north-east corner of the square and extends from the bottom of the *Minories* to *Wellclose-square*.

**ROTHERHITHE**, was anciently a village on the south-east corner of the metropolis, though it is now joined to *Southwark*, and as it is situated along the south bank of the *Thames*, it is chiefly inhabited by captains of merchant ships, pilots, sailors and such like people.

**ROTHERHITHE CHARITY SCHOOL**, is situated on the south side of *Rotherhithe church*.

**ROTHERHITHE-STAIRS**, are about a furlong westward of the church.

**ROTHERHITHE-ST.**, is parallel to the *Thames*, and extends from *West-lane* to *Lower Queen-street*, about one mile and a half in length.

**ROTHERHITHE WALL**, *Bermondsey*, is parallel to the *Thames*, and extends from *Mill-stairs* on the east side of *St. Saviour's Dock* to *West-lane*.

**ROTTON-ROW**, *Goswell-street*, is a few houses southward of *Old-street*, to which it leads.

**ROUND-CT.**—1. is in *Clerkenwell*, a few houses on the left hand side of *Onslow-street*, going from *Mutton-lane*.—2. is in *Butler's-alley*, *Moorgate*, a few yards from *Moor-lane*.—3. is in *Shacklewell-street*, *Bethnal-green*, three houses on the right hand side, going from No. 18, *Tyson-street*.

**ROWLAND'S-ROW**, *Stepney-green*, is part of the west side of the *Green*, a few houses on the right hand side going from *Assembly-row*, *Mile-end-road*.

**ROWLANDSON'S-CT.**, *Russell-street*, *Bermondsey*, is the first turning on the left hand from *Bermondsey-street* towards *Dockhead*.

**ROYAL-TERR.**, *Adelphi*.—[See *ADELPHI-TERRACE*.

**ROYAL-CT.**, or **ROYAL-OAK-CT.**, *Golden-square*, is three houses on the right hand side of *Beak-street*, *Regent's-street*.

**ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS**, *THE*, is in the western wing of the street front of *Somerset-place*. This institution was established by royal charter in 1768, under the especial patronage of King George III., who interested himself personally in its success. In the apartments of this academy is an annual exhibition of the works of its members, to which every other artist of talent is invited to send their works. It generally opens the first Monday in May, and closes at the beginning of July. The admission is one shilling, and the catalogue one shilling.

There are within the walls of this academy, schools for drawing and modelling from the antique, and the living model, a school of painting, a library, which is open every Monday from 10 to 4, to the students generally, and every Monday and Thursday evenings from 6 to 8 for the architectural students only.

Gold medals are given biennially for the best historical painting, the best design in sculpture, and the best design in architecture, with silver medals and books, to the best drawing and model from the life, and for the best architectural drawing of an existing building taken from actual measurement. The subjects are always given by the Academicians. The gold medals confer the honour of being perpetual students, and of travelling alternately, at the expense of the academy to Rome for three years. The silver medals of these years, confer the honour of privileged or perpetual students. Silver medals and books are given in the alternate years, for the best copies in the school of painting, the best drawings and models in the life academy, and the best architectural drawings of existing buildings, from actual measurements, the subjects of which are proposed by the academy.

Lectures are also delivered in the winter season on subjects connected with the fine arts.

The present patrons, members, and professors are, the King, *Patron*; Sir Martin Archer Shee, Knt., *President*; John Soane, Esq., *Professor of Architecture*; J. M. W. Turner, Esq., *of Perspective*; Thomas Phillips, Esq., *of Painting*; Richard Westmacott, Esq., *of Sculpture*;



the Lord Bishop of Winchester, *Honorary Professor of Ancient Literature*; the Lord Bishop of London, *Honorary Chaplain*; Prince Hoare, Esq., *Secretary for Foreign Correspondence*; Sir Walter Scott, Bart., *Antiquary*; H. Howard, Esq., *Secretary*, and Wm. Hilton, Esq., *Keeper*. There are forty *Academicians*; twenty four *Associates*, from whom the Academicians are always elected, and six *Associate Engravers*.

**ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THE**, is in *Tenterden-street, Hanover-square*, and was established in 1822 for the cultivation of the art of music, among natives of England. The pupils are instructed in every branch of music, the Latin, French, Italian and English languages, writing, arithmetic and dancing.

It is under the patronage and management of the King, *Patron*; their R.H. the Dukes of Cumberland and Cambridge, and Prince Leopold, *Vice Patrons*; the Duke of Devonshire, *President*; four *Vice Presidents*; twenty-four *Directors*; the Rev. Frederick Hamilton, M.A., *Chaplain and Superintendent*; Mrs. Stiff, *Governess*; William Crotch, Mus. Doc., *Principal*; C. Potter, Esq., *Conductor of the Orchestra*, and Mr. William P. Smith, *Clerk*.

**ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.** — [See AMPHITHEATRE.]

**ROYAL CUMBERLAND FREEMASON'S SCHOOL.**—[See FREEMASON'S CHARITY.]

**ROYAL DISPENSARY FOR DISEASES OF THE EAR.**—[See EAR ROYAL DISPENSARY.]

**ROYAL ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY**, *Somerset - place.*—[See ANTIQUARIES, SOCIETY OF.]

**ROYAL COBURG THEATRE.**—[See COBURG THEATRE.]

**ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.** —[See COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.]

**ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.**—[See COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.]

**ROYAL-CT.**, *Horselydown-lane*, is three houses on the left hand side of the lane going from Shad Thames.

**ROYAL EXCHANGE**, *Cornhill*, is on the south-east corner of the Bank of England. This fine public building was founded by

Sir Thomas Gresham, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and was first opened in November, 1567. It was originally called *the Bourse*, but on the visit of the Queen and her court to the city, on the 23rd of January, 1570, when her Majesty dined with Sir Thomas at his mansion, in Bishopsgate-street, she caused it to be proclaimed by a herald and trumpet as "THE ROYAL EXCHANGE."

Sir Thomas Gresham bequeathed it at his death to his widow, and after her decease to the Mayor and Citizens of London, and to the Mercers' Company; directing the rents to support lectures on the sciences. This building was destroyed by the great fire of 1666, and was rebuilt nearly upon its former plan, by Sir Christopher Wren. Mr. Brayley, in his account of this edifice, in Britton's *Public Edifices of London*, (page 290,) says that Mr. Edward Jerman was its architect. My opinion is still that Wren was the architect, and Mr. Edward Jerman, who, I believe, was surveyor to the city, overlooked the works. The tower, I have reason to think, was Hawksmoors.

The new exchange was quickly rebuilt, with statues of the Kings, and of Sir Thomas Gresham, as formerly, at an expense of nearly £100,000. It was opened to the public on the 28th of September, 1669, only three years after its destruction.

On the day appointed for the opening the Royal Exchange, a committee of citizens and merchants assembled to meet the King, (Charles II.) who was expected to have performed the ceremony in person. His Majesty, however, did not come, but the Lord Mayor, Sir William Turner, perambulated its arcades twice, accompanied by the aldermen, the other city authorities, and the committee, and congratulated the congregated assemblage of merchants on having their Exchange again. Its destruction and re-erection were thus recorded by one of the philos of the day.

"Hoc Greshamii peristylum,  
Gentilis commercii sacrum,  
Flammis extinctum, 1666,  
Augustus è cinere resurrexit 1669.  
WILLIELMO TURNERO, Milite Pretore.

It has been recently most substantially repaired, and a new clock tower, erected from the designs, and under the superintendence of George Smith, Esq., architect to the Mercers' Company, at the joint expense of the Corporation of London and the Mercers' Company.

The present Gresham Committee is the

Lord Mayor, and Aldermen Thompson, Farebrother, and Winchester, Deputy Oldham, Deputy Blacket, Deputy Carter, and Messrs. Butterworth, Shearman, Smith, Howell and Cawthorn, members of the Common Council.

The present Gresham Professors are, the Rev. Henry Parker, M.A., *Divinity*; the Rev. Wm. Jocelyn Palmer, M.A., *Civil Law*; the Rev. Peter Sandiford, D.D., *Astronomy*; Richard J. S. Stevens, M.A., *Music*; the Rev. Samuel Birch, D.D., *Geometry*; the Rev. Edward Owen, M.A., *Rhetoric*; Christopher Stanger, M.D., *Physic*.

**ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE OFFICES, THE**, are over the western side of the *Royal Exchange*, and in *Pall mall*. This company was established in 1720, for assuring buildings, goods and ships from fire, also for assuring lives, and granting annuities. It was established by act of parliament at the same time with the London Assurance Company, and these, now flourishing corporations, met so little encouragement at first, that Maitland, the historian says, the crown was obliged to remit most part of the money due to it under the act. This company is under the management of William Vaughan, Esq., *Governor*; Pascoe Grenfell, Esq., *Sub-Governor*; Isaac Solly, Esq., *Deputy Governor*, and twenty-four *Directors*; Samuel Fenning, Esq., *Secretary*; John Burford, Esq., *Cashier*; Matthew Ward, *Superintendent of Fire Office*; William Hart, *Accountant*; John D. Bayley, *Life Accountant*; John Stevens, and Wm. C. Lockner, Esqrs., *Surveyors of Buildings*.

**ROYAL HOSPITAL-ROW, Chelsea**, extends from the Hospital-gate to Grosvenor-row.

**ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY, THE**, No. 29, *Bridge-street, Blackfriars*, was established in 1774, by Dr. Cogan, with the co-operation of Dr. Hawes, for the recovery of the apparently Dead by Drowning, or by the many other causes of suffocation. It is under the patronage and management of the King, *Patron*; the Duke of Northumberland, *President*; the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Wellington, and thirty others, *Vice-Presidents*; Benjamin Hawes, Esq., *Treasurer*; the Rev. Henry Fly, D.D., R. Yates, D.D., F. G. Ackland, D.D., and J. Jackson, M.A., *Chaplains*; John Frost, Esq., *Secretary*; H. Critchard, *Collector*.

**ROYAL INFIRMARY FOR DISEASES OF THE EYE, No. 6, Cork-street, Burlington-gardens**, was instituted in 1804, at the instance of Sir Walter Waller Phipps, Bart., an eminent oculist, who obtained the patronage of George III., and a large list of the nobility and gentry, for the relief of the Poor who were afflicted with Diseases of Eye. It is now conducted by the King, *Patron*; the Duke of Somerset, *President*; the Dukes of Bedford and Devonshire, and six others, *Vice-Presidents*; Henry Alexander, Esq., *Operating Surgeon, and Surgeon in Ordinary*; E. A. Brande, Esq., *Visiting Apothecary*; Sir Henry Halford, Bart., M.D., and Edward Fryar, M.D., *Consulting Physicians*; Robert Midford, Esq., *Treasurer*; Henry Alexander, Esq., *Secretary*; and Mr. J. Orilton, No. 98, Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars'-bridge, *Collector*.

**ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, THE, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly**, was instituted in 1800, by a charter of incorporation, principally through the exertions of Count Rumford, whose useful discoveries have rendered his name deservedly celebrated. The house of the institution is spacious, and well adapted to the purposes for which it is used. It has an extensive library, reading rooms, laboratories, an admirable theatre for lectures and apartments for philosophical experiments.

Among its principal lecturers are, John Brande, Esq., F.R.S., Michael Faraday, Esq., F.R.S., John Soane, Esq., R.A., T. Phillips, Esq., R.A., Thomas Campbell, Esq., &c.

**ROYAL NATIONAL INSTITUTION, THE**, for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck, No. 18, *Austin-friars*, was established on the 4th of March 1824, under the patronage of the late king, George IV., and extends its aid to the subjects of all nations, both in war and peace.

Its present officers are, the King, *Patron*; their R.H. the Dukes of Sussex, Cambridge, Gloucester and Prince Leopold, *Vice-Patrons*; Thomas Wilson, Esq., *Chairman of the Committee of Management*; Richard Perceval, Jun., Esq., *Treasurer*; Thomas Edwards, Esq., *Secretary*.

**ROYAL SOCIETY, THE, Somerset-place**, originated about the year 1648, in the meetings of a few scientific friends in the

rooms of Dr. (afterwards Sir William) Petty, the founder of the present noble family of the Lansdownes. Among these illustrious men, were Drs. Seth Ward, Bathurst, Willis, Wren (afterwards Sir Christopher). During the protectorate of Cromwell, they continued their meetings at Gresham College, after the Wednesday and Thursday lectures of Drs. Wren and Rook, till they were broken up in 1658, when the scientific stillness of the college was converted into the noise and blustering of a barrack canteen.

They were finally incorporated by a royal charter from Charles II., bearing date the 15th of July, 1662. This charter was drawn by Sir Christopher Wren, who was always an active member, and the second president. He was succeeded by his friend, Sir Isaac Newton, and the chair has always been filled by men illustrious for talent. Among the later presidents, are Sir Joseph Banks, Sir Humphrey Davy, and Davies Gilbert, Esq., all names of note.

The meetings of the society are from the beginning of November till the end of Trinity term, every Thursday evening, from half-past eight till nearly ten. It is at present under the management of, the King, *Patron*; H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, *President*; Sir Everard Home, Bart., J. F. W. Herschell, Esq., and Captain Henry Kater, R.N., *Vice-Presidents*; John Pond, Esq., *Astronomer Royal*; Captain Henry Kater, R.N., *Treasurer*; Peter M. Roget, M.D., and Edward Sabine, Esqs., *Secretaries*; James Hudson, Esq., *Assistant Secretary and Librarian*.

**ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE,** THE, No. 2, *Parliament-street*, was established in 1823, under the especial patronage of his late Majesty, George IV., and the immediate superintendence of Dr. Burgess, Bishop of Salisbury. The sole object of this society is the advancement of literature, and it is under the patronage and management of, the King, *Patron*; the Bishop of Salisbury, *President*; the Duke of Newcastle, the Marquess of Lansdowne, and eight other *Vice-Presidents*; the Bishop of Bristol, Lord Kenyon and twelve other gentlemen, *Council*; Arch. E. Impey, Esq., *Treasurer*; the Rev. Henry H. Baber, *Librarian*; the Rev. Richard Cattermole, *Secretary*.

**ROYAL SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS,** THE, for the benefit of Decayed Musicians, their Widows and Orphans, was

established in 1738, and incorporated in 1790. It is patronized and conducted by, the King, *Patron*; H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, *President*; H.R.H. the Duke of Cumberland, the Archbishop of York, the Duke of Devonshire, and three other noblemen, *Vice-Presidents*; the Rev. G. Nicholas, D.C.L., *Chaplain*; W. G. Maton, M.D., and R. Batty, M.D., *Physicians*; Anthony White, Esq., *Surgeon*; Henry Condell, Esq., *Secretary*; and Mr. Matthew Simcock, No. 2, Osnaburgh-row, Pimlico, *Collector*.

**ROYAL-OAK-Ct.**—1. is in *Ratchliffe*, Broad-street, near Cock-hill.—2. is in *Park-street*, *Southwark*, the second turning on the right hand side, going from the Borough-market.—3. is in *Beak-street*, *Regent-street*.—4. is in *Broad-street*, *Ratchliffe*.—5. is in *Kent-street*, *Southwark*, about thirty houses on the right hand side, going from St. George's church.

**ROYAL-OAK-LANE**, *Southwark*, is the first turning on the left hand side of *Maid-lane*, going from *Park-street*.

**ROYAL-OAK-RENTS**, *Southwark*, are about fourteen houses on the right hand side of *Kent-street*, going in the rear of St. George's church.

**ROYAL-OAK-WALK**, *Horton*, is the fourth turning on the right hand side of *Haberdashers'-walk*, going from *Old-street-road*.

**ROYAL-OAK-YARD**.—1. is in *Kent-street*, *Southwark*, about twenty houses on the right hand side, going from behind St. George's church.—2. is in *Bermondsey-street*, about thirteen houses on the left hand side, going from the church towards *Tooley-street*.

**RUDDICK'S-BLDGS.**, *Finsbury*, are in Long-alley, opposite the west end of *Skinner-street*.

**RUMBAL'S-Ct.**, *Finsbury*, is the second turning on the right side in Long-alley.

**RUPERT-ST.**, *Haymarket*, is about fourteen houses on the left hand side, going from *Piccadilly*.

**RUPERT-ST.**, *Goodman's-fields*, is the first turning parallel eastward to *Lemon-street*.

**RUSSELL-BLDGS.**, *Wapping*, are on the west side of the entrance to the London Docks.

**RUSSELL-Ct.**—1. is in *Cleveland-row*, *St. James's*, three houses on the right hand

side going from St. James's-street.—2. is in *Drury-lane*.—3. is in *Rosemary-lane*.—4. is in *Ratcliffe Highway*.

**RUSSELL INSTITUTION, THE**, *Great Coram-street*. The building wherein this society is carried on, was built originally, in 1800, as a suite of assembly-rooms, but was purchased and converted to its present more intellectual purpose in 1808. It consists of about seven hundred proprietors and subscribers. Its present officers are, H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, *President*; the Duke of Bedford, the Marquess of Lansdowne and three other gentlemen, *Vice-Presidents*; Henry Storks, Esq., *Chairman*; seven *Managers*; and E. W. Brayley, F.A.S., *Secretary*.

**RUSSELL-MEWS**.—1. is in *Howland-street, Tottenham-court-road*, and extends to London-street.—2. is in *Keppel-street, Russell-square*.—3. is in *Cleveland-row, St. James's*.

**RUSSELL-PL.**—1. is in *Little Coram-street, Tavistock-square*, about the middle of the east side.—2. is in *Fitzroy-square*, at the south-east corner, leading into Charlotte-street.—3. is in *Bow-street, Covent Garden*, nearly opposite the theatre.

**RUSSELL-Sq.** is situated to the northward of Bloomsbury-square, and is built on the site of the gardens of the ancient town mansion of the Dukes of Bedford. It is one of the largest squares in the metropolis, being nearly 700 feet square. The garden in the centre was laid out by the late Humphrey Repton, Esq.; on the south side of which is a bronze statue of Francis, Duke of Bedford, by Richard Westmacott, Esq., R.A., looking down Bedford-place, towards another by the same artist, of Charles James Fox.

**RUSSELL-Sq. and GREAT PORTLAND-ST.** The District Society for visiting and relieving the Sick and Distressed Poor at their own Habitations, is at No. 2, Mabledon-place, and was established in 1814.

**RUSSELL-ST.**—1. **GREAT**, is in *Bloomsbury-square*, at the north-west corner, extending to Tottenham-court-road.—2. **LITTLE**, is in *Bloomsbury*, the first street parallel southward to part of the preceding.—3. **LITTLE**, is in *Drury-lane*, on the north side the theatre.—4. **GREAT**, is in *Covent Garden*, the continuation of the preceding to the east side

of Covent Garden.—5. is in *Bermondsey-street*, near the third of a mile on the left hand from Tooley-street.—6. **UPPER**, is also in *Bermondsey-street*, opposite the last described.—7. is in *Rotherhithe or Greenland Dock*, the continuation of Trinity-street to the Dock.

**RUSSIA-CT.**, *Honey-lane-market*, is on the north side of Russia-row, and leads into Milk-street.

**RUSSIA-ROW**, *Milk-street, Cheapside*, is on the north side of Honey-lane-market.

**RUST'S-BLDS.**, *Southwark*, is at the bottom of Palmer's-rents, Snow's-fields.

**RUTLAND-CT.**, *Goswell-street*, is the first turning on the right hand side of Glasshouse-street.

**RUTLAND-PL.**, *Upper Thames-street*, is on the eastern side of Puddle Dock.

**RUTLAND-YARD**, *Upper Thames-street*, is opposite the preceding.

**RYDER'S-CT.**—1. is in *Leicester-square*, two or three houses on the left hand from the north-east corner of the square.—2. is in *Little Rider-street, St. James's*, a few houses on the right hand from St. James's-street.

**RYDER'S-MEWS**, *St. James's*, is on the north side of Great Ryder-street, between Duke-street and Bury-street.

**RYDER-ST., GREAT**, *St. James's*, nearly opposite the last described.

**RYDER-ST., LITTLE**, *St. James's-street*, about the middle of the east side, and extends to Bury-street.

**RYE-LOAF-CT.**, *Ratcliffe*, turns off at No. 119, Cock-hill.

## S.

**SACKVILLE-ST.**, *Piccadilly*, is nearly opposite St. James's church.

**SADLERS' HALL**, *Cheapside*, is on the north side, between Foster-lane and Gutter-lane. It is a small but very handsome hall. The fraternity of Sadlers is very ancient, as appears from a convention between them and the Dean and Chapter of St. Martins-le-Grand, about the time of Richard I. They were incorporated by a charter of Edward I., under the title of "The Wardens or Keepers and Commonalty of the Mystery or Art of Saddlers

of London." It is a livery company and is the twenty-fifth in the list of city companies.

**SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE**, is situated near the *New River Head*, about the third of a mile on the left hand side of the Islington-road, going from the north end of St. John-street towards Islington. Its performances are limited to burlettas, ballets, pantomimes, melo-dramas and such like, and is open from Easter Monday to October.

**SAFFRON-CT.**, *Great Saffron-hill*, is about eight houses on the left hand side, going from Hatton-wall.

**SAFFRON-HILL, GREAT**, *Holborn-bridge*, is the continuation of Field-lane.

**SAFFRON-HILL, LITTLE**, is the continuation of the preceding to *Ray-street*, *Clerkenwell*.

**SAFFRON-PL.**, *Great Saffron-hill*, is about four houses southward of Castle-street.

**SAFFRON-ST.**, *Great Saffron-hill*, extends from Peter-street to Lilly street.

**SAILORS' HOME**.—[See **BRUNSWICK MARITIME ESTABLISHMENT**.

**SALCOMBE-PL.**, *Regent's-park*, is the first turning on the left hand side of York-gate, going from the New-road, opposite Mary-le-bone church and is at the rear of York-terrace.

**SALISBURY-CT.**, *Fleet-street*, is the second coach turning on the left hand side, going from Bridge-street. It derives its name from the palace of the Bishop of Salisbury, afterwards the town mansion of the Earl of Dorset, which stood adjacent.

**SALISBURY-LANE**, *Bermondsey* or *Rotherhithe-wall*, is about a furlong below St. Saviour's Dock.

**SALISBURY-MEWS**, *New-road*, *Mary-le-bone*, is the first turning on the left hand side of Great Quebec-street, going from the New-road.

**SALISBURY-PL.**, *Mary-le-bone*, forms part of the south side of the New-road.

**SALISBURY-PL.**, *Bermondsey* or *Rotherhithe-wall*, is the second turning on the left hand side of Salisbury-street.

**SALISBURY-SQ.**, *Fleet-street*, is near the entrance to Salisbury-court.

**SALISBURY-ST.**, *Strand*, is about half a mile on the left hand side, going from Temple-bar. It is so called from the town mansion of the Earls of Salisbury, which formerly occupied its site.

**SALISBURY-ST.** *Bermondsey* or *Rotherhithe-wall*, is about the third of a mile below St. Saviour's Dock, opposite Fountain-stairs.

**SALMON'S-LANE**, *Ratcliffe*, is at the north end of Whitehorse-street.

**SALMON'S-PL.**, *Limehouse*, is about a furlong on the left hand side of Salmon's-lane, going from the Commercial-road.

**SALMON-AND-BALL-CT.**, *Bunhill-row*, is opposite the burying-ground, and leads into Chequer-alley.

**SALTERS' COMPANY'S-ALMS-HOUSES**, **THE**, are in *Monkwell-street*, about twelve houses on the east side adjoining Hart-street. They were founded by Sir Nicholas Ambrose, in 1578, and left to the guardianship of the Salters' Company, for the occupation of seven poor men and five poor widows. After the fire of London, they were rebuilt at the charge of the company, who now keep them in repair.

**SALTER'S-CT.**—1. is in *Bow-lane*, about fourteen houses on the right hand side, going from Bow church, Cheapside.—2. is in the *Hackney-road*, the first turning on the left hand side, going from Shoreditch church.

**SALTERS'-HALL-CT.**, *Cannon-street*, is on the north side, by the corner of St. Swithin's church, and leads up to Salters' Hall.

**SALTERS' HALL**, *Swithin's-lane*, *Cannon-street*, is a handsome newly built structure of the Ionic order, designed by George Smith, Esq.

The company of Salters appears to be of great antiquity from the grant of a livery by Richard II., in 1394; but they were not incorporated before the first year of Elizabeth, in 1558. They have considerable possessions, out of which they pay large sums annually to charitable uses.

**SALTER'S-RENTS**, *Hackney-road*, are the second turning on the left hand from Shoreditch church.

**SALUTATION-CT.**—1. is in *St. Gile's*, a few houses on the right hand side of Broad-street, going from Monmouth-street towards Drury-lane. — 2. is in *Lower Thames-street*, nearly opposite Billingsgate.

**SAMARITAN SOCIETY, THE**, is an appendage to the London Hospital, and was founded in 1791, for patients of that charity, whose relief was not within its general regulations. Its office is held at the *London Hospital*, and its present officers are, the Rev. John Parsons, D.D., *Chairman*; C. Richardson, Jun., Esq., *Treasurer*; the Rev. W. Valentine, *Almoner*; G. Dunn, Esq., *Honorary Secretary*.

**SAMBROOK - CT.**, *Basinghall-street*, is nearly opposite the church.

**SAMPSON'S-GARDENS**, *Wapping*, is the continuation of Globe-street.

**SAMUEL-ST.**, *Bethnal-green*, is about the third of a mile on the left hand side of Church-street, going from Shoreditch.

**SAMUEL-ST.**, *Spitalfields*, is the continuation of Booth-street.

**SAMUEL-ST.**, *St. George's in the East*, extends from John-street to James-street.

**SAND-COURT OR YARD**, *Clerkenwell*, is the first turning on the right hand side of Turnmill-street, a few yards from the Sessions'-house.

**SANDER'S-BLDGS.**, *Finsbury*, is the third turning on the left hand side of Horse-shoe-alley, going from Wilson-street.

**SANDER'S-CT.**—1. is in *Westminster*, on the west side of Perkin's-rents, Great Peter-street.—2. is in *St. John-street*, *Clerkenwell*, and nearly opposite Corporation-row.

**SANDY'S-ROW OR ST.**, *Bishopsgate-street Without*, is about six houses on the right hand side of Widegate-street, going from Bishopsgate-street.

**SARACEN'S-HEAD-YARD**, *Camomile-street*, is the second turning on the right hand from nearly opposite Bishopsgate church.

**SARAH-ST.**, *Bethnal-green*, is the continuation of Nicol's-row.

**SARDINIAN CHAPEL**, *Duke - street*, *Lincoln's-inn-fields*, is a Roman Catholic chapel; a few houses on the left hand from No. 52, *Lincoln's-inn-fields*.

**SASH-CT.**, *Finsbury*, is the first turning on the right hand side of Wilson-street.

**SATCHWELL'S-RENTS**, *Bethnal-green*, is on the west side of Thorold-square, Church-street.

**SAVAGE-CT.**, *Bishopsgate*, is about seven houses on the left hand side of Widegate-street, going from Bishopsgate Without.

**SAVAGE-GARDENS**, *Crutched-friars*, is about a furlong on the right hand from Mark-lane.

**SAVILLE-BLDGS.**, *Aldgate*, is ten houses eastward of the church.

**SAVILLE-BLDGS.**, *Stepney*, is the continuation of Pleasant-row.

**SAVILLE - PASSAGE**, *Burlington - gardens*, is the north continuation of Saville-street, under the archway to Mill-street.

**SAVILLE-PL.**, *Lambeth*, is the west continuation of Canterbury-place.

**SAVILLE-ST.**, or **ROW**, *Burlington-gardens*, the first turning westward and parallel to part of Regent-street.

**ST. SAVIOUR**, *Southwark*, or *St. Mary Overies*, the parochial church of, is situated a little to the westward of the southern end of London-bridge. Its latter name appears to be a corruption of *St. Mary o' th' Ferry*. It is a church of great antiquity and beauty, is built in the conventual form, and was founded before the conquest, but was principally rebuilt in the fourteenth century; since which period it has undergone many extensive reparations. The tower which is square, and is surmounted by four pinnacles, was repaired in 1818 and 1819, and the architectural decorations of the interior of the choir have been since that time restored in conformity to the original design, by Mr. George Gwilt. It is now undergoing further reparations, under the direction of Mr. Wallace.

In this fine building, which is perhaps the largest parish church in the kingdom, are monuments to the memories of our celebrated poet John Gower, who was a great benefactor to this church in the reigns of Edward III., and Richard II., of William of Wykeham, the architect of Windsor Castle, of Bishop Andrews, the Bishop of Winchester, of the family of the Austins, of "notified Abraham Newland," and the dramatists Fletcher and Massinger, who lie buried in one grave.

At the dissolution of the monasteries by Henry VIII., this church was made parochial, and the advowson was sold by him to the inhabitants of St. Margaret's on the Hill, and St. Mary's, at which period it received the name of St. Saviour's. The living is a rectory in the gift of the parish, who appoint two chaplains to the office. It is in the county and archdeaconry of Surrey, and in the diocese of Winchester. The present chaplains are, the Rev. William Mann, M.A., and the Rev. William Harrison, D.D.

**ST. SAVIOUR'S CHURCH - YARD**, *Southwark*, is on the right hand side of High-street, going from London-bridge.

**ST. SAVIOUR'S-DOCK**, *Horselydown*, is about three-quarters of a mile below London-bridge.

**ST. SAVIOUR'S SCHOOL**, *Southwark*, is in St. Saviour's church-yard: it was founded by the parish, and confirmed by letters patent by Queen Elizabeth, in 1562.

**SAVOY, THE**, in the *Strand*, is a district so called, nearly opposite Catherine-street, and to the westward of Waterloo-bridge, between the Strand and the Thames. It is on the site of an ancient palace, built by Peter, Earl of Savoy and Richmond, in 1245, and afterwards transferred to the friars of Mountjoy, of whom Queen Eleanor, wife of Henry III., purchased it for her son, Henry, Duke of Lancaster, who, in 1328, enlarged and beautified it, so that it exceeded in magnificence every other structure in the kingdom. It was in this palace, that John, King of France resided, when a prisoner in England, in 1357.

This edifice, with all its furniture, was burned by the Kentish rebels, out of pique to John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster; but the ground devolving to the crown, Henry VII. began to rebuild it as an hospital for distressed poor. Henry VIII. granted it in 1513, to the Bishop of Winchester and others, executors of his father's will, and constituted them a body corporate and politic, under the name of "The Hospital of King Henry VII., late King of England, of the Savoy."

It was suppressed in the reign of Edward VI., and its revenues, amounting to £529 15s. 7d. per annum, and all its furniture, given to the citizens of London towards the new foundations of Bridewell and St. Thomas's hospitals.

The Savoy became again the property of the crown, an act of resumption having

passed in the 4th and 5th of William and Mary. It is now nearly all destroyed, but the ancient chapel is still remaining.—[See ST. MARY-LE-SAVOY, and ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, in the Savoy.]

**SAVOY-STEPS, THE**, are a flight of steps on the left hand side of the *Strand*, near Beaufort-buildings, which lead into the Savoy.

**SAWYER'S - CT.**, *Strand*, is about five houses on the right hand side of Clement's-lane, going from Clare-market.

**SAWYER'S or SAYER'S-BLDGS.**, *Spital-fields*, is in Phoenix-street, between Hope-street and Grey Eagle-street.

**SCALLOP-CT.**, *Doctors'-Commons*, is two houses on the left hand side of Great Carter-lane, going from Creed-lane.

**SCHOOLS**, for the various, *see their separate initials*, as CHARTER-HOUSE, MERCHANT TAYLORS', ST. PAUL'S, &c.

**SCHOOL FOR FEMALE ORPHANS OF THE CLERGY**, is next door to the Chapel, in *Chapel-street, Paddington*.

**SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND**, *St. George's-fields*. — [See BLIND, SCHOOL FOR.]

**SCHOOL FOR LICENSED VICTUALERS, FRIENDLY SOCIETY**, *Upper Kennington-lane*.—[See LICENSED VICTUALERS.]

**SCHOOL-HOUSE - LANE**, *Ratcliffe*, is the first turning on the left hand side of Cock-hill, going from Shadwell High-street.

**SCHOOL - HOUSE - YARD**. — 1. is in *Clerkenwell*, about fourteen houses on the right hand side of Aylesbury-street, going from St. John-street.—2. is in *Ironmonger-row, St. Luke's*, opposite the east side of the church.

**SCLATER-ST.**, *Bethnal-green*, is the third turning on the right hand side of Brick-lane, going from Church-street.

**SCOONER'S-ALLEY**, *Wapping-wall*, is two or three houses eastward of Star-street.

**SCOTCH-CT.**, *Parker's-lane, Lincoln's-inn-fields*, is the first turning on the right hand side of Cross-lane, going towards Holborn.

**SCOTLAND-YARD, GREAT, *Charing Cross or Whitehall***, is opposite the Admiralty, and derives its name from a magnificent palace built there, for the reception of the Scottish monarchs whenever they visited this metropolis.

**SCOTLAND-YARD, MIDDLE, *Whitehall***, is two houses south from the last described.

**SCOTLAND-YARD, LITTLE**, adjoins the preceding.

**SCOTT'S-YARD**.—1. is in *Bush-lane, Cannon street*, about eight houses on the right hand from Cannon-street.—2. is in *Whitecross-street, St. Luke's*, about the middle of the west side.

**SCOTTISH CORPORATION OFFICE, THE**, is at the upper end of *Crane-court, Fleet-street*. This charitable institution owes its origin to James Kinniar, a native of Scotland, and a merchant of London, who, on recovering from a long and dangerous illness, gave part of his estate towards the relief of the aged and necessitous of his country people in the metropolis, and prevailed upon others of his countrymen to join him in his benevolent plan. They were incorporated by charter of Charles II. in 1665 and 1667, under the name of "The Scots Hospital of King Charles II." and have been since re-incorporated and their powers enlarged in 1775, for the relief of Natives of Scotland, who have acquired no parochial settlement.

Its present officers are, the King, *President*, who, when Duke of Clarence, often presided; the Duke of Buccleugh and five other noblemen, *Vice-Presidents*; the Hon. William Fraser, *Treasurer*; Robert Auld, Esq., *Secretary*; two *Chaplains*; four *Physicians*; two *Surgeons*; twenty-four members as a *Committee for Relief*. There is also a *Committee of the Kinloch Bequest*, a trust to the Hospital for Annuities to 500 Soldiers and Sailors, wounded in the service, of which Admiral Sir P. Malcolm is *President*; thirteen *Vice-Presidents*; and the Waterloo Subscription, of which Alexander Baring and four other Members are *Treasurers*; John Clark, Esq., *Secretary*; and Mr. D. W. Lloyd, *Clerk*; Office, Winchester House, Old Broad-street.

**SEA-COAL-LANE, *Skinner-street***, is about twelve houses on the left hand side of Fleet-lane, going from Farringdon-

street. Stowe derives its name from the Lime-burners that formerly occupied its site, using *sea-coal* for their purposes.

**SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL, THE**, founded in 1821, and is kept on board of His Majesty's ship *Grampus*, a fifty gun ship, given by the King to the Society. It is moored, by permission of the Navigation Committee, off Greenwich, and is established for the relief of Sick and Distressed Seamen of all Nations arriving in the Port of London. The office is at No. 19, *Bishopsgate-street*, and its present officers are, the King, *Patron*; Prince Leopold, *Vice-Patron*; Viscount Melville, *President*; Captain Wm. Bowles, R.N., *Chairman*; John Labouchere, Esq., *Treasurer*; Edward Seymour, M.D., *Consulting Physician*; J. Roupell, M.D., *Visiting Physician*; D. McCreery, Esq., *Superintendent*; James Y. Thorburn, Esq., *Surgeon*; the Rev. David Jones, *Chaplain*; Richard Harley, Esq., *Secretary and Collector*, No. 32, Upper Stamford-street.

**SECONDARIES' OFFICE, THE**, is at No. 5, *Basinghall-street*, and the hours of attendance are from 12 to 2, and 3 to 6. The present two Secondaries are, P. W. Crowther and William James, Esqs.

**SECONDARIES' OFFICE OF PLEAS FOR THE COURT OF KING'S BENCH**, is in *King's Bench-walk*. The hours of business are from 11 to 2, and 5 to 7, in Term; and 10 to 12, and 1 to 3, in Vacation. The present Secondary is Peregrine Dealtry, Esq.

**SECRETARY OF BANKRUPTS' OFFICE, THE**, is in *Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane*. The hours of business are from 10 to 3, and from 6 to 8. The present officers are, Francis Barlow, Esq., *Secretary of Bankrupts*; William Barber, *Deputy Secretary*.

**SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE, THE**, for the Home Department, is at *Whitehall*, for the Foreign Department, in *Downing-street*, and for Colonies, in *Downing-street*. The arrangements, consequent on the change of the Ministry not being completed at the printing of this sheet, cannot be inserted.

**SEETHING-LANE, *Great Tower-street***, is the first turning east, parallel to part of Mark-lane.

**ST. SEPULCHRE'S CHARITY SCHOOL**, is in *Ball-court, Giltspur-street*.



**ST. SEPULCHRE'S**, the church of, is situated on *Snow-hill*, at the corner of Giltspur-street, and is so named in commemoration of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. This church is supposed to have been founded about 1100, at which time a particular devotion was paid to the Holy Sepulchre. It was so decayed in the reign of Edward IV. as to require re-building. In the reign of Henry I. it was given by the Bishop of Salisbury to the Prior and Canons of St. Bartholomew, in Smithfield. At the dissolution of that ministry it came to the crown, till it was granted by James I. to Francis Phipps and others. After which the rectory, with its appurtenances, was purchased by the parishioners, and the advowson of the vicarage, by the President and Fellows of St. John's College, Oxford.

The church was much damaged by the great fire of 1666, when it was repaired, and the present ugly and inappropriate arched ceiling introduced, which it will be well to remove, and restore to its former beautiful construction whenever another repair be necessary. It is a vicarage, in the city, archdeaconry and diocese of London, and in the patronage of St. John's College, Oxford. The present rector is the Rev. John Natt, who was instituted in 1830.

**SERJEANT'S-INN**, *Fleet-street*, is about fifty houses on the right hand side of the street, going from Temple-bar. It was formerly an inn of court, but is now private property. It consists of a small quadrangle of handsome dwelling houses, principally occupied by barristers and solicitors. On the eastern side is the handsome edifice belonging to the Amicable Society (which see) designed by Mr. Adam.

**SERJEANT'S-INN**, *Chancery-lane*, is four houses on the right hand side, going from Fleet-street. It is the only inn now remaining for the judges and serjeants of the law. It consists of two courts, a small hall, chambers and offices for the judges.

**SERLE-ST.**, *Lincoln's-inn-fields*, is at the south-east corner, and extends to Carey-street.

**SERMON-LANE**, *Doctors'-Commons*, is the first turning on the right hand side of Little Carter-lane.

**SESSIONS' HOUSE**, *Old Bailey*, is about the middle of the east side, nearly adjoin-

ing Newgate, and is used for the trial of criminals belonging to the City of London.

**SESSIONS' HOUSE, NEW**, adjoins the preceding, and was erected in 1824, for the purpose of facilitating the despatch of public business, when the prisoners are very numerous.

**SESSIONS' HOUSE, THE**, *Clerkenwell-green*, is a public building used for similar purposes as the preceding, and for the meetings of the magistracy of the County of Middlesex. It is sometimes called Hicks's Hall, from an ancient building in the middle of St. John-street, formerly used for these purposes, and which had been given in 1611, to the County, by Sir Baptist Hicks. This building having become ruinous, the County obtained an act of parliament in 1779, to build a new one, which was done on the present site, from the designs of Mr. Rogers. The first stone was laid on the 20th of August 1779, and it was opened for business in 1782.

**SESSIONS' HOUSE**, *Southwark*, is on St. Margaret's-hill, but it is more commonly called the Town Hall. It is used for the magistracy of the Borough of Southwark, petty sessions, and similar business.

**SESSIONS' HOUSE FOR SURREY**, is in *Newington Causeway*, adjoining the County Gaol in Horsemonger-lane, and nearly opposite the eastern end of the Borough-road.

**SEVEN DIALS, THE**, *St. Giles's*, is an area wherein seven streets meet, near Broad-street. It is so called, because there was formerly a column in the centre, on the summit of which were seven sundials, facing each of the streets that radiate from it.

**SEVEN-STAR-ALLEY**, *Ratcliff's Highway*, is about sixteen houses on the right hand side of the way, going from Old Gravel-lane.

**SEVEN-STAR-CT.**—1. is in *Whitecross-street*, *St. Luke's*, three houses from Playhouse-yard.—2. is in *Rosemary-lane*, about a furlong on the right hand from the Minories.

**SEYMOUR-MEWS**, *Portman-square*, are two or three houses on the left hand side of Seymour-street, going from the south-east corner of the square.

**SEYMOUR-PL.**—1. is in *Curzon-street*, *May-fair*, nearly opposite South Audley.

street.—2. is in *Euston-square*, on the north side of the New-road, nearly opposite the new church of St. Pancras.

**SEYMOUR - ST., LOWER, Portman-square**, is at the south-east corner of the square, and leads into Edward-street, Cavendish-square.

**SEYMOUR - ST., UPPER, Portman-square**, is at the south-west corner of the square, opposite the preceding.

**SHAD-THAMES, Horselydown**, is the last turning on the right hand side, going from Broad-street, and extends to Dockhead.

**SHADWELL**, one of the Tower Hamlets, and formerly a Hamlet of Stepney, is situated on the northern bank of the Thames, and received its name from a fine spring in the southern part of the churchyard. It is divided into Upper and Lower Shadwell, the latter being part of the ancient Wapping Marsh.—[See ST. PAUL, SHADWELL.]

**SHADWELL DOCK - STAIRS, Lower Shadwell**, are near the east end of Wapping-wall.

**SHADWELL HIGH-ST.**, is the eastern continuation of Ratcliffe Highway.

**SHADWELL - MARKET, Upper Shadwell**, is on the south side of Shadwell High-street.

**SHADWELL, MIDDLE**, is the first street parallel southward to part of Shadwell High street.

**SHADWELL, LITTLE**, is the eastern continuation of Lower Shadwell to Bell-wharf.

**SHADWELL, LOWER**, is the continuation of Wapping-wall, by the side of the Thames.

**SHADWELL, UPPER**, is principally occupied by Shadwell High-street.

**SHADWELL WORKHOUSE**, is at about the middle of the west side of Union-street.

**SHAFTS or SHAFTSBURY-Sq. or Ct., Westminster**, is between Horse-shoe-alley and Smith's-rents, in York-street.

**SHAFTSBURY-PL., Aldersgate-street**, is about fifteen houses from Falcon-street. It derives its name from the contiguous mansion of the Earl of Shaftsbury, built by Inigo Jones, and now converted into several distinct tenements.

**SHAKESPEARE'S-WALK, Shadwell**, is in Shadwell High-street.

**SHARP'S-ALLEY, West Smithfield**, is a few houses on the right hand side of West-street, going from the north-west corner of Smithfield-market.

**SHARP'S-BLDGS., Rosemary-lane**, is part of the south side, near Little Tower-hill.

**SHARP'S-CT.**—1. is in *Leadenhall-street*.—2. is in *Little Trinity-lane, Upper Thames-street*.

**SHAW'S - CT.**—1. is in *Charles-street, Drury-lane*, the first turning on the left hand.—2. is in *New-court, Southwark*, at the south end of it.

**SHEARWOOD-PL., Bethnal-green**, is the second turning on the right hand side of Turvill-street, going from Church-street.

**SHEEN'S-CT., Holborn-hill**, is about twelve houses on the right hand side, above Farringdon-street.

**SHEFFIELD-ST., Clare-market**, is the north-west side of Clare-market.

**SHEPHERD'S-ALLEY, Upper Thames-street**, is about the third of a mile on the left hand from London-bridge.

**SHEPHERD'S-CT.**—1. is in *King's-head-court, Shoe-lane*, three houses on the left hand from that lane.—2. is in *Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square*, eight houses on the right hand from the north-west corner of the said square.—3. is in *Old Nicol-street, Bethnal-green*, the first turning on the left hand from Cock-lane.

**SHEPHERD'S-MARKET, May-fair**, is at the north end of White-horse street, near Curzon-street.

**SHEPHERD'S-ROW, Bethnal-green-road**, forms part of the south side, opposite Wilmot-street.

**SHEPHERD'S-Sq., Curzon-street, May-fair**, is about seven houses westward of Half Moon-street.

**SHEPHERD-ST., Shepherd's-market**, extends from the south side of the market to Hertford-street.

**SHEPHERD-ST., Oxford-street**, is three houses eastward of New Bond-street.

**SHEPHERD - AND - FLOCK - CT., White's-alley, Coleman-street**, is the fourth turning on the left hand from it.

**SHERBOURNE-LANE**, *Lombard-street*, is behind St. Mary Woolnoth's church, and received its name from Langbourne-brook, which anciently ran out of Fenchurch, and here turning south, divided itself into several shares, rills or streams, and was called Southbourne-lane, and Sharebourne-lane, *share* being the old English for a divided stream.

**SHERIFF OF LONDON'S OFFICE**, is at No. 28, *Coleman-street*, and the hours of business are from 12 to 2, and 3 to 6.

The sheriffs are two very ancient officers of this city, established in the time of the Saxons: but Richard I. changed their name to the Norman appellation of bailiffs, which signifies an intendent, collector or petty magistrate; as the Saxon *sciregrave* implies a judge, overseer or collector. However the Norman appellation was of no long duration, and the ancient name of sheriff was restored to that officer.

The sheriffs are chosen by the liverymen of London, on Midsummer-day, and enter into their offices on the Michaelmas-day following.

**SHERIFF OF MIDDLESEX'S OFFICE**, is at No. 24, *Red Lion-square*. The hours of business are from 11 to 2, and 5 to 7, in Term; and from 11 to 3, in Vacation.

**SHERIFF OF MIDDLESEX COMMISSIONERS' OR SECONDARIES' OFFICE**, is at No. 15, *Bedford-street*.

**SHERRARD-Ct.**, *Tooley-street*, is between Glean-alley and Joiner-street.

**SHERRARD** (anciently **SHERWOOD**)-**St.**, *Golden-square*, is the first turning on the right hand in Titchbourne-street.

**SHIP-ALLEY**, *Wellclose-square*, is at the south-east corner of the square, and extends into Ratcliffe Highway.

**SHIP-Ct.**—1. is in *York-street*, *Westminster*, the first turning on the left hand side, going from James-street.—2. is in the *Old Bailey*, four or five houses on the left hand from Ludgate-hill.—3. is in *Green Bank*, *Tooley-street*, the first turning on the right hand from it.

**SHIP-YARD.**—1. is in *Picket-street*, *Strand*, about six houses on the right hand side from Temple-bar.—2. is in *Wardour-street*, *Soho*.—3. is in *Redcross-street*, *Cripplegate*, nearly opposite Jewin-street.—4. is in *Bishopsgate-street Without*.—5.

is in the *Minories*.—6. is in *Green Bank*, *Tooley-street*.—7. is in *High-street*, *Southwark*.

**SHIP-TAVERN-PASSAGE**, *Gracechurch-street*, is eight houses on the right hand from Fenchurch-street.

**SHIRE-LANE, GREAT**, *Fleet-street*, is on the east side of Temple-bar, and extends into Carey-street.

**SHIRE-LANE, LITTLE**, *Temple-bar*, is about fifteen houses on the left hand in the last described.

**SHIRE-LANE, Chelsea**, extends from behind the celebrated Bun-house towards Sloane-street.

**SHIRLEY'S-Ct.**, *Old Montague-street*, *Whitechapel*, is the second turning on the right hand from Osborne-street.

**SHOE-LANE**, *Fleet-street*, is about twenty-four houses on the right hand side, above Farringdon-street; it extends from Fleet-street to Holborn-hill.

**SHOEMAKER-ROW**, *Blackfriars*, is about ten houses on the right hand side of Creed-lane, going from Ludgate-street.

**SHOREDITCH**, is a district or parish that extends from Norton Falgate to Old-street, and from part of Finsbury to Bethnal-green. It was anciently a village situated by the side of the Roman military highway, called by the Saxons Eald (that is Old) street. The name of this village is of great antiquity, for John de Sordich or Sordige, its lord, was sent on an important embassy to Pope Clement III., by Edward III., in 1343. The popular legend of its deriving its name from Jane Shore dying in a ditch in its vicinity, is therefore a popular error, and the vulgar pronunciation of Sorditch the most correct.—[See St. LEONARD, SHOREDITCH.]

When archery was much in vogue, the captain of the London archers was always honoured with the title of the *Duke of Shoreditch*, from the circumstance that when Henry VIII. appointed a grand shooting match at Windsor, it was won by a citizen of London, named Barlow, an inhabitant of Shoreditch, who far out-shot all the rest. The King was so well pleased that he called him the Duke of Shoreditch, which title he kept till his death, when it devolved on the aforesaid captain.

**SHOREDITCH HIGH-ST.**, is the north continuation of Bishopsgate-street.

**SHORT'S-BLDGS.**, *Clerkenwell*, is the second turning on the left hand side of *St. James's-place*, going from *Aylesbury-street*.

**SHORT'S-CT.**, *Spitalfields*, is a few houses on the left hand side of *Wentworth-street*, going from *Middlesex-street*.

**SHORT'S-GARDENS**, *Drury-lane*, are fifteen houses on the right hand, going from *Broad-street*, *Bloomsbury*.

**SHORT-ST.**—1. is in *Shoreditch*, the first turning on the left hand side of *Cumberland-street*, going from the *Curtain-road*.—2. is about the middle of the west side of the *Pavement*, *Finsbury-square*.—3. is in *St. George's-fields*, the first turning on the left hand side of *Tower-street*, from nearly opposite the *Asylum*.

**SHORTER'S-CT.**, *Throgmorton-street*, is a few yards on the right hand side from the north-east corner of the *Bank of England*. One of the entrances to the *Stock Exchange* is up this court.

**SHORTER'S-RENTS**, *Rosemary-lane*, are the third turning on the left hand side of *White's-yard*, going from *Rosemary-lane*.

**SHORTER-ST.**, *Wellclose-square*, is about the middle of the north side of that square.

**SHOULDER-OF-MUTTON-ALLEY**, *Limehouse*, is a few houses on the left hand side of *Fore-street*, going from the *Drawbridge*.

**SHOVEL-CT.**, *Wood-street*, *Cheapside*, is about twelve houses on the left hand from *Cheapside*.

**SHREWSBURY-CT.**, *St. Luke's*, is about thirty houses on the left hand side of *Whitcross-street*, going from *Chiswell-street*.

**SHROPSHIRE-CT.**, *Tottenham-court-road*, is at the east end of *Pancras-street*, adjoining *Upper Thornhaugh-street*.

**SHUTER-CT.**, *Basinghall-street*, is about ten houses on the left hand from *London-wall*.

**SICK AND HURT OFFICE, THE**, is in *Somerset-place*. It is in connection with the *Transport Board*.

**SIDMOUTH-MEWS**, *Gray's-inn-lane*, are at the first turning northward of *Sidmouth-street*.

**SIDMOUTH-PL.**, *Gray's-inn-lane*, is on the western side of that road, nearly opposite *Acton-street*.

**SIDMOUTH-ST.**, *Mecklenburgh-square*, is at the south end of the preceding. It received its name in honour of *Lord Viscount Sidmouth*, when *Prime Minister*.

**SIDNEY'S-ALLEY**, *Leicester-square*, is at the north-west corner, leading to *Coven-try-street*.

**SIDNEY'S-PL.**, *Sidney-street*, *City-road*, is a few houses from the *City-road*.

**SIDNEY-ST.**, *City-road*, is the first turning on the right hand beyond the *Angel*, at *Islington*.

**SIGNER OF WRIT'S OFFICE FOR THE COURT OF KING'S BENCH**, is at the *King's Bench Office*, *Temple*. Its present officers are, *William Prevost* and *Thomas Chambre, Esqs.*, *Signers of the Writs*. The times of attendance are, from 11 to 2, and from 5 to 7, in *Term*; and from 11 to 3, in *Vacation*.

**SIGNET OFFICE**, *Somerset-place*, is the third door on the left hand beyond the archway. This is an office under the principal secretaries of state, who have the custody of the *King's seal*, called the *signet*, the use and application of which gives name to this office. The secretaries of state, are *ex officio*, *Keepers of the Signet*; *Sir Brook Taylor, Bart.*, the *Rev. W. E. Bentinck*, *John Gage* and *Augustus George Stapleton, Esqs.*, *Clerks*; *Thomas Bidwell* and *Thomas Venables, Deputies*; *Charles P. Jones* and *E. D. Jones, Office Keepers and Receivers of Fees*.

**SILK-ST.**, *Cripplegate*, is about the middle of the west side of *Milton-street*.

**SILVER-CT.**—1. is in *Silver-street*, *Mile-end New Town*, about the middle of the west side.—2. is in *Silver-street*, *Golden-square*, opposite *Great Pulteney-street*.

**SILVER-ST.**—1. is in *Golden-square*, the continuation of *Beak-street*.—2. is in *Bloomsbury*, about six houses on the left hand side of *Southampton-street*, going from *Holborn*.—3. is in *Fleet-street*, and leads from *Bouverie-street* to *Lombard-street*.—4. is in *Wood-street*, *Cheapside*, about a quarter of a mile on the left hand from *Cheapside*.—5. is in *Bridgewater-square*, *Barbican*, the first turning on the right hand in *Charles-street*.—6. is in *Mile-end New Town*, the second turning

on the right hand from Brick-lane.—7. is in *King-street, St. George's in the East*, the first turning on the left hand from Old Gravel-lane.—8. is in *Loman's Pond, Southwark*, the second turning on the left hand from Gravel-lane.—9. is in *Canterbury-square, Tooley-street*, at the back of the west side of that square.—10. is in *Rotherhithe*, the first turning on the right hand in Lower Queen-street.—11. is in *Clerkenwell*, at the north end of Turnmill-street.

**SIMON'S-BLDGS.**, *Westminster*, are the first turning on the right hand side of Old Pye-street, in Duck-lane.

**SION'S-CT.**, *Bermondsey-street*, is three houses on the right hand side, going from the church.

**SION COLLEGE**, *Aldermanbury*, adjoins the west end of the church of St. Alphage, London-wall, and is on the site of the ancient *Mising Spital*, which was dissolved in the reign of Henry VIII.

This collegiate establishment was founded by Dr. Thomas White, Vicar of St. Dunstan in the West, who left £3,000 to purchase the ground and build the college, with alms-houses for ten poor men and ten poor women, and endowed it with £160 a year, for ever. It was incorporated by letters patent, under the great seal of England, bearing date the 3d of July, in the sixth year of Charles I., A.D. 1631, under the title of "The President and Fellows of the College of Sion, within the City of London;" by which the Bishop of London was appointed Visitor, and the Clergy of London, Fellows. They are a body corporate, and have a common seal, upon which is the figure of the good Samaritan, with the motto, "Vade et fac similiter;" and round it "Sigillum Collegii de Sion Londini."

The original building was began in 1627, and shortly afterwards a spacious library was added at the sole expense of the Rev. John Simpson, Rector of St. Olave, Hart-street, one of the executors of Dr. White's will. A great number of books were brought to it from the old Cathedral of St. Paul, and many others were given by private benefactors. In 1666, a third part of the books, the whole of the alms-houses, several chambers of the students, and the apartments reserved for the meetings of the fellows, and the residence of the librarian and clerk were destroyed by the great fire. It was afterwards rebuilt, as at present,

and the new library greatly added to, particularly by a part of the Jesuits' books seized in 1679, and by various donations.

This establishment consists of the Lord Bishop of London, *Visitor*; the Rev. Thomas Leigh, M.A., Rector of St. Magnus, *President*; the Rev. Samuel Wix, M.A., Vicar of Allhallows the Less, and the Rev. Thomas Horne, M.A., Rector of St. Catherine Coleman, *Deans*; the Rev. Trefusis Lovell, M.A., Rector of St. Luke's, the Ven. Archdeacon Hollingsworth, D.D., Rector of St. Christopher-le-Stocks, the Rev. W. E. L. Faulkner, M.A., Rector of St. John, Clerkenwell, and the Rev. Allatson Burgh, M.A., Rector of St. Mary Magdalen, *Assistants*; and all the incumbents of parishes within the City of London and its Liberties, *Fellows*.

**SION COLLEGE - GARDENS**, *Aldermanbury*, are four houses on the right hand side of that street, going from London-wall.

**SION-CT.**, *Aldermanbury*, is ten houses on the left hand side of Philip-lane, going from London-wall.

**SION-SQ.**, *Mile-end Old Town*, is about ten houses on the left hand side of Union-street, from the Whitechapel-road.

**SIX CLERKS' OFFICE**, *Chancery-lane*, is about six houses on the right hand side going from Holborn. The hours of business are from 10 to 2, and 6 to 8, in Term; and 10 to 2, in Vacation. This is an office appertaining to the Court of Chancery, and the six clerks are next in degree to the twelve masters in that court. Their business is to enroll commissions, pardons, patents, warrants, &c. that have passed the great seal, and other business in Chancery. There are also, under these, thirty other sworn clerks, called clerks in court, who act for and with the solicitors in this court. The present six clerks are, John Kipling, Francis Vesey, Edward V. Utterson, William Turton, Launcelot Baugh Allen and Richard Pollen, Esqs.; and William Roberts, *Deputy Record Keeper*.

**SIZE-LANE**, *Bucklersbury*, is eight houses on the left hand side of Pancras-lane, going from Queen-street. Its name is a corruption of *St. Osyth's lane*.

**SIZE-YARD**, *Whitechapel-road*, is nearly opposite the church.

**SKINNER'S ALMS HOUSES**, *Mile-end-road*, are a few houses on the north side of the road below the turnpike, and adjoining those of the Trinity-house. They were founded by Lewis Newbury, in 1698, for twelve poor widows, who received an allowance of £16 16s. a year each, and the chaplain £40 a year. They have also other alms houses in Great St. Helens, Bishopsgate - street, founded by Lady Holles, in 1539.—[See HOLLES' ALMS HOUSES.]

**SKINNER'S HALL**, *Dowgate-hill*, is about four houses on the right hand side below Cloak-lane. It is a spacious handsome building, with a new elevation next the street, of the Ionic order, designed by Robert Adam, Esq., one of the architects of the Adelphi.

The Skinner's Company was incorporated by letters patent of the first year of Edward III., in the year 1327, by the appellation of "*The Master and Wardens of the Guild or Fraternity of the Body of Christ of the Skinners of London*," which was confirmed by Henry VI., in 1438. The members of this company do not, as others, pay any quarterage, which is owing to the great estates of which they are possessed; out of which, according to the wills of the respective donors, they pay above £1000 a year to charitable uses. Among these benefactors are, Thomas Hunt, Esq., Sir Thomas Smith, Sir Andrew Judd, Mrs. Alice Smith, Lewis Newberry, Henry Fisher, Henry Spurling, Mrs. Margaret Awdeley, Peter Blundell, Sir James Lancaster, John Meredith, John Draper, Nicholas Jennings, Henry Barton, Lawrence Atwell, Sir Wolstan Dixie, William Stoddard, Thomas Audley, Robert Bateman, Matthew Bateson, Barbara Champion, Sir William Cockayne, Sir Abraham Dawes, and George Forman, the particulars and details of which are to be found in the Parliamentary Reports of the Endowed Charities of England and Wales.

**SKINNER'S-PL.**, *Weston-street, Somers-town*, is the first turning on the left hand from behind Weston-place, and is named from being on the estate of the Skinner's Company.

**SKINNER'S-PL.**, *Six-lane*, is a mansion on the eastern side of the lane, which, belonging to the Skinner's Company, has been recently converted by the company into sets of commercial chambers.

**SKINNER'S-PL.**, *Leadenhall-market*, is on the east side facing the passage from Gracechurch-street, and is named from the Skin-market, in its vicinity.

**SKINNER'S-ROW**, *Somers-town*, is the first turning on the right hand side of Skinner's-street, going from the New-road,

**SKINNER-ST.**—1. is in *Somers-town*, the first turning on the right hand side of the New-road.—2. is on *Snow-hill*, the continuation of Holborn from Farringdon-street, and received its name from the late Alderman Skinner, through whose exertions it was principally built.—3. is in *Bishopgate-street Without*, about twenty-four houses north from Sun-street.

**SLADE'S-BLDS.**, *Bishopgate Without*, is on the north side of Smith's-buildings.

**SLADE'S-CT.**, *Southwark*, is the second turning on the left hand side of Redcross-street from Union-street.

**SLATER-CT.**, *Rosemary-lane*, is the fourth turning in Blue-Anchor-yard.

**SLEEP'S-ALLEY**, *Clerkenwell*, is about half a mile on the left hand side of St. John-street, going from Smithfield.

**SLOANE-Sq.**, *Chelsea*, is the space between Sloane-street and Lower Sloane-street, and receives its name from Sir Hans Sloane.

**SLOANE-ST.**, *Chelsea*, or *Knightsbridge*, is the first turning on the left hand side going from Hyde-park-corner.

**SLOANE-ST.**, **LOWER**, *Chelsea*, is opposite the preceding.

**SLOANE-ST.**, **LITTLE**, *Chelsea*, is the continuation of the preceding.

**SMALL-POX HOSPITAL** for Casual and for Vaccination.—[See BATTLE-BRIDGE.]

**SMART'S-BLDS.**, *High Holborn*, is about seventeen houses on the right hand side going from Drury-lane.

**SMART'S-CT.**, *Rosemary-lane*, is two houses on the left hand side of Cartwright-street, going from Rosemary-lane.

**SMART'S-GARDENS**, *Bethnal-green*, is an island of small houses at the south end of Wilmot-street.

**SMITH'S ALMS HOUSES**, *St. Peter's-hill, Doctors'-commons*, were founded in 1584 by Mr. David Smith, embroiderer to  
2 B

Queen Elizabeth, for six poor widows turned of fifty-six years of age. The old structure having been destroyed by the fire of London, it was rebuilt by Sir Thomas Fitch, and the charge of maintaining it committed to the Governors of Christ's Hospital.

**SMITH'S-BLDGS.**—1. is on the east side of *Gray's-inn-lane*, near King's-cross, Battle-bridge.—2. is in *Chequer-alley*, *Bunhill-row*, about the middle of the north side.—3. is in *Lamb-alley*, *Bishopsgate Without*, on the north side of Lamb-court.—4. is in *Leadenhall-street*, near Aldgate-pump.—5. is in *Long-lane*, *Bermondsey*, on the east side of Miles's-rents.

**SMITH'S-CT.**—1. is in *Great Windmill-street*, *Haymarket*, five houses south of Brewer-street.—2. is on *Holborn-hill*, opposite St. Andrew's church.—3. is in *Brackley-street*, *Cripplegate*, the second turning on the right hand from Golden-lane.—4. is in *Whitechapel-road*, about a sixth of a mile on the left hand from the church.—5. is in *Lower Chapman-street*, *St. George's in the East*, the fifth turning on the left hand from Cannon-street-road.

**SMITH'S-PL.**—1. is in *Skinner-street*, *Somers-town*, the first turning on the right hand from Judd-place.—2. is in *Gray's-inn-lane*, behind Smith's-buildings.—3. is in *Wapping-street*, between Globe-street and the entrance to the London-docks.—4. is in *Salmon-lane*, *Limehouse*, about a furlong on the left hand from the Commercial-road.—5. is in *Gibraltar-row*, *St. George's in the Fields*, near the Elephant and Castle.

**SMITH'S-RENTS.**—1. is in *York-street*, *Westminster*, nearly opposite Ship-court.—2. is in *St. John-street*, *Clerkenwell*.—3. is in *Angel-square*, *Bishopsgate Without*.—4. is in *Bankside*, *Southwark*, about four houses west from Horse-shoe-alley.—5. is in *Union-street*, *St. George's-fields*, the last turning on the right hand from the London-road.—6. is in *Bermondsey-street*, nearly opposite the church.

**SMITH-SA.**, *Westminster*, the houses which surround St. John's church.

**SMITH-ST.**—1. **GREAT**, is in *King's-road*, *Chelsea*, being the continuation of Durham-place from the west side of the Hospital.—2. **LITTLE**, is in *Chelsea*, the first turning on the left hand in the last from the King's-road.—3. **GREAT**, is in

*Westminster*, the south continuation of Dean-street.—4. **LITTLE**, is in *Westminster*, the first turning on the left hand from Dean-street.—5. is in *Northampton-square*, *Clerkenwell*, at the south-east corner of the square.—6. **UPPER**, is in *Northampton-square*, *Clerkenwell*, opposite the preceding, and intersecting Spencer-street.

**SMITHFIELD-BARS**, *West Smithfield*, are at the entrance of St. John-street, and mark the boundary of the City liberties in this part of the metropolis.

**SMITHFIELD-MARKET**, or *West Smithfield*, is at the north end of Giltspur-street, going from Newgate-street. It is the greatest market for black cattle, sheep and horses, in Europe; for the latter of which it is celebrated by Fitz Stephen, towards the close of the twelfth century. Its name is supposed to be derived from one Smith, its owner, and from being a large and level field. Henry II. granted to the priory of St. Bartholomew the privilege of keeping an annual fair at Bartholomew-tide, which has degenerated into the present "*Barblemy Fair*."—[See **ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, HOSPITAL, &c.**] The management of this market is under the control of the *Committee of City Lands and two Collectors*, one of whom, Mr. J. Tisdall, was appointed March 21, 1777, and the other, Mr. Thomas Shank, December 16, 1819.

**SMITHFIELD, UPPER EAST**, *Little Tower-hill*, extends from the eastern side of Tower-hill, on the northern side of St. Katherine's Docks, to Ratcliffe Highway.

**SMITHFIELD, LOWER EAST**, is the continuation of Butcher-row to the Hermitage-bridge.

**SNEAD'S-CT.**, *Piccadilly*, is at the north end of Engine-street, and leads into Park-lane.

**SNOW'S-FIELDS**, *Bermondsey*, is the continuation of King-street, and extends into Bermondsey-street.

**SNOW-HILL**, *Holborn-bridge*, is on the northern side of Skinner-street, and extends from Farringdon-street to the upper end of Skinner-street, near the church of St. Sepulchre.

**SNOW'S-RENTS**, *Westminster*, are in York-street, nearly opposite Queen-square.

**SNUG'S-BLDGS.**, *Clerkenwell*, are the first turning on the left hand side of Little Warner-street, going from Ray-street.

**SOCIETIES, THE**, various, are to be found under their respective initials, as **ANTI-QUARIES, ARTS, BIBLE, BRITISH ARTISTS, &c.**

**SOCRATES-PL.**, *Shoreditch*, is about eight houses on the right hand side of New-inn-street.

**SOHO-Sq.**, is situated at the southern end of Charles-street, Oxford-street, and was built in the reign of Charles II. This square was originally called Monmouth-square, in honour of the Duke of Monmouth, whose mansion, designed by Sir Christopher Wren, stood on its south side; but on the execution of that unfortunate prince, by his uncle, James II., it was called King-square. This name was shortly after changed, by the admirers of the duke, to its present, the interjection *Soho* having been the watchword of the day at the battle of Sedgemoor.

The duke's house afterwards came into the possession of Lord Bateman, who pulled it down, and let its site and gardens for dwelling houses, which are now known by the name of Bateman's-buildings.—  
[See **BATEMAN'S-BUILDINGS**.

**SOL'S-ROW**, *Hampstead-road*, is on the west side of the road, nearly opposite the New River Company's reservoir, and extends from Charles-street to Frederick's-place.

**SOMERSET-BLDGS.**, *Hackney-road*, are at the first turning on the left hand side of Crabtree-row, going from the high road.

**SOMERSET-Ct.**, *Aldgate*, is a few yards on the right hand side of Little Somerset-street.

**SOMERSET HOUSE**, or **PL.**, *Strand*, is about a quarter of a mile on the south side near the new church. Somerset House was originally built about the year 1549, by the Duke of Somerset, uncle to Edward VI., and Protector of England, who demolished the palaces of the Bishops of Chester and Worcester, an Inn of Chancery, called the Strand Inn, and the church of St. Mary-le-Strand, which all stood on its site. He built his new palace with the materials obtained from the church and tower of St. John of Jerusalem, the cloisters on the north side of St. Paul's church, and the chapel and charnel house, all of which he caused to be destroyed for that

purpose, and gave the new building the name of Somerset House. The architect of that part is supposed to have been John of Padua, who had been employed by Henry VIII. On the attainder of the duke, it fell to the crown, and was the occasional abode of Queen Elizabeth, and other royal personages.

In this palace Anne of Denmark, Queen of James I. kept her court, and it was, consequently, called Denmark House, but after her death it recovered its original name. During this reign Inigo Jones added that elegant front next the Thames, that has been so often the theme of admiration, by the lovers of harmonious proportions and classical architecture. It was afterwards the residence of Queen Catherine, the Queen Dowager of Charles II., and by an act of the 2nd year of George III., it was settled on his Queen Charlotte for life, but it was afterwards exchanged for Buckingham House.

This ancient palace was taken down in 1775, under the authority of an act of parliament, and the present handsome and extensive building, erected from the designs of Sir William Chambers. It occupies a length from east to west on the bank of the Thames of 800 feet in length, and 500 in depth from the Strand to the terrace. This area is divided into a large quadrangular court 340 feet long and 210 feet broad, with a street on the west side, and a second court on the east, now building for King's College, which is to occupy the eastern wing, and completes the elevation next the river. These communicate to a spacious terrace fifty feet in width, raised fifty feet above the bed of the river, and occupying the whole length of the building.

The elevation next the Strand is at once grand and simple. The ground story consists of nine arcades, the three middle ones of which are open, and lead to the court-yard, the three to the westward are occupied by the Royal Academy, and the three to the eastward by the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. The key stone of these arches are finely sculptured, by Wilton, into colossal masks, representing Ocean, and the eight chief rivers of Great Britain, namely, Thames, Humber, Mersey and Dee, westward of the centre, and Medway, Tweed, Tyne and Severn eastward. The upper stories are decorated with three-quarter columns of the Corinthian order, above which is an attic occupied by the great exhibition and lecture



room of the Royal Academy, the entablature of which is supported by caryatides. The elevations of the quadrangle and the river are in a corresponding style of architecture with the rest, and it is, as a whole, one of the completest works of one architect in Europe. The style is Italian, in the purest mode, and refined to a degree scarcely excelled by Palladio himself.

The public offices contained in this splendid building are, in front, *the Royal Academy, the Society of Antiquaries, and the Royal Society*; on the south side of the quadrangle are, *the Stamp Office, the Navy Office, and the Navy Pay Office*, which open also towards the terrace; on the east and west sides are the offices of *the Auditor of the Exchequer, the Chancellors of the Duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster; the Hawkers' and Pedlars' Office; the Stage Coach Office; the Legation Duty Office; the Privy Seal and Signet Office*; and the revenue department of the Tax Offices.

When the eastern wing is completed, we may add *the King's College* to the preceding, which is now erecting from the designs, and under the superintendence of Mr. Smirke.

**SOMERSET-PL.**—1. is in *Castle-street, Finsbury*, the second turning on the right hand from the City-road.—2. is on *Kennington-common*, a few yards on the right hand beyond the Horn's Tavern.

**SOMERSET-ST.**—1. is in *Duke-street, Manchester-square*, five houses on the left hand side going from Oxford-street.—2. is in *Aldgate*, the first turning eastward of the Minories.—3. **LITTLE**, is on the western side of the preceding.—4. is at the bottom of *Beaufort-buildings* in the Strand.

**SOMER'S-PL.**—1. **EAST**, *Somers-town*, is on the right hand side of the New-road, about a quarter of a mile from King's-cross, Battle-bridge.—2. **WEST**, is the continuation of the preceding.

**SOMER'S-QUAY**, *Lower Thames-street*, is one of the public legal quays, the first westward of Billingsgate.—[See **LEGAL QUAYS**.

**SOMER'S-STAIRS**, *Lower Thames-street*, adjoining the preceding.

**SONS OF THE CLERGY**, *The Corporation*, of No. 2, *Bloomsbury-square*, is a charitable institution for relief of poor widows, and children of clergymen, and

for clothing, maintaining and educating poor orphans of clergymen of the established church in England, until of age to be put apprentice. It was established in the reign of Charles II. by a charter bearing date July 1, 1678, under the title of "The Corporation for the Relief of Poor Widows and Children of Clergymen." This charter has been enlarged, and more powers given by George I., in 1714, and it is now in a flourishing situation.

To this is added a school for the orphans at St. John's Wood, which is supported in the same manner, and has an anniversary charitable meeting at St. Paul's.

The officers of the corporation are, the Archbishop of Canterbury, *President*; Lord Tenterden, *Vice-President*; Benjamin Harrison, William Manning, Esqrs., M.P. and Charles Bosanquet, Esq., *Treasurers*; forty-two *Assistants*; the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of York, the Lord High Treasurer, the Bishop of London, the Lord High Almoner and the Lord Mayor of London for the time being, *Visitors*; and John M. Grimwood, Esq., *Registrar*, of whom, at the office aforesaid, all information may be obtained.

The officers of the anniversary are, the Archbishop of Canterbury, *President*; Lord Tenterden, *Vice-President*; J. H. Markland, Esq., Paper-buildings, Temple, *Treasurer and Secretary*; E. R. Fayerman, *Collector*.

**SOUTH BANK**, *Regent's-park*, is a row of genteel cottages on the south bank of the Regent's canal.

**SOUTH - CRESCENT.**—[See **CRESCENTS**.

**SOUTH LONDON DISPENSARY**, No. 90, *Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars'-road*, was instituted on the 1st of May, 1821, for a district embracing Lambeth, Vauxhall, Newington and Walworth. This charitable institution is governed by H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, *Patron*; Robert Slade, Esq., *Treasurer*; a committee of fifteen *Managers*; S. Everest, Esq., *Secretary*.

**SOUTH LONDON WATER-WORKS**, is a commercial company incorporated in 1805, under the management of W. M. Christy, Esq., and twelve other *Directors*; J. W. Peppercome, Esq., *Chief Clerk*.

**SOUTH-MEWS**, *Manchester-square*, is about three houses on the left hand side of South-street, going from Manchester-street.

**SOUTH MOLTON-LANE**, *Oxford-street*, is in the rear of South Molton-street.

**SOUTH MOLTON-ST.**, *Oxford-street*, is the first turning westward of New Bond-street, and leads into Brook-street; Grosvenor-square.

**SOUTH-PL.**, *Finsbury*, is part of the north side, and adjoins South-street.

**SOUTH - ROW**, *Somers - town*, is in the New-road, opposite Somers-place West, and near the turning that leads to Tavistock-square.

**SOUTH SEA CT.**—1. is in *Lombard-street*, *Mint*, *Southwark*.—2. is in the *Maze*, *Southwark*.

**SOUTH SEA HOUSE**, *Threadneedle-street*, is a large substantial brick building, opposite the church of St. Martin Outwich; in the inside of which is a handsome court-yard and Doric colonnade.

The South Sea Company was incorporated in 1710, by Queen Anne, to pay off a sum of nearly ten millions then due to the seamen employed in the wars against France. In 1720, they obtained an act of parliament, giving them the sole privilege of trading to the South Seas; and by various deceptions, raised the value of their stock to £1000. per cent. By these malpractices, known in history as the South Sea Bubble, a few persons were elevated from poverty to immense wealth, and thousands reduced from affluence to beggary.

The Company has long since ceased to be a trading body, and the remainder of its stock, which is about twenty millions due from government, converted into annuity stock. Their affairs are regulated by the provisions of an act of parliament passed in 1753, under the management of the KING, *Governor*; Charles Bosanquet, Esq., *Sub-Governor*; Sir Robert Baker, *Deputy Governor*; twenty-one *Directors*; Thomas Snape, Esq., *Cashier*; Andrew White, Esq., *Deputy Cashier*; Nathaniel Simpson, Esq., *Secretary*; W. R. Arnold, Esq., *Accountant*; Roston Gamage, Esq., *Accountant of Transfer Office*; ——— *Counsel*; and Ralph Dunn, Esq., *Solicitor*.

**SOUTH-ST.**—1. is in the *King's-road*, *Chelsea*, the first turning on the right hand beyond Sloane-square.—2. is in *Manchester-square*, the second turning on the right hand in Manchester-street.—3. is in *South Audley-street*, the fourth turning

from Grosvenor-square.—4. is in *Finsbury*, between Finsbury-place and Wilson-street.—5. is in *Spitalfields-market*, the fifth turning on the left hand from Bishopsgate-street.—6. is on the north side of *Lambeth - terrace*, *Westminster - bridge - road*.—7. is at the eastern end of the *London Hospital*, *Whitechapel-road*.—8. is in the middle of the south side of *West-square*, *St. George's-fields*.

**SOUTHAMPTON'S**, The Earl of, **ALMS-HOUSES**, *Monmouth-street*, *St. Giles's*, were built and endowed in 1656, by the Earl of Southampton, and enlarged by Henry Carter, Esq., in 1674, for twenty poor parishioners of St. Giles's in the Fields.

**SOUTHAMPTON-BLDGS.**, *High Holborn*, is on the western side of Middle-row, and leads from nearly opposite Gray's-inn gate into Chancery-lane. It derives its name from the ancient city mansion of the Bishops of Lincoln, but which coming afterwards into the possession of the Earls of Southampton, it was pulled down and its site and gardens converted into the present buildings.

**SOUTHAMPTON-CT.**—1. *Southampton-buildings*, *Holborn*.—2. is in *Southampton-row*, *Bloomsbury*.—3. is nearly opposite Warren-street, *Tottenham-court-road*.

**SOUTHAMPTON-MEWS.**—1. is in the *New-road*, on the north side of Southampton-place.—2. is near the middle of the west side of *Southampton-row*, *Bloomsbury*.

**SOUTHAMPTON-PL.**, *Euston-square*, is on the north side of the New-road, nearly opposite St. Pancras New church.

**SOUTHAMPTON - ROW.**—1. is in the *Edgeware-road*, nearly opposite Winchester-row.—2. is the continuation of *King-street*, *Holborn*, behind the east side of Bloomsbury-square.

**SOUTHAMPTON-ST.**—1. is on the north side of the *Strand*, and leads into Covent Garden Market.—2. is on the north side of *High Holborn*, and leads into Bloomsbury-square.—3. is in *Pentonville*, the second turning on the right hand side of the high road below the chapel, going towards King's-cross, Battle-bridge.

**SOUTHWARK**, The Borough of, is a considerable portion of our great metropolis which lies on the southern side of the

Thames, and consists of the five parishes of St. George, St. John, St. Olave, St. Saviour and St. Thomas. The principal streets are, the High-street, St. Margaret's-hill, Blackman-street, part of Long-lane, King-street, Union-street and Tooley or St. Olave's-street.—[See those several places.

Southwark was governed by its own bailiff till 1327, when the mayor of London was constituted bailiff of Southwark, and empowered to govern it by deputy. That portion of the borough of Southwark, which is subject to the city of London, is called the Borough Liberty; the other division is called the Clink (*which see*), and belongs to the Bishop of Winchester, who appoints a steward and bailiff, under whom that district is governed.

The present officers of Southwark are, John Holmes, Esq., *High Bailiff*; Newman Knowly, Esq., *Steward*; Alderman Joshua Jonathan Smith, *Justice*; John Newman, Esq., *Clerk to the Sitting Magistrates*; William Payne, Esq., *Coroner*; Mr. John Law, *Keeper of the Compter*; Richard Reeve, *Marshalman*.

SPA-FIELDS, is a district now covered with houses, streets and squares, (*for which see their several names*.) It was not long since a large open field, and received its name from a celebrated mineral spring.

SPANISH-PL., *Manchester-square*, is at the north-east corner of the square, and extends into Charles-street. At the north-east corner of this place, is the Roman Catholic chapel belonging to the Spanish ambassador, a handsome classical building from the designs of the late Mr. Bonomi, A.B.A.

SPARK'S-PL., *Aldgate*, is at the south-east corner of Great Duke's-place.

SPARROW-CORNER, *Minories*, is at the corner of that street and Rosemary-lane.

SPELDHURST-ST., *Burton-crescent*, is the second turning on the left hand side of Judd-street, going from Judd's-place.

SPENCER-PL., *Kennington-common*, is on the right hand side of the beginning of the Croydon-road.

SPENCER-ROW, *Northampton-square*, is part of the western side of the Goswell-street-road, from Upper Ashby-street to Spencer-street.

SPENCER-ST.—1. is in *Northampton-square*, and extends from the turnpike, Goswell-street-road, to St. John's-street-

road.—2. is the first turning on the right hand side of *New-inn-yard, Shoreditch*.—3. is in *St. George's in the East*, the third turning on the right hand side of Charles-street, opposite Blue-gate-fields.

SPICER-CT., *Bethnal-green*, is the first turning on the right hand side of Spicer-street, going from Brick-lane.

SPICER-ST., *Bethnal-green*, is on the right hand side of Brick-lane, going towards Church-street.

SPIKEMAN'S-CT., *Mary-le-bone*, is about three houses in Little Portland-street, three doors eastward of Great Portland-street.

SPILLER'S-CT., *Blackfriars'-road*, is the third turning on the left hand side of Webber-row, going from the road.

SPITAL-CT., *Mile-end New-town*, is the first turning on the right hand side of Spital-street, northward of Pelham-street.

SPITAL-FIELDS, is a district of considerable extent, which derives its name from having been built upon the fields belonging to St. Mary's Spital, which stood on the east side of Bishopsgate-street. It was originally a hamlet belonging to the parish of St. Dunstan, Stepney, but in 1723, it was made a distinct parish.—[See CHRISTCHURCH, *Spital-fields*.

SPITAL-FIELDS BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, for Visiting and Relieving the Sick and Distressed Poor at their own Habitations, was established in 1811, for the numerous poor of this great manufacturing district. My readers are referred to Mr. Highmore's *Philanthropia Metropolitana*, for details of the great distress of this district, and for the great utility of this institution.

It is under the management of gentlemen belonging to the neighbourhood; of whom Thomas F. Buxton, Esq., M.P., is *Patron*; William Hale, Esq., Samuel Hoare, Esq. and William Lewis, Esq., *Vice Patrons*; the Rev. Josiah Pratt, D.D., Minister of Wheeler-street chapel, *President*; John Kincaid, Esq., of Spital-square, *Treasurer*; with a Committee of thirty members chosen annually, and a female committee of eighteen ladies.

SPITAL-Sq., *Bishopsgate Without*, is near the third of a mile on the right hand side of the street, northward of the church; it leads into White-Lion-street.

**SPITAL-FIELDS-MARKET**, *Spitalfields*, is on the west side of the church, between *Lamb-street* and *Paternoster-row*.

**SPITALFIELDS' WORKHOUSE**, is on the east side of *Charles-street*, *Mile-end New Town*.

**SPOTTED-HORSE-Ct.**, *Shoreditch*, is five houses southward of *Holywell-lane*.

**SPREAD - EAGLE - Ct.**, *Finch-lane*, is three houses on the left hand side, going from *Cornhill*.

**SPRING-GARDENS**, *Charing Cross*, is between the *Broad-way*, so called, and *St. James's-park*.

**SPRING-GARDEN, NEW**, *Pimlico*, is on the east side of *Avery Farm-row*.

**SPRING - GARDEN - MEWS**, *Charing Cross*, is on the south side of *New-street*, *Spring-garden*.

**SPRING-ST.**—1. is in *Portman-square*, five houses on the right hand side, westward of *Baker-street*.—2. **UPPER**, is the north continuation of the preceding into *York-street*.—3. **GREAT**, is in *Shadwell*, and extends from the south side of the church-yard to *Lower-turning*.—4. **LITTLE**, is in *Foxes-lane*, *Shadwell*, four houses on the right hand side from the east end of the church-yard.

**STABLE-YARD**, *St. James's*, is the last turning on the left hand in *Cleveland-row*, and was anciently the stable-yard of the palace.

**STAFFORD-PL.**, *Pimlico*, is about ten houses on the left, going from *Buckingham-gate* towards *Chelsea*.

**STAFFORD-ROW**, *Pimlico*, commences on the left hand side of the high road, by *Buckingham-gate*, and extends to *Ward's-row*.

**STAFFORD-ST.**, *Lisson-grove*, is nearly opposite the *Yorkshire Sting*.

**STAFFORD-ST.**, *Old Bond-street*, is the first turning on the left hand from *Piccadilly*.

**STAGE COACH DUTY OFFICE**, *Somerset-place*, is one of the branches of the Stamp Office, and is under the management of *Louis J. Pouchée, Esq., Assessor*; four Clerks, and a Comptroller.

**STAINING-LANE**, *Wood-street*, *Cheapside*, is opposite the north end of *Gutter-lane*.

**STAMFORD-ST.**, *Blackfriars'-road*, is the second turning on the right hand side, going towards the Obelisk.

**STAMFORD-ST., UPPER**, is the continuation of the preceding into the *Waterloo-bridge-road*.

**STAMP OFFICE**, *Somerset-place*, is at the south-east corner of the Quadrangle, and is under the management of *John Thornton, Esq., Chairman*; *William A. Montague, Esq., Deputy Chairman*; *H. I. Montagu, J. W. Bowden, Edward Saurin* and *Richard Wellesley, Esqs., Commissioners*; *Charles Pressley, Esq., Secretary*; a receiver-general, a chief clerk, a comptroller, a variety of inspectors, clerks, examiners, warehouse-keepers, &c.

**STANDIGE'S-Bldgs.**, *Tooley-street*, is the second turning on the left hand side of *Stony-lane*, going from *Tooley-street*.

**STANGATE-Ct.**, *Piccadilly*, is on the west side of *Burlington House*.

**STANGATE**, *Lambeth*, is the first turning on the right hand side of the *Westminster-bridge-road*, going from the Bridge.

**STANGATE-ST.**, *Lambeth*, is the continuation of the preceding.

**STANGATE-PL.**, *Lambeth*, is under the archway in *Stangate-street*, near *Felix-street*.

**STANHOPE-ST.**—1. is in *May-fair*, the first turning on the left hand in *South Audley-street*.—2. **LITTLE**, is in *May-fair*, the first turning on the right hand in *Hertford-street*.—3. is in *Clare-market*, the continuation of *Newcastle-street*.

**STAPLE-Ct.**, *Bermondsey-street*, is about five houses on the left hand side of the street, going from the church towards *Tooley-street*.

**STAPLE'S-INN**, *Holborn*, is three houses on the south side, going from *Middle-row* towards *Farringdon-street*. It is an inn of Chancery, and an appendage as an inn of court to *Gray's-inn*. This inn is said to have been anciently a hall for the accommodation of wool-staplers, whence it derived its name; but it was an inn of Chancery before 1415, and in 1529 the benchers of *Gray's-inn* purchased it for its present purpose.

**STAPLE'S - INN - Bldgs.**, *Middle-row, Holborn*, is a turning that leads into *Staple's-inn*.

**STAPLE'S-RENTS**, *Rotherhithe*, is a few houses on the right hand side of *Paradise-street*, going from *Mill-pond-bridge*.

**STAPLETON'S-Ct.**, *Finsbury*, is on the north side of *Ropemaker-street*, between *Finsbury-street* and *Type-street*.

**STAR-ALLEY**.—1. is in *Upper East Smithfield*, a few houses on the left hand side, eastward of *Butcher-row*.—2. is in *Fenchurch-street*, about fifty-two houses on the right hand side going from *Gracechurch-street*.

**STAR-CORNER**, *Bermondsey-street*, is the continuation of that street, going from *Long-lane* to the *Grange-road*.

**STAR-Ct.**—1. is in the *Strand*, a few houses on the right hand side going from *Temple-bar*.—2. is in *Chancery-lane*, about eighteen houses on the left hand side from *Fleet-street*.—3. is in *Cross-lane*, *Parker's-lane*, *Lincoln's-inn-fields*.—4. is in *Little Compton-street*, *Soho*, on the north side, between *Greek-street* and *Crown-street*.—5. is in *Milton-street*, *Cripplegate*, about the middle of the west side, opposite *Angel-court*.—6. is in *Bread-street*, *Cheapside*, about nine houses on the left hand side, going from *Cheapside*.—7. is in *Bread-street-hill*, five doors on the left hand side from *Bread-street*.—8. is in *Mint-street*, *Southwark*, about a furlong on the left hand from opposite *St. George's church*.—9. is in *Bermondsey-street*, about thirty-five houses on the right hand side from *Tooley-street*.—10. is in *Great Eastcheap*, six houses on the left hand from *Fish-street-hill*.

**STAR NEWSPAPER OFFICE**, *THE*, is in *Pickett-street*, *Strand*.

**STAR-PL.**, *St. George's in the East*, is the last turning on the left hand side of *Lower Chapman-street*, going from *Cannon-street-road*.

**STAR-ST.**, *Shadwell*, is the continuation of *Shakspeare's-walk*.

**STAR-YARD**.—1. is in *Carey-street*, *Lincoln's-inn-fields*, the first turning on the right hand from *Chancery-lane*.—2. is in *Old Gravel-lane*, three houses on the left hand from *Ratcliffe Highway*.

**STARCH-ALLEY**, *Goswell-street*, is on the south side of *Old-street*.

**STATE PAPER OFFICE**, *THE*, is at No. 34, *Great George-street*, *Westminster*,

and the hours of attendance are from 10 to 4. It is under the management of the Right Hon. Henry Hobhouse, F.S.A., *Keeper of the State Papers*; Robert Lemon, Esq., *Deputy Keeper*; Joseph Rooke, *First Clerk*; and Charles Lechmere, *Second Clerk*.

**STATIONERS'-Ct.**, *Ludgate-street*, is the second turning on the right hand side, going from *St. Paul's Church-yard*. It leads to *Stationers' Hall*, (whence it derives its name,) to *Amen Corner*, *Paternoster-row* and *Ave-Maria-lane*.

**STATIONERS' FUND**, *THE*, is a series of benefactions left by various benevolent individuals for the relief of poor members of the *Stationers' Company*, and are detailed under various heads.—[See *Bowyer's Charity*, *Stationers' Hall*, *Strahan's Charity*.]

**STATIONERS' HALL**, *Ludgate-street*, is on the north side of this street, in a small quadrangle, called *Stationers'-court*. It stands on the site of an ancient mansion of the *Dukes of Bretagne*, after which it belonged to the *Earls of Pembroke*, and in *Queen Elizabeth's reign*, to *Henry, Earl of Abergavenny*, and finally to the *Stationers' Company*, who rebuilt it and made it their hall. It was burned down in 1666, and was subsequently rebuilt. It underwent a substantial repair, and the eastern front was cased with *Portland stone*, about the year 1805, under the directions of *Robert Milne, Esq.*

The *Stationers' Company* was incorporated by *Phillip and Mary*, in 1557, by the name of "The Master and Keepers, or Wardens and Commonalty of the mystery or art of a Stationer of the City of London," and is the forty-seventh in rotation on the *City list*. This Company has a portion of the *Irish estates in Ulster*, and are trustees to many excellent charities, which are liberally and faithfully distributed.

**STAVE-YARD**, *Wapping-street*, is about a furlong on the right hand side, below *Hermitage-bridge*.

**STEEL-YARD**, *Upper Thames-street*, is opposite *Bush-lane*, and was originally the hall of the *Anseatic merchants*, and the warehouses where they used to stow their steel, flax, hemp, pitch, tar, masts, cables, linen cloth, wheat, rye and other grains. In this place are still large warehouses for iron, &c.

**TREL'S-YARD**.—1. is in *Great Tower-hill*, on the east side, about eight houses from Cooper's-row.—2. is in *New-street, Mass-pond, Southwark*, on the east side of Guy's Hospital.

**TEER'S-PL.**, *Barbican*, is about ten houses on the right hand side, going from Aldersgate-street.

**T. STEPHEN'S CHAPEL**, *Westminster*. —[See HOUSE OF COMMONS.

**T. STEPHEN**, *Coleman-street*, the church of, is situated near the south end of the west side of this street, and derives its name and addition from its dedication to St. Stephen, the protomartyr, and from its situation. This church is of great antiquity, and was originally a chapel belonging to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, who, between 1171 and 1181, granted it to the Prior and Abbot of Butley, in Suffolk. It was made parochial in 1456, under the patronage of the said prior and abbot, till its suppression by Henry VIII., when it came to the crown. In 1577 Queen Elizabeth granted the patronage, together with the church and rectory, to Thomas Paskins and others; and in 1590, to William Daniel, serjeant at law, and other parishioners; which rectory improper, and right of advowson, have been held by the parish, in fee farm of the crown, ever since.

The ancient church shared the common fate in the great fire of 1666, and the present structure was finished in 1676, from the designs of Sir Christopher Wren. The advowson is a vicarage, in the city, archdeaconry and diocese of London, and in the patronage of the parishioners. The present incumbent is the Rev. Josiah Pratt, who was elected by the parishioners in 1823.

**ST. STEPHEN**, *Walbrook*, the church of, is situated at the north-east corner of Walbrook, and is dedicated, like the preceding, to the patronage of St. Stephen. There is mention in ancient records of a church dedicated to the same saint, near this spot, but on the opposite side of the brook, prior to 1135. In 1428, Robert Chicheley, Mayor of London, purchased the ground now occupied by the present church and cemetery of the Grocers' Company, and the new church was finished in 1439. In 1432, Robert Whittington, Citizen and Draper, Knight of the Bath, purchased the advowson from the Duke of Bedford.

From him it passed into a family named Lee, one of whom presented to it in 1474, and afterwards gave it to the Grocers' Company, in whom the patronage has remained ever since.

The old church was destroyed by the great fire of 1666, and the present much celebrated edifice erected its place, by Sir Christopher Wren. The first stone was laid on the 16th of October, 1672, in the presence of the Lord Mayor, (Sir George Waterman,) several members of the Grocers' Company, the surveyor-general, (Sir Christopher Wren,) and other persons of distinction. It was built at the public expense, except the wainscoting and pewing, which were given by the Grocers' Company, the patrons of the living.

This church is reckoned by many persons to be Wren's masterpiece; but, however ingenious it may be in its plan, and excellent in construction, the panelling and foliage of the cupolas are in bad taste, parts of the vaulting are too complicated for real beauty, and are much inferior in design and execution, to some of the exquisite examples in St. Paul's. The plan is extremely simple, yet the church is not calculated to contain so numerous a congregation, as its dimensions, 75 feet by 56 feet, would warrant. The beauty of the interior of this church arises from its lightness and elegance; and the character of its architect is elevated, by its singular originality. On entering from the street, up a flight of a dozen or more of steps, through a vestibule of dubious obscurity, on opening the handsome folding wainscot doors, a halo of dazzling light flashes at once upon the eye, through the central aperture of the cupola; and a beautiful arrangement of exquisitely proportioned Corinthian columns appear before you. The spacious cupola, and supporting arches expand their airy shapes, springing from almost a point over each of the surrounding columns, upon an architrave cornice of great beauty. The columns are elevated upon pedestals, which are concealed by the pewing, which is moulded into similar proportions; and form when the doors are closed, a species of stylobate. Over the entrance is the organ and charity children's gallery, and in the corresponding and opposite arcade is the altar; over which is West's fine historical picture of the Stoning of St. Stephen.

The order of the composition of this elegant church, the arrangement of its parts, and the effect of the whole, show the originality of Wren's mind in a striking

point of view, and its excellencies as a whole, swallow up the trifling fault of the detail. If any one doubt the excellencies of Wren as an architect of the first class, let him study and analyze this javel of our art—and find fault if he will—but let him first endeavour to surpass it.

This church has been repaired twice in my remembrance, once under the direction of my venerable friend, the late James Peacock, Esq., of the City Surveyor's Office, who, with a laudable care for the fame of its architect, wisely *restored* and *preserved*, but did not attempt to *improve*.

The parish of *St. Bennett Sherehog* (which see) was united to this parish after the fire of London, and these united parishes form a rectory; but as the living of *St. Bennet's* came to the crown at the dissolution of the monasteries, the Lord Chancellor and the Grocers' Company present alternately. It is in the city, arch-deaconry and diocese of London, and the present rector is the Rev. G. S. Townley, Vicar of Great Totham, who was instituted by the Grocers' Company in 1784.

ST. STEPHEN'S-Ct., *Westminster*, is on the east side of New Palace-yard, by the river Thames.

STEPHEN-ST., *Tottenham-court-road*, is the second street on the left hand side going from Oxford-street.

STEPNEY, an ancient village eastward of London, but from the contiguity of buildings on every side is now an appendage to our great metropolis. The parish of Stepney was originally of such vast extent, that it contained, and has sent off, as off-shoots, the present parishes of St. Mary Stratford le Bow, St. Mary Whitechapel, St. Anne Limehouse, St. John Wapping, St. Paul Shadwell, St. George Ratcliffe highway, Christ Church Spitalfields, and St. Matthew Bethnal-green (*see those places*). Although all these parishes have been separated from it, it still remains one of the largest within the Bills of Mortality, and contains the hamlets of Mile-end New and Old, Ratcliffe and Poplar. Poplar is also now a separate parish, and Stepney has been again subdivided into districts, and a chapelry.—[See POPLAR, ST. DUNSTAN STEPNEY, AND MILE-END.

The present church of Stepney is one of the oldest in the county, and there was one on the site in the time of the Saxons. It is remarkable for the often quoted inscription on a stone, said to have been a portion

of ancient Carthage, and for the no less often quoted epitaph of—

"Here lies the body of Daniel Saul, Spitalfields weaver, and—that is all."

STEPNEY-GAP, is the first turning on the left hand side of *Stepney-causeway*, going from the Commercial-road.

STEPNEY-GREEN, is about a quarter of a mile on the right hand side of *Stepney*, in Mile-end-road.

STEPNEY-GREEN-TERR., is a portion of the right hand side of *Stepney-green*.

STEPNEY-OLD-Sq., *Stepney-green*, is about the third of a mile on the left hand side of the Green, going from Mile-end-road.

STEPNEY'S-RENTS, *Hackney-road*, are about eight houses on the right hand side.

STEWART'S, or STEWART'S - Ct., *Clerkenwell-green*, is nearly opposite the Sessions' House.

STEWART'S OFFICE, *The, Gray's-inn*, is at the north east corner of South-square, formerly Holborn-court.

STEWART'S-RENTS, *Drury-lane*, are on the right hand side northward of Prince's-street.

STEWART'S SCHOOL, is a school founded in 1728, by General Stewart, for twenty poor boys of the parish of *St. George, Hanover-square*.—[See that parish.

STEWART-ST.—1. is in *Goswell-street*, the fourth turning on the right hand northward of Old-street.—2. is in *Spitalfields*, the second turning on the right and left hand sides of Union-street.

STILL-ALLEY.—1. is in *Bishopsgate Without*, six doors northward of the church.—2. is in *Houndsditch*, nearly opposite St. Mary-Axe.—3. is in *Blue-gate-fields, Shadwell*, the second turning on the right hand.

STILL-STAIRS, *Horselydown*, are at the north end of Potter's-fields, going from the bottom of Tooley-street.

STILLWELL-Ct., *Southwark*, is the fifth turning on the left hand side of the *Marx*, going from Tooley-street.

STOCK EXCHANGE, *The, in Capel-court, Bartholomew-lane*, is a building erected from the designs of the late James Peacock, Esq., by subscription, for the purpose of transacting business in the funds, to which none but subscribers ad-

mitted by ballot, and conforming to rules can be admitted. There are four entrances to the building, one from Capel-court, one from Shorter's-court, Throgmorton-street, one from New-court, in the same street, and one by the side of the Heracle's Tavern, in Broad-street.

**STOCK EXCHANGE CHARITABLE FUND**, THE, was instituted in 1801, for relief of the decayed members of the Stock Exchange, and their unprotected families. John Risdon, Esq., of the Stock Exchange is the *Treasurer*.

**STOCK-WEAVER'S ALMS HOUSES**, *Kingsland-road*, nearly half a mile on the right hand side going from Shoreditch church.

**STONE-BLDGS.**, *Lincoln's-inn*, are at the first turning on the right hand side going from opposite Chancery-lane. They overlook Lincoln's-inn-fields, and are from the designs of Sir Robert Taylor, of the Corinthian order of architecture, but are still incomplete.

**STONE-Ct.**, *Westminster*, is the first turning on the right hand side of Laundry-yard, Great Peter-street, going from that street.

**STONE'S-END**, *Southwark*, is at the south end of Blackman-street, and is the spot from which most of the admeasurements of the Surrey roads are taken.

**STONE'S-ROW**, *Somers-town*, is about the third of a mile on the left hand side of the New-road, going from King's-cross, Battle-bridge.

**STONE-STAIRS**, *Ratcliffe*, are on the west side of the India Company's Warehouses in Broad-street.

**STONE-STAIRS-Ct.**, *Ratcliffe*, is opposite the above named-stairs.

**STONE - YARD**, *Southwark*, is about twenty houses on the right hand side of Queen-street, going from Union-street.

**STONECUTTER'S-ALLEY**, *Blackfriars*, is at the south end of Cock-court, going from Ludgate-hill.

**STONECUTTER'S-BLDGS.**, *Lincoln's-inn-fields*, is about seventeen houses on the left hand side of Little Queen-street, going from High Holborn.

**STONECUTTER'S-Ct.**, *Little St. Martin's-lane*, about thirteen houses on the right hand from the west end of Long-acre.

**STONECUTTER'S - St.**, *Farringdon-street*, is the first turning on the left hand from Fleet-street, extending in front of Farringdon-market to Shoe-lane.

**STONECUTTER'S-YARD**, *Southwark*, is on the left hand side of Kent-street, going from behind St. George's church.

**STONEY-LANE**.—1. is in *Gravel-lane*, *Houndsditch*, the third turning on the right hand side.—2. is in *Tooley-street*, about a third of a mile on the left hand from London-bridge.

**STONEY-St.**, *Southwark*, forms part of the west side of the Borough-market, and extends to Clink-street.

**STORE-St.**, **GREAT**, *Tottenham-court-road*, is the fourth turning on the right hand side, going from Oxford-street.

**STORE-St.**, **LITTLE**, is a few houses on the right hand side of the preceding.

**STORY'S-GATE**, *St. James's-park*, is at Great George-street, Westminster.

**STRACEY-St.**, *St. Giles's*, is the second turning on the right hand side of Monmouth-street, going from Broad-street.

**STRAND**, THE, is the street which runs parallel to the Thames, from Temple-bar to Northumberland House, Charing Cross. It derives its name from being the ancient *Strand* of the north beach of the Thames, between the City and the village of Charing.

**STRAND-LANE**, *Strand*, is nearly opposite the New Church, and leads to Surrey-stairs.

**STRANGER'S FRIEND SOCIETY**, THE, for visiting and relieving the Distressed Poor at their own Habitations, was founded in 1785, for the above charitable purposes. The metropolis is divided into districts, to which certain visitors are appointed. The office is at No. 8, *Queen-street, Cheapside*. H. Clarke, Esq., No. 52, New Bond-street, *Treasurer*; and W. Cooper, No. 8, Queen-street, *Cheapside*, *Secretary*.

**STRAHAN'S CHARITY**, is a fund left to the guardianship of the Stationers' Company, by William Strahan, Esq., in 1784, of £1000, the dividends of which are distributed at Christmas, equally among five poor journeymen printers, natives of England or Wales, and freemen of the Company, to be selected by the court,



and five poor journeymen printers, natives of Scotland, whether free of the Company or not.—[See STATIONERS' HALL.

**STRATFORD-MEWS**, *Mary-le-bone-lane*, are the first turning on the left hand side of the lane, going from Oxford-street.

**STRATFORD-PL.**, *Oxford-street*, is opposite South Molton-street.

**STREATHAM-MEWS**, *Bloomsbury*, are on the north side of Streatham-street.

**STREATHAM-ST.**, *Bloomsbury*, is about six houses up Charlotte-street, southward of Great Russell-street.

**STREET'S-BLDGS.**, *Grosvenor-square*, are in Mount-street, about six houses eastward of Park-street.

**STRETTON-ST.**, *Piccadilly*, is the first turning westward of Berkeley-street.

**STRINGER'S-ROW**, *Rotherhithe*, is the first turning on the left hand side of the Lower-road to Deptford, going from the east side of Paradise-row.

**STRUTTON-GROUND**, *Westminster*, is the continuation of Great Chapel-street, going from the Broadway.

**SUBPENA OFFICE, THE**, is in *Roll's-yard*, *Chancery-lane*. The hours of business are from 11 to 2, and from 5 to 8, in Term; and from 11 to 2, in Vacation.

**SUFFOLK-Ct.**, *Southwark*, is about seven houses on the right hand side of Harrow-street in the Mint, going from Mint-street.

**SUFFOLK-LANE**, *Upper Thames-street*, is the fifth turning on the right hand side, going from London-bridge. Merchant Taylors' School, and the residence of the head-master, is on the eastern side of this street.—[See MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL.

**SUFFOLK-MEWS**, *Middlesex Hospital*, is on the west side of Suffolk-street.

**SUFFOLK-PL.**, *Pall-mall, East*, is seven houses on the right hand side of Cockspur-street.

**SUFFOLK-PL.**, *Shoreditch*, is the first turning on the left hand side of Bateman's-row, going from the Curtain-road.

**SUFFOLK-ST.**, *Middlesex Hospital*, is three houses westward of the Hospital; it extends from Charles-street to Union-street.

**SUFFOLK-ST. GALLERY**, is a series of picture galleries, in *Suffolk-street*, built from the designs of the editor of this work, for the Society of British Artists.—[See ARTISTS, BRITISH, SOCIETY OF.

**SUFFOLK-ST.—1. GREAT**, is in *Pall-mall, East*, at the back of the Haymarket theatre.—**2. LITTLE**, is in the *Haymarket*, seven houses on the right hand side, going from Cockspur-street.—**3.** is in *Cannon-street-road*, *St. George's in the East*, a few houses on the right hand side, going from the Commercial-road.—**4. GREAT**, is in *Blackman-street, Southwark*, about sixteen houses on the left hand from the King's Bench Prison.—**5. LITTLE**, is the third turning on the right hand in the preceding.

**SUGAR-LOAF-Ct.—1.** is in *Dorset-street, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street*.—**2.** is in *Upper Thames-street*, nearly opposite Queenhithe.—**3.** is in *Long-alley, Finsbury*, the fifth turning on the left hand from Eldon-street.—**4.** is in *Bishopsgate-street Without*, a few houses on the left hand from Sun-street.—**5.** is in *Angel-alley, Bishopsgate-street Without*, the third turning on the left hand.—**6.** is in *Holywell-lane, Shoreditch*, the third turning on the left hand.—**7.** is in *Leadenhall-street*, opposite Creechur-lane, leading to Fenchurch-street.—**8.** is on the left hand side of *Bermondsey-street*, going from Tooley-street.—**9.** is in *Essex-street, Whitechapel*, the first turning on the right hand.—**10.** is in *Swan-street, Goodman's-fields*.

**SUMMER-ST.**, *Leather-lane*, is twelve houses on the right hand side of Eyre-street, going from the north end of Leather-lane.

**SUMMER'S-BLDGS.**, *Bishopsgate Without*, are a few houses on the right hand side of the street, going from the church.

**SUN-ALLEY.—1.** is in *Cripplegate*, the third turning on the right hand side, going from Barbican.—**2.** is in *Upper East Smithfield*, nearly opposite Butcher-row.

**SUN-Ct.—1.** is in *Sun-alley, Golden-lane*.—**2.** is in *Milton-street, Cripplegate*.—**3.** is in *Cloth-fair*.—**4.** is in *Threadneedle-street*.—**5.** is in *Little Bell-alley, Finsbury*.—**6.** is in *Alldgate High-street*.—**7.** is in *Curson-street, May-fair*.

**SUN FIRE OFFICE, THE**, is in *Cornhill*, and a branch office for the west end of the town, in *Craig's-court, Charing Cross*.

It was established in 1710, for insuring houses and other property from loss and damage by fire. This office, which was the first that took insurances beyond the bills of mortality, was projected by Mr. John Povey, about 1706, who having carried it on for some time with success, conveyed his right to certain shareholders, who, by a deed of settlement, of the 7th of April, 1710, erected themselves into a society, and thereby founded the present successful company.

Its affairs are now under the management of twenty-two *Directors*, of whom Charles Pole, Esq., is *Treasurer*; and Charles Bell Ford, Esq., *Secretary*. There are also, John Richards, Esq., *Office Secretary*; Eden Harwood, Esq., *Accountant*; and Charles Pilkington, Esq., *Surveyor of Buildings*.

**SUN NEWSPAPER OFFICE, THE**, is in the *Strand*, a few doors beyond *Waterloo-bridge*.

**SUN-Sq.**, *Bishopsgate*, is about eighteen houses on the left hand side of Sun-street, going from Bishopsgate-street.

**SUN-Sr.**, *Bishopsgate-street Without*, is about the sixth of a mile on the left hand side of the street, going from the church.

**SUN-TAVERN-FIELDS, Shadwell**, is on the north side of Shadwell High-street. In this place a Roman cemetery was discovered about 1615, wherein were found two coffins, one of stone, which contained the body of a man, and the other of lead, finely embossed with scallop shells, that of a woman, at whose head and feet were two urns, each three feet high, and at the sides several beautiful red earthen bottles, with a number of lachrymatories of hexagonal and octagonal forms. On each side of the exhumed bones were two ivory sceptres, eighteen inches in length, and upon the breast of the female, a small cupid, beautifully carved. According to the opinion of Sir Robert Cotton, the female must have been the wife of some prince, or Roman prætor, from the decorations of the coffin, and the relics found within it. In this place were also discovered several urns with Roman coins, inscribed on the obverse, "Imp. Pupienus Maximus P. S." and on the reverse, "Patrus Senatus." Some years ago, was also discovered in this place, a mineral spring, impregnated with sulphur, vitriol, steel and antimony, and was esteemed a great antiscorbutic, and is re-

puted to have performed many cures, in leprosy, scurvy, scald head and other cutaneous disorders.

**SURGEONS' COLLEGE.** — [See COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.]

**SURREY ASYLUM**, *New Kent-road*, is a charitable institution for the Employment and Reformation of Discharged Prisoners. P. I. Butt, Esq., Dulwich, *Honorary Secretary*.

**SURREY CANAL DOCK**, *Rotherhithe*, is about a quarter of a mile below the church.

**SURREY CHAPEL**, *Blackfriars'-road*, is about a quarter of a mile on the left hand side of the road, going from Blackfriars'-bridge. It was built, and has been established, by the Rev. Rowland Hill.

**SURREY DISPENSARY**, *Union-street, Southwark*, is situated near Union Hall, and was established in 1777, for the usual purposes of such institutions, for the Poor of the Borough of Southwark and its Vicinity. It is supported by voluntary contributions, and its benefits are extended to the Borough of Southwark and Vicinity, from Westminster-bridge round by Lambeth, Vauxhall, Kennington-lane and Walworth, to Rotherhithe church. The present officers are, Viscount Middleton, *President*; Earl Spencer, Lord Grantley, Viscount Althorp, and eight other *Vice-Presidents*; Florence Young, Esq., *Treasurer*; Charles Ferguson Forbes, M.D., George H. Roe, M.D., and J. Whiting, M.D., *Physicians*; John A. Gilham, Esq., and George Pilcher, Esq., *Surgeons and Accoucheurs*; John Staddon, *Apothecary*; W. F. Carter, No. 48, High-street, *Secretary*; and Mr. Henry Orchard, Weston-street, Southwark, *Collector*.

**SURREY INSTITUTION**, for the Discharge and Relief of Persons imprisoned for Debt, in the County Gaol, was instituted in 1812, for the above mentioned purpose. H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, *Patron*; fifteen *Vice-Presidents*; Thomas Harrison, Esq., of Streatham, *Treasurer*; Rev. W. Mann, A.M., *Secretary*; Mr. Hope, *Collector*.

**SURREY-Pl.**, *Strand*, is about eight houses on the right hand side of Surrey-street, going from the Strand.

**SURREY-Pl.**, *Rotherhithe*, is parallel to part of the west side of Lower Queen-street.

**SURREY-PL.**, *Kent-road*, is about the third of a mile on the right hand side of the road, going from the Bricklayers'-arms.

**SURREY-ROAD**, or **GREAT SURREY-ST.**, *Blackfriars'-road*, begins at the southern end of Blackfriars'-bridge, and extends to the Obelisk by the Surrey theatre.

**SURREY-RW.**, *Blackfriars'-road*, is the second turning on the left hand beyond Surrey chapel.

**SURREY-SQ.**, *Kent-road*, is the first turning on the right hand below East-lane.

**SURREY-STAIRS**, *Strand*, are at the south end of Surrey-street next the Thames.

**SURREY-ST.**, *Strand*, is the fourth turning on the left hand going from Temple-bar.

**SURREY-ST.**, **GREAT**, *Blackfriars'-road*, is the continuation of it towards the Obelisk.

**SURREY-ST.**, **NEW**, *Blackfriars'-road*, is part of the west side of the road from Stamford-street to Christ church.

**SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.**—[See BOARD OF WORKS.

**SURVEYOR OF CROWN LANDS OFFICE**, is in *Somerset-place*.—[See WOODS AND FORESTS.

**SURVEYOR OF PORT OF LONDON OFFICE**, is at *Guildhall*, near the library, and at No. 9, *St. Bride's-avenue*, Fleet-street. Mr. James Elmes, *Surveyor of the Port of London*.—[See HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

**SUSANNAH-PL.**, *Shoreditch*, is part of the west side of the Curtain-road, near Old-street-road.

**SUSANNAH-RW.**, *Shoreditch*, is the fifth turning on the left hand side of the Curtain-road, going from Worship-street.

**SUSSEX-PL.**, *Regent's-park*, is on the south-western portion of the park, and is a row of handsome mansions, named after H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex. They are a picturesque design by Mr. Nash, with some peculiarly useless and ugly cupolas.

**SUTTON'S-CT.**, *Bishopsgate Within*, is about twelve houses southward of the church.

**SUTTON-ST.**, *Soho-square*, is on the east side, and extends into Crown-street.

**SUTTON-ST.**, **LITTLE**, the first turning on the left hand side of the preceding.

**SUTTON-ST.**, **GREAT**, *Clerkenwell*, is nearly opposite Old-street, and extends into St. John-street.

**SUTTON-ST.**, **LITTLE**, *Geoswell-street*, is about six houses northward of the preceding.

**SUTTON-ST.**, *Maxe-pond*, *Southwark*, extends from the south end of Guy's Hospital towards Snow's-fields.

**SWALLOW-GARDENS**, *Rosemary-lane*, are the sixth turning on the left hand from the Minories.

**SWAN-ALLEY.**—1. is in *St. Ann's-court*, *Wardour-street*.—2. is in *St. John-street*, *Clerkenwell*, the fourth turning on the left hand.—3. **GREAT**, is in *Coleman-street*, the fifth turning on the right hand from Lothbury.—4. **LITTLE**, is the east continuation of the preceding into Little Bell-alley.

**SWAN-CT.**—1. is in *Bream's-buildings*, *Chancery-lane*, at the east end.—2. is in *Golden-lane*, *St. Luke's*, the first turning on the right hand in Cowheel-alley.—3. is in *Swan-street*, *Bethnal-green*, four houses on the right hand from Church-street, near Brick-lane.—4. is in *Middlesex-street*, the fifth turning on the right hand.—5. is in *Mansell-street*, *Goodman's-fields*, two houses northward of Swan-street.—6. is in *Rosemary-lane*, on the west side of White's-yard.—7. is in *William-street*, *Blackfriars'-road*, nearly opposite Pitt-street, and leads to Gravel-lane.

**SWAN-LANE**, **OLD**, *Upper Thames-street*, is about sixteen houses on the left hand going from London-bridge.

**SWAN-LANE**, *Rotherhithe*, is about a furlong below the church.

**SWAN-PL.**, *Kent-road*, is the fourth turning on the right hand below the Bricklayers'-arms.

**SWAN-ST.**—1. is in *Church-street*, *Bethnal-green*, ten houses westward of Brick-lane.—2. is in the *Minories*, about the middle of the east side.

**SWAN-YARD.**—1. is in the *Strand*, opposite Somerset House, and leads into Whitehall-yard.—2. is in *Tothill-street*,

*Westminster*, the first turning on the right hand from the west end of the Abbey.—3. is in *Shoreditch High-street*, nearly opposite *Holywell-lane*.—4. is in *Whitechapel High-street*, about ten houses westward of *Red Lion-street*.—5. is in *Mill-end-road*, the third turning on the left hand, eastward of the *Old Globe*.—6. is in *Blackman-street, Southwark*, on the south side of *St. George's church*.

**SWAN-AND-HOOP-PASSAGE**, *Cornhill*, is eleven houses on the right hand from the *Mansion-house*.

**SWEDISH CHURCH**, *Prince's-square, St. George's in the East*, is the building in the centre of the square, and is used by the Swedes resident in London.

**SWEED'S-CT.**, *Trinity-lane*, is six houses on the left hand from *Bow-lane* towards *Old Fish-street*.

**SWEDE'S-CT.**, *Cripplegate*, is on the left hand side of *Moor-lane*, and leads to *Butler's-alley* and *Milton-street*.

**SWEDELAND-CT.**, *Bishopsgate Without*, is about a furlong from the church.

**SWEDELAND-CT.**, *Trinity-square*, is a few houses on the left hand side of *Vic-tualler's Office* and *Quay*, going towards the *Mint*.

**SWEETAPPLE-CT.**, *Bishopsgate Without*, is about eight houses southward of *Sun-street*.

**SWEETING'S-ALLEY**, *Cornhill*, is on the eastern side of the *Royal Exchange*, and extends into *Threadneedle-street*. Before the fire of London this alley contained only one house, a spacious building which belonged to a merchant of the name of *Sweeting*.

**SWEETING'S-RENTS**, *Cornhill*, is on the east side of the preceding.

**SWINTON-ST.**, *Gray's-inn-lane*, is about three-quarters of a mile on the right hand side going from *Middle-row, Holborn*.

**SWISS CHAPEL, THE**, *Seven-dials*, is on the right hand side of *Moor-street*, going from *Monmouth-street* towards *Crown-street*.

**ST. SWITHIN'S**, *London Stone*, the church of, is situated at the south-west corner of *St. Swithin's-lane, Cannon-street*, and derives its name from being dedicated

to *St. Swithin*, Bishop of Winchester and Chancellor to King Egbert, who died in 806. By ancient records it appears there was a church upon this spot, dedicated to the same saint, prior to 1330. This church was destroyed by the fire of London, and the present, plain and substantial building erected by Sir Christopher Wren, in its stead.

The patronage of this church appears to have been anciently in the prior and convent of Tortington, in the diocese of Chester, in whom it continued till the dissolution of the monasteries by Henry VIII., who granted it to the Earl of Oxford (see *OXFORD-COURT, Cannon-street*), who soon after disposed of it, and it still continues in private hands. Against the southern side of this church, next to *Cannon-street*, is carefully preserved that relic of antiquity, *LONDON STONE*.—[See that article.]

On the rebuilding of this church, the parish of *St. Mary Bothall* or *Boithaw* (see that church), was united to that of *St. Swithin*, by act of parliament.

The living is a rectory in the city of London, in the province of Canterbury, and in the alternate patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury and William Thorpe, Esq. The present rector is the Rev. H. G. Watkins, who was instituted by the latter in 1806.

**ST. SWITHIN'S-LANE**, *Lombard-street*, is the first turning on the right hand side, going from the *Mansion-house*.

**ST. SWITHIN'S MOTHER AND INFANT'S SOCIETY**, is an association for Relief of Poor Married Women during confinement, if resident within one mile-and-a-half from *St. Swithin's church*. This society is conducted by Mrs. Bell, No. 12, *St. Swithin's-lane, Treasurer*; and a committee of twelve ladies, assisted by Mrs. A. Rayner, *Matron*, No. 2, *Salter's-hall-court*.

**ST. SWITHIN'S ASSOCIATION**, is a Branch Society in support of the objects of the *Prayer Book* and *Homily Society*. This association is under the management of the Rev. H. G. Watkins, Rector of *St. Swithin's, President*; Joseph Sharp, Esq., *Treasurer*; Ford Hale, Esq. and John Adeney, Esq., *Joint Secretaries*; and a committee of twenty-four members.

**SYMOND'S-INN**, *Chancery-lane*, is about thirty-two houses on the right hand side, going from *Fleet-street*. It is neither an

an inn of court or Chancery; but contains several public and private offices, among the former of which is the Register Office, and of the latter several Masters in Chancery and solicitors.

**SYMOND'S-ST.**, *Sloane-square*, is at the north-west corner of the square; it leads into South-street and the King's-road.

**SYNAGOGUE, THE, GREAT**, *Duke's-place*, is a few houses on the left hand side of Duke-street.

**SYNAGOGUE, THE (for Dutch Jews)**, *Leadenhall-street*, is about twenty houses on the left hand side, going from Aldgate.—[See BRICKLAYERS' HALL.

**SYNAGOGUE, THE (for Dutch Jews)**, is in *Church-court, Fenchurch-street*, on the south side of the church.

**SYNAGOGUE, THE (for Portuguese Jews)**, is in *Bevis Marks*, a few yards on the right hand side in Heneage-lane.—[See BEVIS MARKS.

**SYNAGOGUE, THE (for German Jews)**, is in *Denmark-court, Strand*, the first house on the right hand side, going from the Strand.

**SOUTHWARK-BRIDGE, THE**, is a beautiful structure that crosses the Thames, from the bottom of Queen-street, Cheap-side, to Bankside, Southwark. It was designed by the late John Rennie, Esq., and executed under his direction. The iron work was cast at the foundries of Messrs. Walker and Yates, at Rotherham, in Yorkshire.

This bridge consists of three magnificent arches, composed of segments of circles. The chord or span of the centre arch is 240 feet, and its versed sine or height 24 feet. The diameter of the circle of the curvature at the vertex or crown of the arch is 624 feet, and the height of the frame of the arch at its vertex is 6 feet. This is the largest arch yet executed, being of the same span as the great bridge over the Wear, at Sunderland, which, however, rises 30 feet.

This fine bridge, which is as elegant in its form, as it is scientific in construction, was erected at the expense of a joint-stock company, and cost about £800,000. The first stone of the bridge was laid by Admiral Lord Keith, on the 23rd of May, 1815; and the first stone of the northern abutment, upon the site of the ancient Three Cranes-wharf, was laid by the Lord Mayor (Alderman Wood),

and the bridge was opened to the public in April, 1819. A fine engraving, and more ample particulars of this bridge, are given in my work of *London in the Nineteenth Century*.

N.B. This omission was not discovered till too late to print it in its proper place.

## T.

**TABERNACLE, THE**, *Moorfields*, is a large, low, unsightly building covered with pan-tiles, on the west side of Tabernacle-walk, Finsbury, built originally by the Rev. George Whitfield, the rival of John Wesley, in the establishment of a sect of his own. There was also another in Tottenham-court-road, built by the same sectarian, which is now falling to decay, being unused.

**TABERNACLE - ALLEY**, *Fenchurch-street*, is opposite Mincing-lane.

**TABERNACLE-PL.**, *City-road*, is at the north end of Tabernacle-walk.

**TABERNACLE-ROW**, *City-road*, is the third turning on the right hand side, going from Finsbury-square.

**TABERNACLE-WALK**, *Finsbury*, is the continuation of Windmill-street.

**TALBOT - CT.**, *Gracechurch-street*, is a turning that leads into Little Eastcheap.

**TALLOW-CHANDLER'S HALL**, *Dowgate-hill*, is five houses on the right hand side from Cannon-street, a handsome and spacious building in the style of Wren, with a colonnade of Tuscan arches.

The Tallow Chandler's Company was incorporated by Edward IV., in 1460, by the name of "The Master and Keepers of the Art and Mystery of Tallow Chandlers of the City of London." It is the twenty-first on the city list.

**TANFIELD-CT.**, *Temple*, is on the east side of Lamb's-buildings.

**TASH-CT.**, *Gray's-inn-lane*, is the first turning on the left hand side of Tash-street, going from Gray's-inn-lane.

**TASH-ST.**, *Gray's-inn-lane*, is on the right hand side of the way going from Middle-row, Holborn.

**TATTLE-CT.**, *Bermondsey-street*, is about six houses northward of Snow's-fields.

**TAVISTOCK-Ct.,** *Covent-garden*, is about eight houses on the left hand side of Tavistock-street, going from Southampton-street.

**TAVISTOCK-MEWS,** *Bedford-square*, is three houses on the left hand side of Tavistock-street, going from Tottenham-court-road.

**TAVISTOCK-MEWS,** *Russell-square*, is the first turning on the left hand side of Little Coram-street, going from Great Coram-street.

**TAVISTOCK-Pl.,** *Tavistock-square*, is the second turning on the right hand northward of Russell-square.

**TAVISTOCK-Sq.,** is on the north side of *Russell-square*, and is named after the second title of the Duke of Bedford, upon whose estate it is built.

**TAVISTOCK-St.,** *Bedford-square*, is by the south-west corner of the square, and extends into Tottenham-court-road.

**TAVISTOCK-St.,** *Covent-garden*, is the first turning on the right hand in Southampton-street.

**TAX OFFICE,** *Somerset-place*, is at the rear of the building which forms the eastern side of the quadrangle. Robert Mitford, Esq., *Chairman*; C. P. Rushworth, W. R. Bradshaw, and Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. Campbell, K.C.B., *Commissioners*; Edward Bates, Esq., *Secretary*, and Benjamin Groom, Esq., *Comptroller*.

**TAYLOR'S - Ct.—1.** is in *Bow-lane, Cheapside*, three houses from Great St. Thomas Apostle.—**2.** is in *St. John-street-road*, a few yards on the right hand side of Taylor's-row.—**3.** is in *Hare-walk, Hoxton*, the first turning on the left hand from opposite the Ironmonger's Almshouses, Kingsland-road.—**4.** is in *Farmer-street, Shadwell*, the third turning on the left hand from Shadwell High-street.

**TAYLOR'S-ROW,** *St. John-street-road*, is the first turning north of Ashby-street.

**TEMPLE, THE,** is a number of buildings, quadrangles, courts, &c., used as chambers for barristers, &c., which are to be found under their respective names as HARE-COURT; PUMP-COURT, &c. (*which see*). It is divided into two parts, the Inner and Middle Temple, which are occupied and governed by two societies. It derives its name from having been anciently the resi-

dence of the Knights Templars, a society established about the year 1118. The Knights Templars let their residence, in 1324, to the students of the Common Law, in whose possession the Temple has been ever since. It extends from White Friars nearly to Essex-street, and has two halls, two libraries, a fine church (*see TEMPLE CHURCH*), very airy gardens on the bank of the Thames, and several spacious quadrangles.

Its present officers are, the Rev. Charles Benson, M.A., *Master*; the Rev. William Henry Rowlett, M.A., *Reader and Librarian*; Sir Alexander Croke, Knt., *Treasurer of the Inner Temple*; James Gardener, Esq., *Sub-Treasurer*; John Gurney, Esq., *Treasurer of the Middle Temple*; William Eldred, Esq., *Sub-Treasurer*; Thomas Quayle, *Master of the Library*; and John Bray, *Library Keeper*.

**TEMPLE-BAR,** *Fleet-street*, is the western extremity of the city, in that direction, and consists of a carriage-way and two postern gates for foot passengers. It is from the designs of Sir Christopher Wren.

**TEMPLE CHURCH, THE,** is a very ancient church, built by the Knights Templars, and recently very handsomely restored by Mr. Smirke. It escaped the fire of London. The clergyman is appointed by the king, by letters patent, without institution and induction, and he is called *custos* or master. It is in the City of London, and exempt from all jurisdiction. The present master is the Rev. Christopher Benson, M.A., who was appointed in 1826.

**TEMPLE-Ct.,** *Inner Temple-lane*, is a few yards on the left hand side, going from Fleet-street.

**TEMPLE-GARDENS,** *Temple*, are upon the bank of the Thames, on the south side of the Temple, and are a very pleasant promenade, to which the public are admitted under certain regulations.

**TEMPLE-LANE,** *Temple*, is the first turning on the left hand eastward of the King's Bench-walk.

**TEMPLE-LANE, INNER,** *Fleet-street*, is about sixteen houses on the right hand side, going from Temple-bar.

**TEMPLE-LANE, MIDDLE,** *Fleet-street*, is four houses on the right hand side, going from Temple-bar.

**TEMPLE-PL.**, *Blackfriars'-road*, is about half a mile from the Bridge, and is named after Temple West, Esq., the ground landlord.

**TEMPLE-ST.**, *Whitefriars Dock*, is the last turning on the right hand side of Water-lane.

**TEMPLE-ST.**, *St. George's-fields*, is the first turning on the left hand side of Prospect-place, going from the Elephant and Castle.

**TEMPLE-STAIRS**, *Middle Temple-lane*, are on the east side of Temple-bar.

**TENNIS-CT.**—1. is in *Middle-row, Holborn*, leading to Northumberland-court and Southampton-buildings.—2. is in *Church Entry, Blackfriars*, the first turning on the left from Shoemaker's-row.—3. is in *King-street, Southwark*, the first turning on the right hand side, going from Southwark High-street.

**TENNIS-PL.**, is near the preceding.

**TENTH'S OFFICE, THE**, is in *Garden-court, Temple*. The hours of business are, every day, Sundays and holidays excepted, from 10 to 2. Richard Harrison, Esq., *Remembrancer*; and Thomas Venables, Esq., *Receiver*.

**TENT'S-YARD**, *Golden-square*, is nearly opposite Great Pulteney-street.

**TENTER-ALLEY**, *Finsbury*, is the sixth turning on the left hand side of Little Moorfields, going from Fore-street.

**TENTER-GROUND**, *Goodman's-fields*, is about six houses on the left hand side, going from Mansel-street.

**TENTERDEN-ST.**, *Hanover-square*, is at the north-west corner of the square, and extends into Shepherd-street.

**TERLING-ST.**, *St. George's in the East*, is the last turning on the left hand side of Albion-street, going from the Commercial-road.

**TERRACE, THE TEMPLE**, is the north side, between Fig-tree-court and King's Bench-walk.

**TERRACE, THE**, *Mary-le-bone*, is a few houses on the right hand side of High-street, going from the New-road.

**TERRACE, THE**, *Tottenham-court-road*, is about the third of a mile from Oxford-street.

**TERRACE, THE**, *Gray's-Inn-lane*, extends from the King's-road to James-street.

**TEWKSBURY-CT.**, *Whitechapel High-street*, is nearly opposite Red Lion-street.

**THACKET-CT.**, *Vine-street, St. Martin's-lane, Charing Cross*, is near the north end of Church-lane.

**THAMES-ST., LOWER**, is parallel to the Thames, and extends from Tower-hill to London-bridge. It is so called as being below that bridge.

**THAMES-ST., UPPER**, is the continuation of the preceding, from London-bridge to Earl-street.

**THAMES-ST.**, *Southwark*, is the first street from Clink-street, going towards Blackfriars'-bridge.

**THAMES-ST.**, *Rotherhithe*, is parallel to, and between Russell-street and the Thames.

**THANET-PL.**, *Strand*, is six houses on the left hand, beyond Temple-bar.

**THATCHED - HOUSE - CT.** — 1. **LITTLE**, is in *St. James's-street*, three houses on the left hand side, going from St. James's-street, near the Palace.—2. is in the *Strand*, nearly opposite Adam-street, Adelphi.

**THAVIE'S-INN**, *Holborn-hill*, is six houses west of St. Andrew's church-yard, and is one of the inns of Chancery. It derives its name from its founder, John Thavie, who lived in the reign of Edward III. It is a member, and under the government of Lincoln's-inn.

**THAYER-ST.**, *Manchester-square*, is four houses on the left hand side of Hindestreet.

**THEATRICAL FUND, COVENT GARDEN.**—[See COVENT GARDEN THEATRICAL FUND.]

**THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.**—[See COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.]

**THEATRICAL FUND, DRURY-LANE.**—[See DRURY-LANE THEATRICAL FUND.]

**THEATRE ROYAL DRURY-LANE.**—[See DRURY-LANE THEATRE.]

**THEOBALD'S-ROAD**, *Red Lion-square*, is the third coach turning, on both the right and the left hand in Red Lion-street.

**ST. THOMAS THE APOSTLE**, the church of, stood before the fire of London in the cemetery, at the corner of *Queen-street, Cheapside*, but since the fire of London the parish has been united to that of St. Mary, Aldermary, which *see*.

**ST. THOMAS THE APOSTLE, GREAT**, *Queen-street, Cheapside*, is the third street on the right hand from Cheapside.

**ST. THOMAS THE APOSTLE, LITTLE**, *Queen-street*, is the continuation of Cloak-lane to Bow-lane.

**ST. THOMAS-APOSTLE-Ct.**, *Great St. Thomas the Apostle*, is a few yards eastward of Queen-street.

**ST. THOMAS**, *Southwark*, the church of, is situated on the north side of St. Thomas's-street, and was originally erected for the service of the adjoining hospital of the same name (which *see*); but from the increase of houses and inhabitants it was made parochial, and a chapel built in the hospital. It is, therefore, neither a rectory nor a vicarage, but a sort of improper donative in the gift of the governors of St. Thomas's Hospital.

This church is in the county and archdeaconry of Surrey, and in the diocese of Winchester. Its present incumbent is the Rev. T. W. Mercer, who was instituted by the aforesaid governors in 1827.

**ST. THOMAS'S-CHURCH-YARD**, *St. Thomas's-street, Southwark*, is the second turning on the right hand side going from the Borough High-street.

**THOMAS-Ct.**, *Golden-lane*, is the third turning on the left hand side of Ball-court, going from Golden-lane.

**THOMAS-Ct.**, or **PL.**, *Bethnal-green*, is the first turning on the right hand side of Old Nicol's-street, going from Nicol's-row.

**ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL**, *Southwark*, is situated on the eastern side of the High-street, and was established for the same purposes as that of St. Bartholomew. Camden and Maitland both agree in attributing its foundation to a casual fire in this neighbourhood in 1207, which destroying the priory of St. Mary Overies, the canons erected at a small distance, an occasional building to answer the same purpose till their monastery could be rebuilt. In 1428, one of the abbots granted the

foundation lands to Nicholas Buckland; Master of the Hospital, and it so remained till the dissolution of religious houses in the reign of Henry VIII., when this fell with the rest.

In 1551 the Lord Mayor and Citizens having purchased the manor of Southwark of King Edward VI., they immediately repaired and enlarged it; and in 1553 the king incorporated a society of persons for its government, in common with the four other royal hospitals, of St. Bartholomews, Bethlem, Bridewell and Christ's (see those hospitals). Although this hospital was not damaged by the great fire of 1666, yet many of its possessions were destroyed by its ravages, so that, in 1669, a new subscription was opened, and the hospital nearly rebuilt.

This hospital is now in very prosperous circumstances, and its benefits to the poor are incalculable. Together, with the preceding four hospitals, it is governed under the provisions of an act for their better ordinance, passed in 1782, the 22nd George III. c. 77.

It is under the effective management of Christopher Smith, Esq., Alderman, *President*; Abel Chapman, Esq., *Treasurer*; the Rev. John Teeson, M.A., *Hospitaler*; Robert Williams, M.D., John Elliotson, M.D., and Henry Roots, M.D., *Physicians*; Henry Burton, M.D., *Assistant Physician*; Benjamin Travers, Joseph H. Green, *Professor of Anatomy in the Royal Academy*, and Frederick Tyrrell, Esqrs, *Surgeons*; R. Whitfield, *Apothecary*; John Wainwright, *Clerk*; Matthew Ledger, *Receiver*; William Nash, *Steward*; Mrs. S. Savery, *Matron*; Henry Ledger, *Surgery Man*, and Daniel Wheeler, *Butler*.

The governors, are the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, *ex officio*; and an unlimited number of others who qualify by a donation of £50, together with the following members of the Court of Common-council, namely, Wm. Row, Esq., for the Ward of *Cordwainers*; Lucas Birch, Esq., *Cornhill*; Gilpin Gorst, Esq., *Deputy, Tower*; J. F. De Grave, Esq., *Bread-street*; Miles Filby, Esq., *Farringdon Within*; Henry J. Elmes, Esq., *Vintry*; John Prested, Esq., *Portoken*; Samuel Wilson, Esq., *Billingsgate*; John Lorkin, Esq., *Deputy, Aldersgate*.

**THOMAS-PL.**, *Bethnal-green*, is part of the right hand side of Crabtree-row, a few houses from the Hackney-road.



**THOMAS-PL., Ratcliffe,** is about the middle of the west side of Pell-street, entering by Ratcliffe-highway.

**THOMAS-ROW, Bethnal-green-road,** is the second turning on the right hand side of Charles-street.

**THOMAS-ST.—1.** is in *Bethnal-green-road*, the third turning on the right hand side eastward of the Turnpike.—**2.** is in *Mile-end New-town*, the second turning on the right hand side going from White-chapel-road.—**3.** is in *Ducking-pond-row, Whitechapel-road*, opposite Grayhound-lane in the said road.—**4.** is in *Brick-lane, Bethnal-green*, or *Spitalfields*, about fourteen houses on the left hand from Church-street.—**5.** is in the *Curtain-road, Shore-ditch*, the fourth turning on the left hand from Worship-street.—**6.** is in the *Commercial-road, Mile-end Old-town*, the fourth turning on the right hand from Cannon-street-road towards Whitechapel.—**7.** is in *Mary-street, Stepney*, the first turning on the left hand from Ocean-street, Cow-lane.—**8.** is in *St. George's in the East*, about eight houses on the right hand side in Church-lane, from Cable-street.—**9.** is in the *Kent-road*, a few doors on the left hand below the Bricklayers'-arms.—**10.** is in *Mead-row, Kent-road*, the first turning on the left hand from the said road.—**11.** is in *Horselydown*, opposite George-stairs, and leads to Three-Oak-lane.

**ST. THOMAS'S-ST., Southwark,** is the second turning on the left hand side of the Borough High-street, going from London-bridge.

**ST. THOMAS'S-RENTS, Southwark,** is the east continuation of the last.

**THOMPSON'S-PL., Bethnal-green,** is near the south end of Wilmot-street, going towards the Dog-row.

**THOMPSON'S - RENTS, Bishopsgate Without,** is the second turning on the left hand side of Half-moon-street, going from Bishopsgate-street.

**THORNEY-ST., Bloomsbury,** is the west continuation of Hart-street.

**THORNHAUGH-ST., Bedford-square,** is the first turning on the right hand side in Francis-street.

**THORNHAUGH-ST., UPPER,** is the west continuation of the last from Francis-street.

**THOROLD-Sq., Bethnal-green,** is nearly opposite the church in Church-street.

**THRAWL-ST., Spitalfields,** is the second turning on the left hand side of Brick-lane, from opposite the church White-chapel.

**THREE-ARROW-CT., Chancery-lane,** is three houses northward of Carey-street.

**THREE-COLTS'-CT.—1.** is in *Worship-street, Holywell-mount*.—**2.** is in *Angel-alley, Bishopsgate Without*, the continuation of Slade's-buildings.—**3.** is in *Three-Colt's-street, Limehouse*.

**THREE-COLTS'-ST., Limehouse,** is on the eastern side of the church.

**THREE-COLTS'-YARD, Mile-end-road,** is the second turning on the left hand side below the Old Globe.

**THREE-CRANE-CT., Westminster,** is about the middle of the left hand side from James-street.

**THREE-CROWN-CT.—1.** is in *White's-alley, Chancery-lane*.—**2.** is in *Garlick-hill, Upper Thames-street*.—**3.** is in *Foster-lane, Cheapside*.—**4.** is in *Jewry-street, Aldgate*, the third turning on the right hand from Aldgate.

**THREE-CROWN-Sq., Southwark,** is about the sixth of a mile on the right hand side of High-street, going from London-bridge.

**THREE-CUPS'-ALLEY, Shoreditch,** is about twenty-four houses in High-street, going from Holywell-lane.

**THREE-CUPS'-ALLEY, Lower Shadwell,** is the corner of Broad-bridge.

**THREE-CUPS'-CT., Lower Shadwell,** is the first turning on the right hand side of the preceding.

**THREE-CUPS'-YARD, Bedford-row,** is about six houses in Bedford-street, westward of Bedford-row.

**THREE-DAGGER-CT., Fore-street, Cripplegate,** is nearly opposite Wood-street.

**THREE-FALCON-CT.—1.** is about a full long on the right hand side of *Fleet-street* going from Farringdon-street.—**2.** is in *Fishmonger's-alley, High-street, Southwark*, near St. Margaret's-hill.

**THREE-FOX-CT.,** is in *Long-lane, Walthamstow*, about twelve houses on the left hand from it.

**THREE-HAMMER-ALLEY**, *Tooley-street*, at the south end of Glean-alley.

**THREE-HERRING'S-CT.**—1. is in *Red-cross-street, Cripplegate*, the first turning on the left hand from Barbican.—2. is in *Cree-Church-lane*, the first turning on the right hand from Leadenhall-street.

**THREE-KINGS'-CT.**—1. is in *White-cross-street, St. Luke's*.—2. is in *Lombard-street*, near Clement's-lane.—3. is in the *Minories*, a few houses on the left hand from Aldgate.

**THREE-KINGS'-YARD**, *Berkeley-square*, is about fifteen houses on the right hand side of Davies-street, going from Oxford-street.

**THREE-LEGS'-CT.**, *Whitecross-street*, is about fourteen houses on the left hand side, going from Chiswell-street.

**THREE-MARINERS'-CT.**, *Fore-street, Cripplegate*, is five houses west of Milton-street.

**THREE-OAK-LANE**, *Horselydown*, is the east continuation of Free-School-street.

**THREE-PIGEONS'-CT.**—1. is in *Angel-alley, Finsbury*, the first turning on the left hand side, going from Long-alley.—2. is in *Ray-street, Clerkenwell*, the second turning on the left hand side, going from the north-west corner of Clerkenwell-green.

**THREE-TUNS'-ALLEY.**—1. is in *Bunhill-row, St. Luke's*.—2. is in *Wentworth-street, Spitalfields*, the first turning south parallel to part of it.

**THREE-TUNS'-CT.**—1. is in *Redcross-street, Cripplegate*, a few houses on the left hand side, going from Barbican.—2. is in *Miles's-lane, Cannon-street*, three houses on the right hand side, going from Upper Thames-street.—3. is in *Upper Thames-street*, three houses on the right hand side, going from London-bridge.—4. is in *White-street, Southwark*, about eighteen houses on the left hand side, going from St. George's church.

**THREE-TUNS'-PASSAGE**, *Ivy-lane, Newgate-street*, is a few yards on the right hand side from Newgate-street.

**THREE-TUNS'-YARD**, *High-street, Southwark*, near St. Margaret's-hill.

**THROGMORTON-ST.**, is at the north-east corner of the Bank of England, and extends from Broad-street to the end of Bartholomew-lane.

**THURLOW-ST.**, *Blackfriars'-road*, is the first turning on the right hand side of Pitt-street, going from Great Surrey-street.

**TIDEWAITERS'-CT.**, *Minories*, is a few houses on the left hand side of Church-street, going from the Minories.

**TIG'S-CT.**, *Southwark*, is a few yards on the left hand side of Castle-street, going from Redcross-street.

**TILNEY-CT.**, *St. Luke's*, is about eighteen houses west of Bunhill-row.

**TILNEY-ST.**, *South Audley-street*, is the second turning on the left hand from Curzon-street.

**TIMES NEWSPAPER OFFICE**, *THE*, is on the east side of *Printing-house-square, Water-lane, Blackfriars*.

**TITCHBOURNE-CT.**, *High Holborn*, is three houses westward of Great Turnstile.

**TITCHBOURNE-ST.**, *Haymarket*, is opposite the north end of that street.

**TITCHFIELD CHAPEL**, *Westmoreland-street, Mary-le-bone*, is seven houses on the right hand from Great Mary-le-bone-street.

**TITCHFIELD-ST.**, *GREAT, Mary-le-bone*, is the continuation of Market-street.

**TITCHFIELD-ST.**, *LITTLE, Mary-le-bone*, is the sixth turning on the left hand going from Oxford-street.

**TITCHFIELD-ST.**, *Soho*, is six houses on the right hand side of Dean-street, going from Oxford-street.

**TOKENHOUSE-YARD**, *Lothbury*, is on the north side of the Bank of England.

**TOM'S-CT.**, *Grosvenor-square*, is the second turning on the left hand side of Duke-street, from Oxford-street.

**TONBRIDGE-PL.**, *Euston-square*, is on the south side of the New-road, right and left of Judd-street.

**TONBRIDGE-ST.**, *New-road*, is the first turning eastward of Judd-street, and reaches from the New-road to Cromer-street, Burton-crescent.

**TONGUE-YARD**, *Whitechapel-road*, is about thirty-six houses eastward of the church.

**TONGUE-YARD, LITTLE**, *Whitechapel-road*, is ten houses westward of the preceding.

**TOOLEY-ST.**, *Southwark*, is the first turning on the left hand side, going from London-bridge.—[See ST. OLAVE'S, *SOUTHWARK*.

**TOOLEY'S-GATEWAY**, *Tooley-street*, is nearly opposite *Bermondsey-street*.

**TOOK'S-CT.**, *Chancery-lane*, is eight houses on the left hand side of *Cursitor-street*, going from *Chancery-lane*.

**TOPPING'S-CT.**, *St. Dunstan's-hill*, is four houses on the left hand side, going from *Great Tower-street*.

**TOPPING'S-RENTS**, *Southwark*, is a few houses in *Ewer-street*, going from *Duke-street*.

**TORRINGTON-Sq.**, is a newly built square, northward of *Keppel-street*.

**TORRINGTON-ST.**, *Russell-square*, is the first turning on the right hand side of *Keppel-street*, going from the square.

**TOTHILL-CT.**, *Westminster*, is the third turning on the right hand side of *Tothill-street*, going from the Abbey.

**TOTHILL-FIELDS**, *Westminster*, is on the north side of *Millbank-walk*, by the Thames.

**TOTHILL-FIELDS SCHOOL**, is in *Tothill-fields* aforesaid.

**TOTHILL-ST.**, *Westminster*, is on the west side of the Abbey.

**TOTHILL-ST., NEW**, *Westminster*, is the first turning on the left hand side of the preceding.

**TOTHILL-ST., Little Gray's-inn-lane**, is the first turning on the right hand from *Gray's-inn-lane*, *Holborn*.

**TOTTENHAM-COURT**, *New-road*, is part of the south side of the *New-road*, at the corner of *Tottenham-court-road*. In 1760 it was described as a pleasant village between *St. Giles's* in the Fields and *Hampstead*.

**TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD**, is the continuation of *High-street*, *Bloomsbury*, to the *New-road*. It extends from *Oxford-street* to the end of the *Hampstead-road*.

**TOTTENHAM-MEWS**, *Tottenham-street*, is about a furlong from *Tottenham-court-road*.

**TOTTENHAM-PL.**, *Tottenham-court-road*, is the second turning on the left hand from the *New-road*.

**TOTTENHAM-ST.**, *Tottenham-court-road*, is the continuation of *Chapel-street*.

**TOTTERBURN-ALLEY**, *Southwark*, is the second turning on the left hand side of *Duke-street*, going from *Queen-street*.

**TOWER OF LONDON, THE**, is on the eastern side of the city, by the side of the Thames, between the eastern end of *Lower Thames-street* and *St. Katherine's*.

The earliest account of any fortification on this site, was a small fortress thrown up by William the Norman, in 1076, who, according to Stow, also built, in 1078, that portion which is called the *White Tower* and appointed Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester, the most celebrated architect of that period, to superintend the work. William Rufus added a castellated tower on the south side, and it was first enclosed by William Longchamp, Bishop of Ely, who, under pretence of guarding against the designs of John the king's brother, surrounded it with embattled walls, and the present ditch.

In 1239, according to Matthew Paris, Henry III. added to its fortifications, and it is thought that Henry I. built the *Lion's Tower*, as Strype mentions it in alluding to the additions made by Edward IV.; and it is known that he introduced the menagerie, which had been formerly kept at Woodstock. Richard III. made some additions to the Tower, and Henry VIII. repaired the *White Tower*, which was rebuilt in 1638, and after the restoration it was thoroughly repaired under the superintendence of Sir Christopher Wren, and a great number of additional buildings made to it. In 1663, the ditch was cleansed, all the wharfing about it was rebuilt of brick and stone, and sluices made for admitting and retaining the Thames water, as occasion might require.

During some repairs under Sir Christopher Wren, in 1675, the remains of what were supposed to be the two young princes, who were smothered in the Tower by order of Richard III., were discovered, about ten feet below the surface of the ground, in a wooden chest. Wren was ordered, as appears from a manuscript book of orders of the Privy Council, which

formerly belonged to the Editor of this work, and is quoted in his *Life of Wren*, to prepare a tomb with an inscription, which being approved by the king in council, was erected in the north aisle of Henry the Seventh's chapel, Westminster.

In 1695, Wren reported to the Council the condition of the Tower and its fitness to receive prisoners of state; the reports of which are printed from the above named manuscripts, in the life of that architect.

The present area of the Tower within the walls, is twelve acres and five poles, and the circuit outside of the ditch, 1052 feet. The principal objects of curiosity within the Tower, are, the menagerie of wild beasts in the Lion tower, the Jewel Office, the armoury, the White tower, the ancient chapel and church (see *ST. PETER AD VINCULA*), the Record office, the Beauchamp tower, the Bloody tower, Traitors'-bridge, and the Mint (see *that article*), to which the public are admitted by fixed gratuities to the warders who shew them.

The Tower is still used as a state prison, and is under the government of the Duke of Wellington, *Constable*; General William Loftus, *Lieutenant*; Lieut.-Colonel Sir F. H. Doyle, Bart., *Deputy Lieutenant*; Captain John H. Elrington, *Fort Major*; the Rev. Andrew Irvine, M.A., *Chaplain*; Charles Murray, Esq., *Gentleman Porter*; Joseph Turtle, *Gentleman Jailer*; Burg Tomkins, M.D., *Physician*; ——— *Surgeon*; James Kirtland, *Apothecary*; Louis Gruaz, *Yeoman Porter*; Thomas B. Ricketts, Esq., *Steward of the Tower, the Ancient Court of Record, His Majesty's Court Leet and Coroner*; Thomas Morice, Esq., *Deputy Steward*; David H. Stable, Esq., *Clerk of the Peace*; and James W. Lush, *Chief Bailiff*.

**TOWER DOCK**, *Tower-hill*, is on the western side of the Tower, next Billingsgate.

**TOWER HAMLETS, THE**, is a district under the military jurisdiction of the constable of the Tower, and which greatly exceeds the liberties of that fortress. The places so denominated are twenty-one in number, and are severed from the county of Middlesex so far as relates to raising the militia, and are compelled to raise two regiments among themselves, for which purpose the Constable of the Tower, is lord lieutenant of the district. The places so called are, Hackney, Norton Falgate, Shoreditch, Spitalfields, Whitechapel, St.

Trinity Minories, East Smithfield, the Tower, *extra muros*, St. Katherine's, Wapping, Ratcliffe, Shadwell, Limehouse, Poplar, Blackwall, Bromley, Bow, Old Ford, Mile-end and Bethnal-green.

**TOWER HAMLET DISPENSARY**, *Old Gravel-lane, Ratcliffe-highway*, was established, in 1792, for diffusing the benevolent services of a dispensary in the preceding district. It is under the government of H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex, *Patron*; George Byng, Esq., M.P., *President*; William Mellish, Sampson Hanbury and T. H. Coxhead, Esqs., *Vice-Presidents*; William Mellish, Esq., *Treasurer*; Frederick Cobb, M.D., Francis Ramsbottom, M.D. and Charles Holland, M.D., *Physicians*; Abraham Toulmin, Esq., *Surgeon*; Richard Mackrell, *Apothecary*; Richard Townsend, *Secretary*; and J. Talbot, *Collector*.

**TOWER HILL, GREAT**, is the open space on the north-west side of the Tower. —[See *TRINITY-SQUARE*.

**TOWER HILL, LITTLE**, the space on the east side of the Tower.

**TOWER LIBERTIES, THE**, include not only the Tower itself, but also Trinity-square, Little Tower-hill, part of East Smithfield, Rosemary-lane, Wellclose-square, the Little Minories, part of Spitalfields, all the streets, lanes, &c., built upon the Old Artillery Ground, which formerly belonged to the Tower, as Artillery-street, French-alley, Duke-street, Steward-street, Gun-street, Fort-street and the courts and alleys within their compass. —[See *TOWER HAMLETS*.

**TOWER ROYAL**, *Watling-street*, extends from that street to Cloak-lane, and derives its name as having been formerly the residence of the Queens Dowagers of England. —[See *COLLEGE-HILL AND ST. MICHAEL PATERNOSTER ROYAL*.

**TOWER-ST.**, *Seven Dials*, is the continuation of Little St. Martin's-le-Grand.

**TOWER-ST., GREAT**, is the east continuation of Little Tower-street, Eastcheap, and reaches from Idol-lane to Tower-hill.

**TOWER-ST., LITTLE**, *Little Eastcheap*, is the continuation of Little Eastcheap to Great Tower-street.

**TOWER-ST., St. George's Fields**, is the fourth turning on the right hand side, going from the Obelisk.

**TOWER WARD**, is the most eastern ward of the city, and derives its name from its contiguity to the Tower, and from its principal avenue, Tower-street. It is bounded on the north by Langbourn Ward, on the east by Tower-hill and part of Aldgate Ward, on the south by the Thames and on the west by Billingsgate Ward. It extends from the Tower eastward, to the middle of the way between Great Dice Quay and Smart's Quay westward, and from the west corner of Tower Dock on the south to within seventy feet of the north end of Rood lane on the north.

Within this circuit are Tower-street, part of Thames-street, Seething-lane, Mark-lane, Mincing-lane, Hart-street, Idol-lane, St. Dunstan's-hill, Harp-lane, Water-lane and Beer-lane, with many others, and a considerable number of courts and alleys.

The principal edifices in Tower ward are, the parish churches of St. Dunstan and Allhallows Barking, the Custom-house, the Trinity-house, the Corn-exchange and the Commercial-hall.—[*See those several places.*] The ward is governed by an alderman (M. P. Lucas, Esq.) and is divided into twelve municipal precincts, namely, Dolphin, Mincing-lane, Salutation, Rood, Dice-quay, Ralph's quay, Bear-quay, Petty Wales, Rose, Seething, Mark-lane and the Angel, and has twelve common councilmen and the other usual ward officers.

**TOWN CLERK'S OFFICE, THE, CITY**, is in *Guildhall*, between the north side of the hall and Basinghall-street. This officer is keeper of the original Charters of the City, the books, rolls, and other records, wherein are registered the acts and proceedings of the corporation. He attends the Courts of Aldermen and Common-council, and certain committees, and takes precedence next to or above the Common-Sergeant, according to seniority. The present Town Clerk is Henry Woodthorpe, Esq., L.L.D. &c. &c.

**TOWN-HALL, THE, Poplar**, is about half a mile on the right hand side of the High-street, going from the Commercial-road.

**TOWN-HALL, THE, Southwark**, is on the north side of St. Margaret's-hill, on the site of the ancient church of St. Margaret-on-the-Hill. It is a modern edifice, decorated with Ionic pilasters, and crowned by a balustrade. In it is held the Court of Justice for Southwark.—[*See that Borough.*]

**TOWNSEND-CT., Southwark**, is three houses up Queen-street, going from Little Guildford-street.

**TRAFALGAR-BLDGS., City-road**, is four houses on the right hand side of Ebenezer-street, going from Trafalgar-street.

**TRAFALGAR-PL.—1.** is in the *Ner-road, Mary-le-bone*, the east continuation of Union-buildings.—**2.** is in the *Hackney-road*.—**3.** is in *Pleasant-row, Stepney*, the first turning on the left hand side going from Prospect-place.

**TRAFALGAR-Sq., Stepney**, is about the third of a mile on the left hand side of Stepney-green.

**TRAFALGAR-ST.—1.** *City-road*, is nearly opposite Fountain-place.—**2.** is in *Turville-street, Bethnal-green*, the third turning on the left hand side from Church-street near Shoreditch.

**TRAFALGAR-TERR., Stepney**, is part of the north side of Cow-lane.

**TRANSPORT OFFICE, THE**, is in *Somerset-house*. The transport service is under the control of the Navy Office, and a branch for this service, of which Thomas Harding, Esq., is *Secretary*; there are also an establishment of clerks, five resident agents, and twenty-seven agents afloat.

**TRAVELLERS' SOCIETY, THE**, is held at No. 49, *Pall-mall*, S. W. Singer, Esq., *Secretary*.

**TREASURER FOR THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX OFFICE, THE**, is in *Staples-inn*.

**TREASURY REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE, THE**, is in *Somerset-place*.

**TREASURY OFFICE, THE, or CHAMBERS**, is at *Whitehall*, a new handsome building by Mr. Soane, on the west side opposite Privy-gardens. The Treasury is under the government of the First Lord of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and three other Commissioners, called the *Lords of the Treasury*; Joseph Planta, Esq., and George R. Dawson, Esq., *Secretaries*; the Hon. James Stewart, *Assistant Secretary*, with a suitable establishment of clerks.

**TRIG-LANE, Upper Thames-street**, is about a quarter of a mile on the right hand side, going from Blackfriars'-bridge.

**TRIG-STAIRS**, *Upper Thames-street*, are near the preceding:

**TRINITY ALMS-HOUSES**, **THE**, or **HOSPITAL**, are on the north side of the *Mile-end road*, and were founded in 1695, by the corporation of the Trinity-house, upon a piece of ground given them by Captain Henry Mudd, one of the elder brethren. They consist of twenty-eight tenements, for as many decayed commanders of ships, inmates, or pilots and their wives or widows. The building forms three sides of a handsome quadrangle, and consists of a centre and two wings. In the middle of the area between the wings is a statue of Captain Saunders who died in 1721, and bequeathed a handsome estate to the charity, which is under the control and management of the corporation.—[See **TRINITY-HOUSE**.]

**TRINITY-ST.**—1. is in *Aldersgate-street*, opposite *Falcon-square*.—2. is near the middle of the east side of *Little Trinity-lane*, *Upper Thames-street*.

**TRINITY CHAPEL**, *Conduit-street*, *Hanover-square*, is a small neat building on the south side of the street, near *New Bond-street*. It was originally a wooden field chapel, erected by James II., and went upon wheels, for the purpose of being conveyed wherever his majesty went, it being fitted up for his private masses. In 1686, it was in his camp at *Hounslow-heath*, where it remained until some time after the revolution, when it was removed to its present site. Here it remained and was used as a chapel by the neighbouring inhabitants until 1716, when it was demolished and the present building erected in its stead.

**TRINITY HOSPITALS**, *Deptford*, are two charitable institutions belonging to the corporation of the Trinity-house, one of which was erected in the reign of Henry VIII., and is commonly called the *Trinity House of Deptford Strond*. This *Old Hospital*, as it was called, is known to the public by an engraving published by Gribelin, in 1701, and consisted of twenty-one apartments; but being taken down in 1788, it was rebuilt and the number increased to twenty-five. It stands near the church of *St. Nicholas*.

The other is in *Church-street*, and is called *Trinity Hospital*. It was built about the end of the seventeenth century, and contains fifty-six apartments. In the centre of the quadrangle, before the building, is a statue of Captain William Maples,

who, in 1680, gave £1,300. towards the building. Sir Robert Browne gave the ground in 1672, and several other liberal benefactors contributed to its support.

At this place, the brethren of the Trinity-house meet yearly on Trinity Monday, to choose a master, according to ancient custom, and afterwards go to the church of *St. Nicholas* to hear divine service.

These hospitals are also under the management of the corporation.—[See **TRINITY-HOUSE**.]

**TRINITY-HOUSE**, **THE CORPORATION OF**, is a society founded, in 1512, by Sir Thomas Spert, commander of the great ship, *Henry Grace de Dieu*, and Comptroller of the Navy to King Henry VIII. It was incorporated on the 20th of May, 1515, for the better regulation of seamen, and the convenience of ships and mariners on our coast; when the ancient rights and privileges of the company of mariners of England, and their several possessions at *Deptford*, was confirmed to them. These, together with several grants of Queen Elizabeth and Charles II., were afterwards confirmed by letters patent of James II., dated the 8th of July, 1685, by the name of "*The Master, Wardens and Assistants of the Guild or Fraternity of the most glorious and undivided Trinity, and of St. Clement's in the Parish of Deptford Strond, in the County of Kent.*"

The corporation and court of assistants are invested with the following powers:—

1. The examining of the mathematical children of Christ's Hospital.—2. Examining the masters of his Majesty's ships, appointing pilots and punishing them for negligence.—3. Settling the rates of pilotage, erecting, ordering and maintaining light-houses, buoys, beacons and other sea-marks, upon the several coasts of the kingdom.—4. Preventing aliens from serving on board of English ships without their license.—5. Punishing seamen for desertion or mutiny in the merchants' service.—6. Hearing and determining complaints of officers and seamen in the merchants' service.—7. Granting licenses to poor seamen (non-freemen) to row on the river Thames for their support, and sundry other similar privileges.

To this company belongs the ballast department for clearing, and deepening the Thames, and supplying vessels with the ballast that they heave in such service. Its revenues arise from tonnage, ballastage, beaconage, &c., and from sundry beac-

factions, which are applied after defraying their necessary expenses, towards the relief of decayed seamen, their widows and orphans, of whom they relieve a large number by pensions; in addition to the before-mentioned alms-houses and hospitals.—[See TRINITY ALMS-HOUSES AND TRINITY HOSPITALS.]

They have also a veto on the moorings, which are determined on, first by the harbour-masters and the surveyor of the Port of London, who makes triplicate drawings of the proposed new moorings, one for the Trinity corporation, one for the Harbour-masters and one for himself, which after receiving the approbation of the Board and of the Navigation Committee, under whom they act, the altered or new moorings become legal.—[See HARBOUR MASTERS.]

The present officers of the corporation are, the KING, *Master*; Captain John Woolmore, *Deputy Master*; thirty *Elder Brethren*; an unlimited number of *Younger Brethren*, who must be masters of ships at the time of their election; Jacob Herbert, Esq., *Secretary*; eight *Clerks*; three *Clerks of the Ballast Office*; two *Clerks of the Sea Departments*; two *Clerks Coastwise*; and Mr. Cotton, *Collector of Duties*, in the Port of London.

**TRINITY HOUSE, THE**, is on the north side of *Trinity-square*, *Tower-hill*, between Cooper's-row and Savage-gardens, and is the office of the above-named corporation. It is a handsome stone-fronted building, consisting of a main body and two wings. The principal story is of the Ionic order, raised upon a rusticated ground story. Above the windows are some beautifully sculptured medallions of portraits of George III. and his Queen Charlotte, genii with nautical instruments, and representations of the four principal light-houses on the coast. The court-room contains portraits of George III. and his Queen, King James II., Lord Sandwich, Lord Howe, Mr. Pitt and other elder brethren and benefactors.

It was built from the designs and under the superintendence of the late Samuel Wyatt, Esq. The first stone was laid September 12, 1793, and the offices opened for business in 1795.

**TRINITY-LANE, GREAT**, *Bread-street*, *Cheapside*, is the third turning on the left hand side of that street, going from Cheap-side.

**TRINITY-LANE, LITTLE**, *Upper Thames-street*, extends from the middle of Great Trinity-lane into Thames-street.

**TRINITY THE LESS**, the church of, was situated, before the fire of London, at the north-east corner of *Little Trinity-lane*, where a German chapel now stands. It received the epithet "the Less," to distinguish it from the Trinity priory at Aldgate; but having been destroyed by the great fire of 1666, the parish was united to that of St. Michael, Queenhithe, and the church was not rebuilt.—[See ST. MICHAEL, QUEENHITHE.]

**TRINITY, Minorities**, the church of, is situated in the Little Minorities. It stands on part of the ancient convent of the nuns of St. Clare, called the Minorettes, that was founded in 1239, by Edmund Earl of Lancaster, brother of Edward I. This being suppressed, in 1539, a number of houses were erected on its site, and a small church was built for the inhabitants, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity, whence it derived its name, and its addition from its situation. This church was rebuilt in a plain substantial manner, in 1706, and is the family burial-place of the Legges, Earls of Dartmouth, to one of whose ancestors, a house called the king's, was granted by Charles II.

The curate of this parish, for it is neither a rectory nor vicarage, holds the living by an instrument of donation under the great seal of England. It is in the city, diocese and archdeaconry of London, and the present curate is the Rev. Henry Fly, D.D., Sub-dean of St. Paul's, Vicar of Willesden and Perpetual Curate of Kingsbury with Twyford, who was instituted by the Lord Chancellor, in 1826.

**TRINITY-PL.**, *Charing Cross*, is about six houses on the left hand side of the way, going from the Strand.

**TRINITY-Sq.**, *Tower-hill*, is that part of Great Tower-hill that faces the Trinity, and has the enclosed plantation in the centre.

**TRINITY-ST.**, *Rotherhithe*, is the continuation of Lower Queen-street; it leads to Russell-street and Greenland Dock.

**TRIBE-YARD**, *Whitechapel*, is a few houses on the right hand side of Middlesex-street, going from Aldgate High-street.

**TROTMAN'S SCHOOL**, *Bunhill-row*, was founded by the Haberdashers' Company, in pursuance of the will of Mr.

**Throckmorton Trotman**, dated October 30, 1663, who bequeathed £2,400 to that Company for ever, towards erecting and maintaining this school. The school was formerly much neglected, but the Parliamentary Commissioners, in their Report, say, that since their First Report, the aged schoolmaster who then presided over it had died, and that under his successor, the present master, the school was acquiring a greater degree of efficiency.—[See HABERDASHERS' SCHOOL.]

**TROTTER'S-WAYS**, *Rotherhithe*, are on the eastern side of Cherry-garden-stairs.

**TRUMP-CT.**, *Whitechapel-road*, is a few houses on the left hand side, eastward of the church.

**TRUMP-ST.**, *King-street, Cheapside*, is six houses on the left hand side, going from Cheapside; it leads into Lawrence-lane and Honey-lane-market.

**TRUNDLEY'S-LANE**, *Deptford Lower-road*, is on the south side of the Halfway-house.

**TRUSS SOCIETY.**—[See CITY OF LONDON TRUSS SOCIETY.]

**TUDOR-ST.**, *Blackfriars*, is the second turning on the left hand side of New Bridge-street, going from the Bridge towards Farringdon-street.

**TUFTON-ST.**, *Westminster*, is the third turning on the left hand side of Wood-street, going from Millbank-street.

**TURK'S-HEAD-CT.**—1. is in *Turnmill-street, Clerkenwell*, about the middle of the east side.—2. is in *Golden-lane, Barbican*, the continuation of Bell-alley.

**TURK'S-ROW**, *Chelsea*, is the first turning northward of and parallel to Royal Hospital-row.

**TURK-ST.**, *Bethnal-green*, is the continuation of Tyssen-street.

**TURN-AGAIN-LANE**, *Farringdon-street*, is at the north end of that street, and leads into Snow-hill.

**TURNER'S-BLDGS.**, *Poplar*, are about a furlong on the left hand side, going from the Commercial-road.

**TURNER'S-CT.**—1. is in *St. Martin's-lane, Charing Cross*, about eight houses northward of Chandos-street.—2. is in

*Church-lane, Whitechapel*, the first turning on the right hand side, going from the Commercial-road.

**TURNER'S-RENTS**, *Southwark*, is opposite George-street, in Gravel-lane, going from Blackfriars'-road.

**TURNER-SQ.**—1. is in *Whitechapel-road*, about a quarter of a mile east of the church.—2. is in *Horton*, about the third of a mile on the left hand side, going from Old-street.

**TURNER-ST.**, *Rosemary-lane*, is about ten houses on the left hand side of Cartwright-street, in that lane.

**TURNHAM-PL.**, *Shoreditch*, is in the Curtain-road, nearly a furlong from Old-street-road.

**TURNMILL-ST.**, *Clerkenwell*, is the continuation of Cow-cross-street, and is so called from the mills that were anciently erected in it, that were turned by a stream of water from Hampstead and Highgate.

**TURNSTILE, GREAT**, *High Holborn*, is nearly a quarter of a mile on the left hand side, going from Farringdon-street.

**TURNSTILE, LITTLE**, *High Holborn*, is about a quarter of a mile on the right hand side of the street, going from Broad-street, Bloomsbury.

**TURNSTILE, NEW**, *High Holborn*, is eight doors westward of the preceding.

**TURNSTILE**, *Great Saffron-hill*, is a few houses on the left hand side, going from Field-lane.

**TURNWHEEL-LANE**, *Cannon-street*, is the first turning on the right hand going from Walbrook; it leads on to Dowgate-hill.

**TURVILLE-ST.**, *Bethnal-green*, is the fourth turning on the left hand side of Church-street, going from Shoreditch.

**TUSON'S-BLDGS.**, *Whitechapel*, is the continuation of Barn's-buildings, in Castle-lane.

**TWEEZER'S-ALLEY**, *Strand*, is a few houses on the left hand side of Water-street, going from Arundel-street.

**TWISDEN-BLDGS.**, *Temple*, is at the bottom of Inner Temple-lane.

**TWISTER'S-ALLEY**, *Bunhill-row*, is about the middle of the west side.



**TYER'S-GATEWAY**, *Bermondsey-street*, is about ten houses on the left hand side, going from *Russell-street*.

**TYLER'S-Ct.**—1. is in *Lambeth-hill*, *Upper Thames-street*, three houses on the left hand going from *Old Fish-street*.—2. is in *Wardour-street*, *Soho*, six houses northward of *Peter-street*.—3. is in *Carnaby-market*, at the north-west corner, and leads into *Carnaby-street*.

**TYLER'S-PASSAGE**, *Carnaby-market*, is five houses on the left hand side of *King-street*, going from *Oxford-street*.

**TYLER'S-ST.**, *Carnaby-market*, is the third street on the left hand side of *King-street*, going from *Oxford-street*.

**TYPE-Ct.**, *Finsbury*, is the second turning on the right hand side of *Type-street*, going from *Chiswell-street*.

**TYPE-ST.**, *Finsbury*, is the second turning on the left hand side of *Chiswell-street*, going from *Barbican*.

**TYRELL-ST.**, *Bethnal-green-road*, is at the north-east corner of *Thorold-square*.

**TYSSEN-PL.**, *Kingsland-road*, is about the third of a mile from *Shoreditch church*.

**TYSSEN-ST.**, *Bethnal-green*, is about a quarter of a mile on the left hand side of *Church-street*, going from *Shoreditch*.

**TYSSEN'S-YARD**, *Tooley-street*, is opposite *Mill-lane*.

## U.

**ULSTER-PL.**, *Regent's-park*, is on the north side of the *New-road*, beginning at the western side of *Park-square*.

**ULSTER-TERR.**, *Regent's-park*, is at the north-west corner of *Park-square*, exactly parallel to the preceding.

**UNICORN-Ct.**, *Southwark*, is about ten houses on the right hand side of *Kent-street*, going from *St. George's church*.

**UNICORN-PASSAGE**, *Tooley-street*, is the third turning on the left hand side of *Vine-yard*, going from *Tooley-street*.

**UNICORN-YARD**, *Oxford-street*, is about five houses westward of *John-street*.

**UNICORN**, or **UNION-YARD**, *Tooley-street*, is five doors eastward of *Stoney-lane*.

**UNION-BLDES.**—1. are in *Leather-lane*, *Holborn*, seven doors south of *Portpool-lane*.—2. are in *Union-street*, *Hackney-road*, the first turning on the right hand from the road.—3. are in *Three-Oak-lane*, *Horseydown*, facing the eastern end of *Free-School-street*.—4. are in the *Kent-road*, about the fifth of a mile on the right hand side going from the *Elephant and Castle*.

**UNION-Ct.**—1. is in *Brunswick-row*, *Westminster*, the first turning on the left hand from *Bridewell*.—2. is in *Holborn-hill*, nearly opposite *St. Andrew's church*.—3. **UPPER**, is the continuation of the last described.—4. is in *Union-street*, *Middlesex Hospital*, five houses on the right hand side going from *Norfolk-street*.—5. is in *Old Broad-street*, the second turning on the left hand in *Wormwood-street*.—6. is in *Willow-street*, *Paul-street*, *Finsbury-square*, the second turning on the left hand.—7. is in the *Hackney-road*, a few houses from *Shoreditch church*.—8. is in *Green-Dragon-alley*, *Wapping*, at the northern end.—9. is in *Kent-street*, *Southwark*, about twenty houses on the right hand side.—10. is in *Blackman-street*, about forty-two houses on the left hand side going from *St. George's church*.—11. is in the *Maze*, *Southwark*, about six houses on the left hand side going from *Tooley-street*.—12. is in *Gibraltar-row*, *St. George's-fields*, the first turning on the right hand from *Prospect-place*.—13. is in *Tooley-street*, four houses westward of *Bermondsey-street*.—14. is in *Rotherhithe*, on the south side of the church by the *Charity School*.—15. is in *Union-street*, *Southwark*.

**UNION-CRESCENT.**—1. is in the *Hackney-road*, about the middle of the north side of *Union-street*.—2. is in the *Kent-road*, about half a mile on the left hand side going from the *Elephant and Castle*.

**UNION ASSURANCE OFFICE FOR FIRE AND LIFE**, *The Cornhill*, at the corner of *Finch-lane*, and in *Baker-street*, *Portman-square*, is an old established company, instituted in 1714. Its present officers are *Joseph Wilson, Esq., Chairman*; *Broom P. Witts, Esq., Deputy Chairman*; thirteen other *Directors*; *Thomas Lewis, Esq., Secretary*; *David Botterill, Esq., Accountant*; *Joseph Parkinson, Esq., Surveyor of Buildings*.

**UNION - PL.**—1. is in *Orchard-street*, *Westminster*, nearly opposite *New Tothill*.

street.—2. is in *Castle-lane, Westminster*, the first turning on the right hand side going from James-street.—3. is in *Alsops-buildings, New-road, Mary-le-bone*, about a furlong eastward of Baker-street, North.—4. is in the *Curtain-road*, a few yards northward of Bateman's-row.—5. is on *Stepney-green*, the second turning on the right hand from Mile-end-road.—6. is in *Lambeth*, the west continuation of Lambeth-terrace.—7. **LITTLE, or CT.**, is in *Lambeth*, about the middle of the preceding.—8. is in *Edward-street, Blackfriars'-road*.—9. is in *Swan-lane, Rotherhithe*, the first turning on the right hand side going from Rotherhithe-street.—10. is in the *Back-hill, Coldbath-fields*, the first turning on the left hand going from Ray-street.—11. is in *Blackman-street, Southwark*, opposite the King's Bench Prison.—12. is in the *New-road, Mary-le-bone*.

**UNION-ROW.**—1. is in *George-street, Chelsea*, a few yards on the left hand side going from the south-east corner of Sloane-square.—2. is in the *City-road*, the west continuation of Fountain-place.—3. is in *Stepney-green*, the first turning on the right hand side of Union-place from the Green.—4. is in *Bethnal-green-road*, the continuation of the west side of Wilmot-street.—5. is in *Fashion-street, Spital-fields*, a few houses on the right hand side going from Brick-lane.—6. is in *White-Bear-gardens, Hackney-road*.—7. is in *Union-street, Whitechapel-road*, facing Sion Chapel.—8. is in the *Minories*, and extends from Rosemary-lane to Little Hill-street.—9. is in the *Kent-road*, near a quarter of a mile from the Elephant and Castle.—10. is in *Snow's-fields, Bermondsey*, the fourth turning on the left hand side going from Bermondsey-street.—11. is in *Wapping-street*, about the sixth of a mile below Hermitage-bridge.

**UNION-ST.**—1. is in *New Bond-street*.—2. is in *Hill-street, Berkeley-square*.—3. is in *New Bridge-street, Blackfriars*.—4. is in *Bishopsgate-street Without*.—5. is in *Whitechapel-road*.—6. is in *Shadwell High-street*.—7. is in *London-road, St. George's-fields*.—8. is in *Lambeth*.—9. is in *Tower-street, St. George's-fields*.—10. is in *Dover-street, Blackfriars'-road*.—11. is in *High-street, Southwark*.—12. is in *Somers-town*.—13. is in *Cornwall-street, St. George's in the East*.—14. is in *Bethnal-green-road*.

**UNION-WALK, Hackney-road**, is the first turning on the left hand side of the Union-street, going from Kingsland-road.

**UNION-YARD, Tooley-street.**—[See **UNICORN-YARD**.]

**UNIVERSITY-ST., Bedford-square**, is the street that was formerly called Carmarthen-street, Tottenham-court-road. It derives its new name from its contiguity to the London University.

**UNIVERSITY CLUB-HOUSE, THE**, is a very elegant building, designed by Messrs. Wilkins and Dering, for an association of a club of members of the two English Universities. C. Steward, Esq., *Secretary*.

**UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, THE**, is at No. 27, *Suffolk-street, Pall-mall*. It was founded among the members of the preceding Institution. The Archbishop of Canterbury, *President*; eighteen *Directors*; G. D. Yeats, M.D., R. Williams, M.D., and T. Watson, M.D., *Physicians*; Rev. J. W. Hughes, *Oxford*, H. Gunning, Esq., *Cambridge*, *Corresponding Directors*.

**UPPER-GROUND, Blackfriars'-road**, is the first turning on the left hand side over the bridge.

**UPPER-GROUND-ST., Blackfriars'-road**, is the first turning on the right hand side over the bridge.

**UPPER-TURNING, Shadwell**, is the first street on the left hand side of Shakspeare's-walk.

**USEFUL KNOWLEDGE, SOCIETY FOR DIFFUSING, THE**, is held at No. 4, *South-square, Gray's-inn-lane*. It was established in 1827 for the laudable purpose enumerated in its title. The society has been eminently successful, and has published some very useful treatises. The reformation in the almanacks consequent on the publication of "**THE BRITISH ALMANCK**," by them has been of great public utility. It is under the management of a committee, of which the Right Hon. Lord Brougham and Vaux, Lord High Chancellor of England is, *Chairman*; Lord John Russell, M.P., *Vice-Chairman*; William Tooke, Esq., F.R.S., *Treasurer*, and Mr. Thomas Coates, No. 4, South-square, Gray's-inn, *Secretary*.

## V.

**VACCINATION HOSPITAL FOR CASUAL SMALL-POX**, *Pancras-road, Gray's-inn-lane, 1746.*—[See **BATTLE-BRIDGE**.]

**VAIN-ST.**, *Tooley-street*, is the first turning on the left hand side of Tooley-street.

**VALENTINE - PL.**, *Blackfriars' - road*, forms part of the west side of the road opposite Bennet's-row.

**VALENTINE-ROW**, *Blackfriars'-road*, is at the south end of the preceding, and leads to Webber-street.

**VALENTINE-ROW**, *Bermondsey*, is in Long-lane, near Pump-court.

**VALIANT-SOLDIER'S-ALLEY**, *Bermondsey-street*, is on the left hand side going from Tooley-street.

**VAUXHALL**, is a hamlet in the parish of *Lambeth*, at the west end of Upper Kennington-lane, by the turnpike. It is celebrated for its gardens, where concerts, and other amusements, suppers, &c., are given in the open air.

**VAUXHALL - BRIDGE**, crosses the Thames, a little to the westward of Vauxhall-gardens, to a newly formed road, from the Thames to Pimlico. It was originally designed by Mr. Dodd, and the first act of parliament was obtained in 1809. The bridge was began by Mr. Rennie, and the first stone was laid by Lord Dundas, as proxy for H.R.H. the Prince Regent, on the 9th of May, 1811. This was intended to have been entirely of stone, with nine arches, but the directors finding the expense to exceed their means, applied for another act in 1812, empowering them to use iron or any other material.

The works were then commenced under the directions of James Walker, Esq., F.S.A., and the first stone was laid by the late Duke of Brunswick, on the 21st of Aug. 1813, and on the 4th of June, 1816, it was opened to the public.

The width of the river at this bridge is 900 feet, and the bridge consists of nine arches, of 78 feet span, and eight piers, each of which is 13 feet wide. The length of the bridge, clear of the abutments, is 806 feet, and the height of the centre arch is 27 feet above high water. A well engraved view of this bridge, from a drawing by Mr. T. H. Shepherd, is given in my work of *London in the Nineteenth Century*.

**VAUXHALL-PL.**, *South Lambeth*, is the first row on the left hand side going from the turnpike.

**VAUXHALL-ROW**, *Vauxhall*, is the continuation of Prince's-street, Lambeth.

**VAUXHALL-Sq.**, *Vauxhall*, is about a furlong on the left hand side, going from Vauxhall turnpike.

**VAUXHALL-TERR.**, *Vauxhall*, is part of the west side of Vauxhall-walk.

**VAUXHALL-WALK**, *Lambeth*, is nearly opposite Lambeth-walk.

**St. VEDAST, FOSTER**, the church of, is situated on the east side of *Foster-lane, Cheapside*. It is dedicated to St. Vedast, Bishop of Arras, and is mentioned as early as 1308. The patronage was anciently in the Prior and Convent of Canterbury, till 1352, when it was transferred to the Archbishop of that see, in whom it has remained ever since. The old church was destroyed by the great fire of 1666, and the present edifice erected in 1697, by Sir Christopher Wren, when the parish of St. Michael-le-Quern (see that church) was united to it by act of parliament.

The patronage of the latter is in the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, who present alternately with the Archbishop. It is one of the peculiars of the Archbishop, and is therefore in the province of Canterbury, and exempt from archidiaconal visitations. The present rector is the Rev. J. T. Walmsley, D.D., Rector of Hanwell, who was instituted by the Archbishop in 1815.

**VERE-ST.**, *Oxford-street*, is opposite New Bond-street.

**VERE-ST.**, *Clare-market*, is the second turning on the right hand side of the Market.

**VERNON'S-BLDGS.**, *St. Pancras*, are near the north-east corner of the Small-Pox Hospital.

**VERNON-PL.**, *Bloomsbury*, is at the north-east corner of the square.

**VERULAM-BLDGS.**, *Gray's-inn-lane*, are opposite Portpool-lane.

**VETERINARY COLLEGE, THE, ROYAL**, is a large handsome building, at *Camden-town, St. Pancras*, established in 1791, for studying the Diseases of Horses and other Cattle. Its principal officers are, E. Coleman, Esq., Professor; W. J. T. Merton, Dispenser.

**VICAR GENERAL'S AND REGISTER OF THE PECULIARS OF THE DEANERIES OF THE ARCHES, LONDON, SHOREHAM AND CROYDON, THE OFFICE OF,** is in *Doctors'-Commons*, the first house on the left hand side of Bell-yard, going from Great Carter-lane. The hours of attendance are from 9 to 8, and it is under the government of James Henry Arnold, D.C.L., *Vicar-General*; the Right Hon. Sir John Nicholl, M.P., *Dean of the Peculiars*; John Moore, Esq., *Registrar*; Charles Bedford, *Deputy*; George Marshall, *Apparitor-General of the Province of Canterbury*.

**VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT, THE,** is in *Lincoln's-inn Old-square*. The Rt. Hon. Sir Launcelot Shadwell, *Vice-Chancellor*.

**VICTUALLING OFFICE, THE,** is in *Somerset-place*, and is under the management of commissioners, clerks and officers. The principal of which are, the Hon. G. A. C. Stapylton, *Chairman*; Capt. Isaac Wolley, R.N., *Deputy*; and four other *Commissioners*; M. W. Clifden, Esq., *Secretary*.

There are also departments at Deptford, of which Captain John Hill, R.N., is *Commissioner*; Portsmouth, Captain Henry Garrett, K.C.B., R.N., *Resident Commissioner*; Plymouth, Captain Sir James A. Gordon, R.N., *Resident Commissioner*; and various agent victuallers abroad.

**VICTUALLING-OFFICE-ROW, Deptford,** is about the third of a mile on the left hand side above the Commercial Dock.

**VIGO-LANE, Regent-street,** is the first turning on the left hand from Piccadilly.

**VILLIER'S-Ct., Piccadilly,** is a turning on the south side, that leads into St. James's-street.

**VILLIER'S-ST., Strand,** is the fourth street on the right hand side, going from Charing Cross.

**VINCENT'S-Ct., Falcon-square,** is two houses in Silver-street, from Wood-street.

**VINCENT-ROW, City-road,** is a part of the left hand side.

**VINCENT-Sq., Westminster,** is a new square, named after Dr. Vincent, a late Dean of Westminster, and Master of

Westminster-school, in Regent-street, Vauxhall-bridge-road, near the play-ground of the Westminster-school boys.

**VINCENT-ST., Bethnal-green,** is behind Shoreditch church.

**VINCENT-ST., Westminster,** is in the Vauxhall-bridge-road, near Vincent-square.

**VINE-Ct.**—1. is in *Golden-lane, Barbican*.—2. is in *Vineyard-gardens, Clerkenwell*.—3. is in *Moor-lane, Finsbury*.—4. is in *Vine-street, Spitalfields*.—5. is in *Vine-street, Minories*.—6. is in *Broad-street, Ratcliffe*.—7. is in *Whitechapel-road*.—8. is in *Vine-street, Lambeth*.—9. is in *Blackman-street, Southwark*.—10. is in *Tooley-street, Southwark*.

**VINE-PASSAGE, Ratcliffe,** is about the middle of the north side of Broad-street.

**VINE-PL., Spitalfields,** is in Vine-street, near Little Pearl-street.

**VINE-ST.**—1. is in *Westminster*.—2. is in *Regent-street*.—3. is in *Piccadilly*.—4. is in *Chandos-street, Covent Garden*.—5. is in *Broad-street, Bloomsbury*.—6. is in *Leather-lane, Holborn*.—7. is in *Hatton-wall*.—8. is in *Lamb-street, Spitalfields*.—9. is in *Phoenix-street, Spitalfields*.—10. is in the *Minories*.—11. is in *Narrow-wall, Lambeth*.

**VINE-YARD.**—1. is in *Drury-lane*.—2. is in *Tooley-street*.

**VINE-YARD-GARDENS, Clerkenwell,** is the second turning on the left hand side of Bowling-green-lane, going from opposite the workhouse in Coppice-row.

**VINE-YARD-WALK, Clerkenwell,** is about ten houses on the left hand side of Coppice-row.

**VINEGAR-LANE, St. George's in the East,** leads from Sun-tavern-fields to White Horse-place, Commercial-road.

**VINEGAR-YARD.**—1. is in *Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell*.—2. is in *Darby-street, Rosemary-lane*.—3. is in *Cannon-street, Mint*.—4. is in *Bermondsey-street*.—5. is in *Broad-street, Bloomsbury*.

**VINTNERS' ALMS-HOUSES, Mile-end-road,** are opposite Mutton-lane, and were erected after the fire of London, in lieu of those which were then destroyed in Upper Thames-street, near Garlick-hill.

They were originally founded by Guy Shulldham, in 1446, but have been much added to by the company.

**VINTNERS' - HALL**, *Upper Thames-street*, is on the south side of that street, near *Queen-street-place* and the *Southwark-bridge*, on the site of an ancient mansion of Sir John Stody, Lord Mayor in 1357, who gave it to the company. It was then called the Manor of the Vintry; but being destroyed by the great fire of 1666, the present hall was rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren. In the court-room are whole length portraits of Charles II., James II. and his Queen, George Prince of Denmark and Sir Thomas Rawlinson, Lord Mayor in 1706, and a painting, by Vandyke, of St. Martin, (the tutelary saint of the company,) dividing his cloak with the beggar.

The Vintner's is the eleventh of the twelve principal livery companies of the city, and was called "*The Merchant Wine-tunners of Gascoign*," and was composed of the *Vintinarii*, who were the importers and the *Tabernarii*, who were the retailers of wine. They were incorporated in 1437 by letters patent of Henry VI., by the name of "The Master, Wardens and Freemen, and Commonalty of the Mystery of Vintners of the City of London." A coat of arms was granted them in 1442, by Clarendieux King at Arms. The freemen, or free Vintners, as they are called, of this Company have the privilege of retailing wine without a license. The company has large possessions, and are trustees for many charities, the details of which are fully detailed in the published Reports of the Parliamentary Commissioners on the Endowed Charities of the City of London.

**VINTRY, THE WARD OF**, derives its name from a district called the Vintry, a part of the north bank of the Thames, where Vintner's-hall and Queen-street-place are now built. It was situated at the south end of Three Cranes'-lane, so called, from the cranes with which the wine was landed, and was such a magnificent building that Henry Picard, who was Lord Mayor in 1356, entertained therein the Kings of England, Scotland, France, and Cyprus, with a sumptuous feast in 1363.

Vintry Ward is bounded on the north by Cordwainers' Ward; on the east by those of Walbrook and Dowgate; on the south by the river Thames, and on the west by Queenhithe Ward. Its principal

streets, are part of Upper Thames-street, College-hill, College-street, Great and Little, part of Queen-street, Great and Little St. Thomas Apostle, and Garlick-hill; and the most remarkable buildings are the parish churches of St. Michael Royal, and St. Martin Vintry, and St. James, Garlick-hithe; and the halls of the Vintners, Cutlers, and Plumbers.—[See those several places and buildings.]

It is divided into nine municipal precincts, and is governed by an alderman; (Henry Winchester, Esq., M.P.) a deputy, and eight other common-councilmen, and the other usual ward officers.

**VIRGINIA-ST.**, *Upper East Smithfield*, is in Parson's-street, near Ratcliffe-highway.

**VIRGINIA-ST.**, *Bethnal-green*, is the continuation of Castle-street, behind Shore-ditch church.

**VOTE OFFICE, THE, OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS**, is in *Palace-yard, Westminster*.

## W.

**WADE'S-PL.**, *Mile-end-road*, is nearly opposite Bancroft's Alms-houses.

**WADHAM'S-CT.**, *Dockhead*, is the last turning on the left hand side of Jacob-street, going from Mill-street.

**WAGSTAFF'S-BLDS.**, *Southwark*, are at the north end of Great Guildford-street, adjoining Maid-lane.

**WAKEFIELD'S-PL.**, *Bunhill-row*, is the first turning on the right hand side going from Old-street.

**WALBROOK**, is a street on the west side of the *Mansion-house*, and extends from Charlotte-row to Cannon-street, and Dowgate-hill. It derives its name from an ancient rivulet, called Wall-brook, on account of its entering the city through the wall, between Bishopsgate and Moorgate, which, after many turnings, ran down this street, and emptied itself into the Thames, near Dowgate. It is now covered over, and used as a common sewer.

**WALBROOK CHURCH.**—[See ST. STEPHEN, WALBROOK.]

**WALBROOK-PL.**, *Horton*, is about a quarter of a mile on the left hand side going from Winkworth's-buildings, City-road. It receives its name as being built on the bank of the above-named Wall-brook.

**WALBROOK WARD** derives its name from the before-named street, and is bounded on the east by Langbourn and Candlewick Wards, on the north by Cheap Ward, on the west by Cordwainer's Ward, and on the south by Dowgate Ward. Its principal avenues are Walbrook, Bucklersbury, Budge-row, Dowgate-hill, Cannon-street, Bearbinder-lane, St. Swithin's-lane, and a part of Lombard-street. The most distinguished buildings are the Mansion House of the Lord Mayor, the parish churches of St. Stephen, Walbrook, St. Swithin's, Salter's-hall, and London Stone.—[See those several articles.]

It is divided into eight municipal precincts, and is governed by an Alderman, (John Atkins, Esq., M.P.) a deputy and seven other common-councilmen, and the usual other ward officers.

**WALBURGE-ST.**, *St. George's in the East*, is the first turning in Upper Chapman-street.

**WALCOT-PL.**, *Lambeth*, is part of both sides of the high road, and leads from Westminster-bridge to Kennington.

**WALKER'S-CT.**, *Oxford-street*, the south continuation of Berwick-street to Little Pulteney-street.

**WALLER-PL.**, *St. George's-fields*, is nearly opposite the Blind School, in the Lambeth-road.

**WALLIS'S-CT.**, *Southwark*, is the first turning on the left hand side of Mint-street, going from opposite St. George's church.

**WALLIS'S-YARD**, *Shoreditch*, is the second turning on the left hand side of Worship-street, going from Shoreditch.

**WALNUT-TREE-CT.**, *Globe-alley, Lime-house*, is the third turning on the left hand side of Nightingale-lane, going from Fore-street.

**WALNUT-TREE-WALK**, *Lambeth*, is in Walcot-place, nearly a quarter of a mile from the Three Stages.

**WALTON'S-CT.**, *Rosemary-lane*, is the third turning on the right hand side of Cartwright-street, going from Rosemary-lane.

**WALTON-PL.**, *Blackfriars'-road*, is part of the western side of the road adjoining the circus.

**WAPPING CHARITY SCHOOL**, adjoins the south side of the church.

**WAPPING-DOCK-STAIRS**, is at *Wapping-street*, near Old Gravel-lane.

**WAPPING-DOCK-ST.**, is opposite the preceding.

**WAPPING NEW-STAIRS**, are opposite King-stairs, Rotherhithe.

**WAPPING OLD-STAIRS**, are in *Wapping-street*, on the western side of the church.

**WAPPING-ST.** is parallel to the Thames.

**WAPPING-WALL** is the continuation of the preceding.

**WAR OFFICE, THE**, is at the *Horse-Guards, Whitehall*, the first door on the right hand side from St. James's-park. It is under the management of the Secretary of War, a deputy secretary, a board, and a large establishment of clerks, storekeepers and other officers.

**WARDS, THE**, various, of the City, are certain ancient districts into which the City and its liberties are divided, each being under the government of an alderman and his deputy, and is represented in the court of common-council, by as many common-councilmen as there are precincts in each ward.—[See the several wards by name, as **ALDESGATE, ALDGATE, BASSISHAW, &c.**]

**WARD'S-CT.**, *Goswell-street*, is opposite Wilderness-row.

**WARD'S-ROW**, *Pimlico*, is about ten houses from Buckingham Palace.

**WARD'S-ROW**, *Bethnal-green-road*, is part of the left hand side of the road.

**WARDEN'S-CT.**, *Clerkenwell-close*, is the first turning on the left hand side, going from Clerkenwell-green.

**WARDOUR-ST.**, *Oxford-street*, is the fourth turning on the left hand side, going from St. Giles's.

**WARDOUR-MEWS**, *Portland-street*, is about three houses westward of Wardour-street.

**WARDOUR-ST.**, *Soho*, is the fourth turning on the left hand side of Oxford-street, going from St. Giles's church.

**WARDROBE-PL.**, *Dootors'-Commons*, is two or three houses on the right hand side of Great Carter-lane, going from Creed-

lane. It derives its name from the King's wardrobe being formerly in the neighbourhood.—[See ST. ANDREW, NEAR THE WARDROBE.

**WARDROBE-TERR.,** *Doctors'-Commons*, is the first turning on the right hand side of St. Andrew's-hill, from Upper Thames-street.

**WARNER-ST., LITTLE,** *Coldbathfields*, is the continuation of Ray-street.

**WARNER-ST., GREAT,** *Coldbath-fields*, is the continuation of the preceding into Bayne's-row.

**WARNFORD-CT.,** *Throgmorton-street*, is the third turning on the left hand side, going from the north-east corner of the Bank of England.

**WARREN-ROW,** *Hoxton*, is on the northern side of Turner's-square.

**WARREN-SQ.** (Sir WILLIAM'S), *Wapping-street*, is about eighteen houses westward of New Gravel-lane.

**WARREN-ST.,** *Fitsroy-square*, is on the north side of the square.

**WARRANT OF ATTORNEY'S OFFICE,** No. 3, *Pump-court, Middle Temple*, is the first turning on the left hand in Middle Temple-lane.

**WARWICK-CT.,** *High Holborn*, is about forty houses on the right hand side, westward of Gray's-inn-lane.

**WARWICK-CT.,** *Newgate-street*, is on the west side of Warwick-lane.

**WARWICK-LANE,** *Newgate-street*, is the first turning on the right hand side, going from Snow-hill. It extends from Newgate-street to the end of Paternoster-row, near Amen Corner, and obtained its name from there being anciently here, the city mansion of the Earls of Warwick.

**WARWICK-PL.,** *Bedford-row*, is at the north end of Brownlow-street, Holborn.

**WARWICK-ROW,** *Blackfriars'-road*, is about half a mile from the bridge.

**WARWICK-ST.,** *Golden-square*, extends from Glass-house-street to Beak-street.

**WARWICK-ST.,** *Cockspur-street*, is about ten houses on the right hand from Pall Mall.

**WATER'S-CT.,** *Southwark*, is on the west side of Stoney-street.

**WATER-LANE.**—1. is in *Fleet-street*, the third turning on the left hand from Farringdon-street.—2. is in *Blackfriars*, the first turning on the left hand in Earl-street.—3. is in *Great Tower-street*, opposite Mark-lane.—4. is in *Jacob-street, Dockhead*, the first turning north to London-street.

**WATER-ST., Strand**, is in Arundel-street, near the Crown and Anchor tavern.

**WATER-ST., Whitefriars**, is the second turning parallel westward, to part of Bridge-street.

**WATERLOO-BRIDGE**, is a substantial bridge, built over the Thames, from the Strand to Lambeth, a little westward of Somerset-place. M. Dupin, the celebrated French engineer, calls this bridge, in his Memoir on the Public Works of England, "a colossal monument worthy of Sesostris and the Cæsars." It was erected by a joint-stock company, under the superintendence of the late John Rennie, Esq., from the designs of Mr. George Dodd. The act for incorporating this company, was passed in June 1809; in July 1813, they obtained a second act, and in 1816, a third act, by which the bridge is named "Waterloo," in honour of that great and decisive victory.

This bridge consists of nine elliptical arches, with useless and inappropriate Grecian Doric columns between the piers, surmounted by the anomalous decoration of a balustrade upon a Doric entablature. The road way upon the summit of the arches is level, in a line with the Strand, and is carried by a gentle declivity, upon a series of brick arches, over the road way on the Surrey bank of the river, to the level of the roads near the Obelisk, by the Surrey theatre.

The width of the river, in this part, is 1326 feet, at high water, and is covered by nine elliptical arches, of 120 feet span, and 35 feet high, supported on piers 20 feet wide, at the springing of the arches. The entire length of this bridge is 2456 feet, the bridge and abutments being 1380 feet, the approach from the Strand 310 feet, and the causeway, on the Surrey side, as far as supported by the land arches, 766 feet.

The first stone of this fine bridge was laid on the 11th of October, 1811, and it was opened on the anniversary of the Bat-

the of Waterloo, June 18, 1817, by the Prince Regent, the Duke of Wellington, and other illustrious personages, and a grand military cavalcade, who all passed over it. An extremely well engraved view of this bridge, from a drawing by Mr. T. H. Shepherd, is given in my work of "London in the Nineteenth Century," with more details than there is room for in this dictionary.

**WATERLOO-BRIDGE-ROAD**, *Lambeth*, is the new road from the southern end of Waterloo-bridge to the Obelisk, by the Surrey theatre.

**WATERLOO-PL.**, *Pall Mall*, is the square at the southern extremity of Regent-street, opposite the site of Carlton Palace, which is now pulled down. It is from the designs of John Nash, Esq., and possesses the faults and beauties of that eminent architect.

**WATERMANS' HALL**, *St. Mary at Hill*, formerly stood in Cold Harbour, and was removed to this spot, and the present neat hall erected, in 1786. It is a pretty design, of brick and stone, upon a rusticated ground story, with the arms of the Company, sculptured in stone, over the door.

The Watermen do not appear to have had any charter of incorporation before the reign of Philip and Mary, when they were established by an act of parliament, which enacts that out of the Watermen between Gravesend and Windsor, eight overseers or rulers are chosen by the Court of Aldermen of the City of London, to keep order among the rest. It is the ninety-first in the precedence of the City Companies.

**WATERMAN'S-ROW**, *St. George's in the East*, is at the north end of Upper Well-alley.

**WATLING-ST.**, *St. Paul's Church-yard*, extends from the Old Change to Budge-row. It derives its name from the Roman road of the same name, which ran through this street.

**WATSON'S-BLDGS.**—1. is in *Ducking-pond-row*, *Whitechapel*, the second turning on the left hand from North-street.—2. is behind the Silver Lion, at *Poplar*.

**WAX-CHANDLERS' HALL**, is situated on the south side of *Maiden-lane*, *Wood-street*, *Cheapside*, and is a handsome modern brick building, well fitted up for the use of the Company. Over the centre

window, on the north side, is the arms of the Company, and over the two end windows, a bee-hive, carved in stone.

The Wax-chandlers' Company was incorporated, by letters patent, by Richard III., in 1483, by the name of "The Master, Wardens and Commonalty of the Art or Mystery of Wax-chandlers of London." It is the twenty-ninth in precedence among the City Companies.

**WEATHERHEAD'S-GARDENS**, *Bethnal-green*, are the second turning on the right hand side of Crabtree-row, going from the Hackney-road.

**WEAVERS' ALMS HOUSES**, *Hoxton*, are at the corner of Old-street-road and the Curtain-road. They were erected chiefly at the expense of Mr. William Watson, citizen and weaver, for the Widows of twelve Poor Weavers. This Company have also other alms houses, in Blossom-street, Norton Falgate, which are called Porter's-fields Alms Houses, from the ancient name of the place whereon they stood.

**WEAVERS' HALL**, is in *Basinghall-street*, about twenty houses on the right hand side of the street, going from Cat-eaton-street.

The Weavers' Company is very ancient, and appears to be one of the first incorporated fraternities in the City of London. The Weavers were originally called "*Thenarii*," and in the reign of Henry I. they paid £16 a year to the crown for their immunities. Their privileges were afterwards confirmed to them at Winchester, by letters patent of Henry II., which are still in the Company's possession. The Company originally consisted of cloth and tapestry weavers, and by an act of the 7th of Henry IV., they were put under the management of the lord mayor and aldermen of the City.

**WEAVERS'-LANE**, *Tooley-street*, is the last turning on the left hand, going from London-bridge.

**WEAVERS'-ST.**, *Bethnal-green*, is the second turning on the right hand in Fleet-street-hill.

**WEBB'S-BLDGS.**, *Spitalfields*, is about twenty houses on the left hand side of St. John's-street, going from Brick-lane.

**WEBB-Sq.**, *Shoreditch*, is about a quarter of a mile southward of the church.



**WEBB-ST.**, *Southwark*, is the first turning on the right hand side of *Bermondsey-street*, going from *Tooley-street*.

**WEBB-ST.**, *Bermondsey New-road*, is the first turning on the left hand side, going from the *Grange-road*.

**WEBBER-ROW**, *St. George's-fields*, is the first turning on the left hand side, going from behind the *Magdalen Hospital*.

**WEBBER-ST.**, *Blackfriars'-road*, is the first turning on the left hand going from the *Obelisk*.

**WEIGH-HOUSE-YARD**, *Botolph-lane*, is the first turning on the left hand from *Little Eastcheap*. It derives its name from being the site of the king's ancient weigh-house.

**WELBECK-MEWS**, *Mary-le-bone*, are about the middle of the north side of *Little Welbeck-street*.

**WELBECK-ST.**, *Mary-le-bone*, is the second turning on the right hand side of *Henrietta-street*, going from *Cavendish-square*. It derives its name from having been built upon the estate of the Earl of Oxford, the builder entitled it after his lordship's seat, called *Welbeck*, in *Hertfordshire*.

**WELBECK-ST.**, **LITTLE**, is the first turning on the right hand side of *Welbeck-street*, leading to *Wigmore-street*.

**WELCH CHARITY SCHOOL**, The, is situated on the eastern side of *Gray's-inn-lane-road*, and was erected in 1772. The society, however, was established in 1714, for educating, clothing, maintaining and apprenticing 100 boys, and 50 girls, children of indigent Welch parents, who are not entitled to parochial settlement. They first established themselves in *Hatton-garden*, afterwards in *Clerkenwell*, and, lastly, as above. In 1769, they enlarged their establishment, and admitted girls for the first time. The present officers are, the King, *Patron*; Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, *Bart.*, *President*; Prince Leopold and twenty-eight other distinguished personages, *Vice-Presidents*; Lord Kenyon, *Treasurer*; Rev. Thomas Alban, *Chaplain*; Byam Denison, *M.D.*, *Physician*; Titus Owen and Walter Griffith, *Esqs.*, *Surgeons*; and Augustus Hayward, *Esq.*, *Secretary*.

**WELL - ALLEY.**—1. **UPPER**, is in *Wapping-street*, about fifteen houses below the church.—2. **LOWER**, is also in

*Wapping*, the continuation of the last described.—3. is in *Ropemaker's-fields*, about the middle of the north side.—4. is in *Tooley-street*, behind No. 233, entering by *Sherrard's-court*, near *London-bridge*.

**WELL-Ct.**—1. is in *Queen-street*, *Cheapside*.—2. is in the *Minories*.—3. is in *Well-street*, *Wellclose-square*.—4. is in *Glean-alley*, *Tooley-street*.—5. is in *Russell-street*, *Bermondsey*.

**WELL'S-MEWS**, *Oxford-street*, are about sixteen houses on the right hand side of *Wells-street*, going from *Oxford-street*.

**WELLS-ST.**, *Oxford-street*, is the sixth turning on the right hand side of the way, going from *St. Giles's*.

**WELLS-ST.**, *St. James's*, is opposite *Eagle-street*, from *Piccadilly*.

**WELL-ST.**, *Cripplegate*, is about six houses on the left hand side of *Jewin-street*, from *Redcross-street*.

**WELL - YARD.**—1. is in *Bainbridge-street*, *St. Giles's*.—2. is *St. Bartholomew's Hospital*.—3. is in *Lemon-street*, *Goodman's-fields*.—4. is in *Rosemary-lane*, near *Tower-hill*.

**WELLCLOSE-PL.**, *St. George's in the East*, is about eleven houses on the left hand side of the *New-road*, going from *Princes-square*.

**WELLCLOSE-Sq.**, *Ratcliffe-highway*, is between *Cable-street* and *Parson's-street*. It was formerly called *Marine-square*, from the number of captains of merchant ships that lived in it. In the centre is the *Danish church* and *church-yard*.

**WELLER'S-PL.**, *St. Pancras*, is the second turning on the right hand side of the road going from the *Small-pox Hospital*.

**WELLESLEY-ST.**—1. is in *Seymour-street*, *Euston-square*.—2. is in the *King's Lower-road*, *Chelsea*.—3. is in the *City-road*. These streets are named after the Duke of Wellington, when Sir Arthur Wellesley.

**WELLINGTON-BLDS.**, *Cannon-street-road*, turns off at No. 16, *Samuel-street*.

**WELLINGTON-MEWS**, are at No. 8, *Queen-street*, *Windmill-street*, *Haymarket*.

**WELLINGTON-PL.**—1. is in *Francis-street*, *Brewer's-green*.—2. is at No. 118, *Drury-lane*.—3. is in *Back-lane*, near

Cross-street, Hatton-garden.—4. is in John's-row, St. Luke's.—5. is at Broom fields, Deptford.—6. is in Well-street, Poplar.—7. is in the Albany-road.—8. is in the Kingsland-road.—9. is in Dorset-place, Watworth.—10. is near Vauxhall Turnpike.—11. is in Bethnal-green.—12. is in Wellington-street, Blackfriars'-road.—13. is in Goswell-street.—14. is in Britain-street, City-road.—15. is in Long-lane, Southwark.—16. is in Gloucester-street, Vauxhall-walk.—17. is in North-street, Whitechapel-road.

WELLINGTON-ROW, Hackney-road, is in Bird-cage-walk.

WELLINGTON-Sq., Gray's-inn-lane-road, is in Sidmouth-street.

WELLINGTON-ST.—1. is in Gedling-street, Dockhead.—2. is in Manor-street, Chelsea.—3. is in Southampton-street, Camberwell New-town.—4. is at No. 148, Kingsland-road.—5. is in North-street, Whitechapel-road.—6. is in the Strand, and leads from opposite the Lyceum Theatre to Waterloo-bridge.—7. is at Newington-causeway.—8. is in Collier-street, Pentonville.—9. is in Goswell-street.—10. is in Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars'-road.

WELLINGTON-TERR.—1. is in Wellington-street, Blackfriars'-road.—2. is in the Waterloo-bridge-road.

WENLOCK-PL., City-road, is on the north side between Windsor-terrace and Anderson's-buildings.

WENTWORTH-PL., Mile-end-road, is about one-fifth of a mile below the turnpike.

WENTWORTH-ST., Spitalfields, is the first turning on the left hand side of Osborne-street.

WEST OF ENGLAND FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OFFICE, is at No. 20, Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

WEST INDIA DOCKS, THE, are situated in the northern part of the Isle of Dogs, and consist of two docks and the City canal. The northern dock is for vessels inward, and the southern docks for vessels outwards bound. The canal, which has been recently purchased of the Corporation of London, is now no longer used for transit, but only for laying up, repairing, &c.

These docks have been formed at the expense of a joint stock company, incorporated by acts of parliament, in July, 1799. The company is governed by a board of directors, of whom four must be aldermen, and four common-councilmen of London. The present, are Andrew Colville, Esq., *Chairman*; Samuel Hebbert, Esq., *Deputy Chairman*; J. Chapman, Edward Colebatch,\* J. H. Deffel, J. Drinkald,\* John Ede, Alderman Sir Chas. Flower, Bart., R. S. Grant, Alderman Wm. Heygate, Alderman Sir Claudius S. Hunter, Bart., John Irving, Charles M'Garet, Rowland Mitchel, Claude Nelson, John Plummer, Alderman Sir James Shaw, Bart., Robert Slade,\* John Smith,\* and Jos. Timperson, Esqrs., *Directors*.—N.B.—Those marked with a star are the members of the common-council appointed by the act. H. Longlands, Esq., *Secretary*; Captain C. Parrish, *Dock Master*.

WEST INDIA DOCK COMPANY'S OFFICE, THE, is in Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street.

WEST-LANE, Bermondsey, is between Cherry-Garden-street and Mill-Pond-bridge.

WEST LONDON ROYAL INFIRMARY AND LYING-IN INSTITUTION, THE, is at No. 28, Villiers-street, Strand, and was established in 1818, under the patronage of the King and the leading nobility. The Rev. Dr. Richards, and A. Copeland, Esq., *Treasurers*; Messrs. Drummonds, *Bankers*; Benjamin Golding, Esq., *Director*; Wm. Shearman, M.D., and G. G. Sigmond, M.D., *Physicians*; T. J. Pettigrew, Esq., *Surgeon*; John Robertson, Esq., *Honorary Secretary*.

WEST MIDDLESEX WATER COMPANY, THE OFFICE, is in Berner's-street, Oxford-street. Thomas Abbott Green, Esq., *Chairman*; William Fisher, Esq., *Deputy Chairman*; ten *Directors*; M. K. Knight, Esq., *Secretary*; William Tierney Clark, Esq., *Engineer*; Edward S. Bailey, Esq., *Solicitor*.

WESTERN DISPENSARY, THE, is in Charles-street, Westminster, was instituted in 1789, for relief of the sick poor of the City of Westminster and its vicinity, and for vaccination. The rules and regulations of this dispensary are fully detailed in Mr. Highmore's *Pietas Londinensis*. The

present officers, are H.R.H. Prince Leopold, *Patron*; the Duke of Buccleugh, *President*; twelve *Vice - Presidents*; Charles Hallett, Esq., *Treasurer*; Daniel M'Kennon, M.D., John J. Furnival, M.D., and J. James, M.D., *Physicians*; Joshua Ollier, Esq., *Surgeon*; Benjamin Golding, M.D., *Physician Accoucheur*; Wm. Lendennan, Esq., *Secretary*, and Mr. John Capon, No. 55, Marsham-street, Westminster, *Collector*.

**WESTERN CITY DISPENSARY,** THE.—[See CITY DISPENSARY, THE WESTERN.

**WESTLYAN METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY OFFICE,** is at No. 77, *Hatton - garden*. This society was established in 1820, and have sent missions to almost every part of the globe, and have translated the new testaments into many languages. It is under the management of a committee of forty-three, besides the president of the conference.

**WEST-PL.—1,** is the first turning on the left hand from *Patriot-square, Bethnal-green*.—2. is opposite the entrance to *West-street, St. George's-fields*.—3. is in *Ratcliffe-row, St. Luke's*.

**WEST-Sq.,** *St. George's-fields*, is the fifth turning on the left hand going from the Elephant and Castle.

**WEST-ST.—1.** is in *Seven Dials, St. Giles's*.—2. is at the north-west corner of *West Smithfield*.—3. is in the *New-road, Somers - town*.—4. is in *Green - street, Bethnal-green*.—5. is in *Crispin-street, Spitalfields*.—6. is in *Prospect - place, St. George's-fields*.

**WESTBOURNE-PL.,** *King's-road*, adjoins the north-east corner of Sloane-square.

**WESTBOURNE-ST.,** *Chelsea*, is in Ebury-street.

**WESTBY'S ALMS HOUSES,** *Horton*, are at the north end of Gloucester-terrace, and opposite Brett's-buildings. They were founded in 1749, by Mrs. Mary Westby, of Bocking, Essex, for ten poor women.

**WESTERN-PASSAGE,** *St. George's in the East*, is near the south end of Marman-street, and leads into Patriot-street.

**WESTMINSTER, THE CITY OF,** is the western portion of the British metropolis and derives its name from its abbey or

*minster*, being situated to the westward of the city of London, and also to distinguish it from the Abbey of Grace on Tower-hill, called *Eastminster*. It was called by this name as early as 1066, in a charter of sanctuary granted by Edward the Confessor. Westminster owes its best privileges to Henry VIII., who erected it into a bishoprick, and conferred several other honourable distinctions upon it.

The City of Westminster consists of two parishes, namely, St. Margaret's and St. John the Evangelist; and its *Liber-ties* of seven, namely, those of St. Martin in the Fields, St. James, St. Anne, Soho, St. Paul, Covent Garden, St. Mary-le-Strand, St. Clement's Danes, St. George, Hanover-square, and the Precinct of the Savoy.

The government of Westminster is under that of the Very Rev. John Ireland, D.D., *Dean of Westminster*; Viscount Sidmouth, *High Steward*; Edward Robson, Esq., *Deputy Steward*; Arthur Morris, Esq., *High Bailiff*; Francis Smedley, Esq., *Deputy Bailiff*; fifteen *Burgesses*; and fourteen *Assistants* for the several parishes; John Robson, Esq., *Town Clerk*; William Lee, *High Constable*; William Wilson, *Court Keeper*; Griffith Rowland, *Crier and Mace Keeper*; Samuel Farley, *Sealer of Weights and Measures*; H. Reynell, *Printer to the Court*.

**WESTMINSTER-ABBEY,** or, *the Collegiate church of St. Peter, Westminster*, is situated on the western side of *Westminster-hall*. The origin and dedication of this ancient Abbey is involved in much obscurity and fabulous legend. The most credible account is, that it was founded by Sebert, King of the East Saxons, who died in 616.

This church and its monastery were afterwards repaired and enlarged by Offa, King of Mercia, but being destroyed by the Danes, they were rebuilt by King Edgar, who endowed them with lands and manors, and in 969 granted them many privileges. Being again ravaged by the Danes, they were rebuilt by Edward the Confessor, in a magnificent manner, and in the form of a cross. The works being finished in 1065, they were consecrated with the greatest pomp and solemnity, and all their ancient rights and privileges, with many additional, were confirmed to them by charter.

William the Norman, further embel-

lished the church, and made it many handsome presents; and at the Christmas following his assumption of the Crown of England, he was solemnly crowned therein, this being the first coronation performed within its walls. The next prince who improved this national building was Henry III., who added to, and much repaired it. These repairs were completed by his successor in 1285, which is the date of the building as it now stands.

About 1502 King Henry VII. began the splendid chapel that is called by his name. This chapel, like that of Henry III., which he pulled down to make room for it, he dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and designed it for a burial place for himself and his posterity.

At the time of the suppression of the religious houses, the Abbey was surrendered to Henry VIII., who dissolved it, and erected it into a college of secular canons, under the government of a dean. Mary restored it to its original conventual state, and Queen Elizabeth finally ejected the monks, and in 1560 erected the Abbey into a college as at present. The western towers were built by Sir Christopher Wren, and many subsequent repairs and embellishments have been executed by our various monarchs.

The Abbey is particularly to be admired for the venerable beauty of its architecture, for the many ancient and modern monuments to the memory of our greatest characters, and for many other curiosities, too numerous to be detailed in a limited work like the present.

The present Collegiate Chapter of Westminster, is the Very Rev. John Ireland, D.D., Dean of Westminster, and Dean of the Order of the Bath, 1816; the Rev. Thomas Causton, D.D., 1799; H. H. Edwards, M.A., 1803; Joseph Allen, D.D., 1806; William, Bishop of Exeter, 1809; W. H. E. Bentinck, M.A., 1809; James Webber, B.D., 1816; Wellva Tournay, D.D., 1818; Andrew Bell, D.C.L., 1819; George Holcombe, D.D., 1822; Edmund Goodenough, D.D., 1826; T. Manners Sutton, M.A., 1827, and Archdeacon Bayley, D.D., 1828, *Prebendaries*; W. W. Dakins, D.D., *Precentor*; T. W. Champness, M.A., Richard Webb, M.A., E. G. Beckwith, M.A., H. Butterfield, M.A., R. J. Waters, M.A., *Minor Canons*.

**WESTMINSTER BLUE-COAT SCHOOL.**—[See BLUE-COAT SCHOOL, WESTMINSTER.]

**WESTMINSTER-BRIDGE**, crosses the Thames from Old Palace-yard to the opposite shore in Surrey. An act of parliament was passed in 1736 for building this bridge, and the first stone was laid in a caisson on the 29th of January, 1739, by the Earl of Pembroke, and the last stone was laid on the 10th of November, 1750, by Thomas Ledyard, Esq., and on the 17th of the same month by a procession of gentlemen, and much ceremony.

This bridge was designed by, and executed under the direction of M. Labelye, a Swiss architect and engineer of great celebrity. It consists of thirteen semi-circular arches, and a small land arch at each end. The whole length of the bridge is 1223 feet, the width of the centre arch 76 feet, and the rest decrease regularly 4 feet in width on each side. The bridge is now undergoing a substantial repair, as some of the piers have been found defective.

**WESTMINSTER-BRIDGE-ROAD**, *St. George's in the Fields*, is the road which extends from the Obelisk, by the Surrey theatre, towards the Bridge.

**WESTMINSTER COLLEGE.**—[See WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.]

**WESTMINSTER COURT HOUSE.**—[See GUILDHALL, WESTMINSTER.]

**WESTMINSTER FRENCH CHARITY SCHOOL**, *THE*, *Windmill-street*, was instituted in 1747, for the instructing, clothing, maintaining and putting out apprentices, poor Children descended of French Protestant Refugees, born in or near London, who have no parochial settlement. It is under the patronage of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.

**WESTMINSTER FIRE OFFICE**, *THE*, is in *King-street, Covent Garden*, opposite Bedford-street. This Assurance Company was incorporated in 1717, and was originally held at Tom's Coffee House, in St. Martin's-lane, then in Bedford-street, and recently as above. It is under the management of William Crake, Esq., *Chairman*; and twenty-three other *Directors*; James How Brown, Esq., *Secretary*; and James Gray Mayhew, Esq., *Surveyor of Buildings*.

**WESTMINSTER GENERAL DISPENSARY**, *THE*, is held at No. 9, *Gerrard-street, Soho*.

This charity was instituted in 1774, under the patronage of the Prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.), for the relief of the Sick and Lame Poor in the District of Westminster. It is under the government of, the King, *Patron*; their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Sussex and Gloucester, *Vice-Patrons*; the Duke of Northumberland, *President*; the Duke of Devonshire, and fourteen other noblemen and gentlemen, *Vice-Presidents*; Sir Peter Laurie and George Hammersley, Esq., *Treasurers*; Alexander Henderson, M.D. and J. Merriman, M.D., *Consulting Physicians*; A. B. Granville, M.D., *Physician Accoucheur*; George Ricketts Nuttall, M.D., *Physician*; A. C. Hutchinson and T. W. Chevalier, Esqs., *Surgeons*; Thomas Copeland, Esq., *Consulting Surgeon*; Robert Wade, Esq., *Apothecary*; and W. J. Wills, Esq., *Secretary*.

WESTMINSTER HALL, is situated between the Abbey and the River Thames, and was built by William Rufus, in 1098, but was repaired and enlarged in 1397, by Richard II., who entertained 10,000 persons within its walls at a Christmas festival, and it is still used by the Kings of England for their coronation feasts. Parliaments have frequently been held in this hall, and in it was held the ancient court of justice, in which the king presided in person. On the western side of the hall are the new courts of justice recently erected by John Soane, Esq., R.A., of which he has published engravings and descriptive accounts in a large folio volume. The first on the right hand in the corner is the Court of King's Bench and its bail court, the next is the Court of Common Pleas, the third is the Court of Exchequer, and the last is the Court of Chancery. Up the steps at the northern end of the hall, are the entrances to the Houses of Lords and Commons.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL, THE, or PUBLIC INFIRMARY, is situated at the east end of James-street, Buckingham-gate. It is the oldest establishment of the kind in the metropolis, having been established in 1719, for the relief of the sick and needy from all parts. It is under the government of the King, *Patron*; H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, *Vice-Patron*; the Duke of Northumberland, *President*; twelve *Vice-Presidents*; the Hon. S. P. Bouverie and C. Hoare, Esq., *Treasurers*; John Richards, *Office Secretary*; and Eden Harwood, *Accomptant*.

WESTMINSTER LYING-IN INSTITUTION, *Queen-square, Westminster*. This charitable institution for the relief of poor married women in the vicinity, was instituted in 1801. J. Davis, Esq., *Treasurer*, and J. Elliot, Esq., *Secretary*.

WESTMINSTER NEW CHARITY SCHOOL, *Dacre-street*, was established in 1796, for educating and clothing one hundred male and female children. The Rev. Isaac Saunders, Thomas Maude and Thomas Hubert, Esqs., *Trustees*; George Gregorie, Esq., *Treasurer*, and Mr. George Capon, *Schoolmaster*.

WESTMINSTER NATIONAL FREE SCHOOL, THE, is near St. Margaret's church, was instituted in 1812, and is under the management of the rector and churchwardens and a committee of parishioners.

WESTMINSTER LYING-IN HOSPITAL, THE, is situated about a furlong on the left hand side of the road, going from Westminster-bridge.

It was established in 1765, as an asylum for poor married women, the wives of poor industrious tradesmen or distressed housekeepers. It is liberally supported by voluntary contributions and is under the management of the QUEEN, *Patroness*; Earl Grosvenor, *President*; four *Vice-Presidents*; John Wallace, Esq., *Treasurer*; D. Poignand and Dr. Thynne, *Physicians and Accoucheurs*; J. Matthias, Esq., *Surgeon*; the Rev. G. Gibson, M.A., *Chaplain*.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL, is situated on the south side of the Abbey, and having been founded by Queen Elizabeth, in 1590, is sometimes called *Queen's College*. Her majesty founded it for the classical education of forty boys, who are prepared for the university, and are called king's or queen's scholars, as the reigning monarch may happen to be. Besides these a great number of the sons of the nobility and gentry are educated here, which has rendered it one of the most celebrated schools in the kingdom. A certain number of the king's scholars are sent, when qualified, to the Universities, namely, to Trinity College, Cambridge and to Christchurch, Oxford. There appears to have been a school here from the first foundation of the abbey; Ingulphus, Abbot of Crowland, speaks of his having been educated therein, and of the disputations he had with the

Queen of Edward the Confessor, and of the presents she made him in money, in his boyish days.

It is at present under the management of the Dean of Westminster, *Visitor*; the Rev. Richard Williamson, M.A., *Head-Master*, 1828; the Rev. George Preston, jun., M.A., *Under-Master*, 1826; the Rev. W. Church Totten, M.A., Rev. Hugh Hodson, M.A., the Rev. Robert B. Bourne, M.A., the Rev. Charles W. Knyvett, M.A., Mr. W. J. E. Bennet, B.A., and Mr. J. Bentall, M.A., *Ushers*.

**WESTMINSTER SOCIETY, THE**, is at No. 429, in the *Strand* and in *Cornhill*, for insurance on lives and survivorships, and for granting annuities. It is under the management of Sir John Cox Hippesley, Bart., *Chairman*; Sir George Hampson, Bart., *Deputy Chairman*; and sixteen other *Directors*; John Helps, Esq., *Secretary*; Edward H. Williams, Esq., *Solicitor*.

**WESTMINSTER ROYAL INFIRMARY AND OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, THE**, is in *Mary-le-bone-street*, *Piscadilly*, and was instituted in 1816, for the humane purpose of receiving under its care, all sailors and soldiers, out-pensioners or otherwise discharged from the service, and their wives and children, who suffer from diseases of the eye. The KING, *Patron*; the Duke of Wellington, *President*; thirty-six *Vice - Presidents*; S. Reed, Esq., *Treasurer*; C. F. Forbes, M.D., *Physician*; G. J. Guthrie, Esq., *Surgeon*.

**WESTMORELAND-BLDGS.**, *Aldersgate-street*, is about seventeen houses on the west side, going from Little Britain.

**WESTMORELAND-PL.**, *City-road*, is the continuation of Providence-street, going towards Islington.

**WESTMORELAND-ST.**, *Great Mary-le-bone-street*, is about six houses from Wimpole-street.

**WESTON-CT.**, *Southwark*, is the first turning on the right hand side of Weston-street, going from Snow's-fields.

**WESTON-PL.**, *Somers-town*, is part of the left hand side of the road, by King's Cross, Battle-bridge.

**WESTON-ST.**—1. is in *Somers-town*, the first turning on the left hand of the preceding.—2. is in *Pentonville*, nearly opposite the chapel, and leads to Clerkenwell.—3. is the continuation of the *Mase*, *Southwark*, going from Tooley-street.

**WEYMOUTH-MEWS.**—1. **UPPER**, is in *Weymouth-street*, *Mary-le-bone*, the first turning on the left hand side, going from Portland-place.—2. **LOWER**, is three houses westward of the preceding.

**WEYMOUTH-PL.**, *Kent-road*, is a few houses on the south side, near the Elephant and Castle.

**WEYMOUTH-ST.**, *Kent-road*, is the first turning on the right hand side of that road, going from the Elephant and Castle.

**WEYMOUTH-ST.**, *Mary-le-bone*, is the second turning on the right hand side of Portland-road, going from the New-road.

**WHALEBONE-CT.**—1. is in *Throgmorton-street*, opposite the north-east corner of the Bank of England.—2. is in *Great Bell-alley*, *Coleman-street*, the second turning on the left.

**WHARTON'S - CT.**, *Holborn*, is three houses westward of Brook-street.

**WHAYMAN'S-BLDGS.**, *Bermondsey Spa*, is nearly opposite Augustus-row.

**WHEELER'S-BLDGS.**, *Whitechapel*, is three houses on the right hand side of George-yard, going from Wentworth-street.

**WHEELER-ST.**, *Spitalfields*, is the third turning on the left hand side, going from Bishopsgate-street through Spital-square.

**WHETSTONE-PARK**, *Lincoln's-inn-fields*, is the first turning on the right hand in Great Tintstile, behind and parallel to the north side.

**WHISTLER'S-CT.**, *Salters'-hall-passage*, is the second turning on the left hand, going from Cannon-street.

**WHISTLER'S-GROUND**, *Westminster*, is the third turning on the left hand side of Great Peter-street, going from Great Smith-street.

**WHITCOMB-CT.**, *Whitcomb-street*, is the first turning on the right hand side, going from Coventry-street.

**WHITCOMB-ST.**, *Charing Cross*, is the first turning on the right hand side, going from the Strand towards the Haymarket.

**WHITE'S-ALLEY.**—1. is about the middle of the east side of *Chancery-lane*.—2. is in *Coleman-street*, the fifth turning on the right hand from Lothbury.—3. is in

*Long-alley, Finsbury*, the first turning on the left hand side, going from Worship-street.

**WHITE-BALL-CT.**, *Leicester-square*, is six houses on the right hand side of Castle-street, going from Hemming's-row.

**WHITE-BEAR-ALLEY**, *Aldgate High-street*, is about ten houses eastward of the church.

**WHITE-BEAR-CT.**, *Southwark*, is about a furlong from St. George's church.

**WHITE-BEAR-YARD.**—1. is in *Eyre-street, Leather-lane, Holborn*, the first turning on the right hand, going from the north end of it.—2. is in *Kent-street, Southwark*, about a furlong on the right hand from St. George's church.

**WHITECHAPEL HIGH-ST.**, is a long and wide street, which extends from the north-east corner of Somerset-street to the church, from which it takes its name.—[See ST. MARY, WHITECHAPEL.]

**WHITECHAPEL-BARS**, are at the end of *Middlesex and Somerset-streets*, and mark the eastern boundaries of the city liberties, in that direction.

**WHITECHAPEL-MARKET**, is a considerable meat market, on the south side of the street.

**WHITECHAPEL-ROAD**, extends from the church to the beginning of *Mile-end*.

**WHITECHAPEL WORKHOUSE**, *Whitechapel-road*, is about a quarter of a mile on the left hand side of the road below the church.

**WHITECHAPEL SCHOOL**, is a free school, founded by the Rev. Ralph Davenant, rector of the parish, in conjunction with his wife and sister in 1680; which was augmented by the donation of £1,000. from an unknown person.

**WHITE'S-CT.**—1. is in *Finsbury*, the third turning on the left hand side of Ropemaker's-street, going from the north-west corner of the Pavement.—2. is in the *Vine-yard, Tooley-street*.

**WHITECROSS-PL.**, *Finsbury*, about six houses in Wilson-street, going from Crown-street.

**WHITECROSS-ST.**, *Cripplegate*, extends from Fore-street to nearly opposite the church, Old-street, and derives its name from a white cross which anciently stood at its upper end.

**WHITECROSS-STREET-PRISON**, is the debtors' prison for the City of London and county of Middlesex, and was built from the designs of William Montague, Esq., the Clerk of the City Works. The first stone was laid by Alderman Wood, in July, 1813, and it was finished in 1815.

**WHITECROSS-ST.**, *Southwark*, is about twelve houses on the left hand side of Queen-street, going from Union-street.

**WHITEFRIARS**, is a district of the city, which extends from the western side of *Water-lane, Fleet-street*, to the Temple, and from Fleet-street to the Thames. It derives its name from being the site of the ancient Convent of Carmelites, or Whitefriars, who were so called from their white garments. This convent was founded in 1241, by Sir Richard Grey, ancestor of the Lord Greys, of Codnor, in Derbyshire, and was afterwards rebuilt about 1350, by Hugh Courtney, Earl of Devonshire, when the ground given to the order by Edward I. to enlarge their buildings was taken in. The conventual church was built by Sir Robert Knowles, a great warrior in the reigns of Edward III. and Richard II., and it was the burial place of many persons of distinction.

At the dissolution of the religious houses, in the reign of Henry VIII., this convent and its church were surrendered to the crown, and the king conferred different portions of the buildings to his favourites; and in 1557 Edward VI. granted the church, chapter house, and other parts of the priory to the Bishop of Worcester and his successors.

In 1608, the inhabitants of this district obtained several liberties, privileges and exemptions, by a charter granted them by James I., which placed them out of the jurisdiction of the City of London. This soon rendered the place an asylum for insolvent debtors, cheats and gamblers, who gave it the name of Alsatia, which figures so conspicuously in Sir Walter Scott's lively tale of the Fortunes of Nigel. The inconvenience became at last so intolerable, that in 1696 an act of parliament was passed to deprive the district of privileges that were so injurious to the community.

**WHITEFRIARS'-DOCK**, is facing the southern end of *Water-lane*.

**WHITE'S-GROUNDS.**—1. are in *Bermondsey*, the first turning on the right hand side of Crucifix-lane, going from

**Bermondsey-street.**—2. are in the *Bethnal-green-road*, the first turning on the right hand side eastward of the turnpike.

**WHITEHALL.**—[See BANQUETTING-HOUSE.

**WHITE-HART-CT.**—1. is in *Windmill-street*, *Tottenham-court-road*, about six houses on the left hand side of that road.—2. is in *Castle-street*, *Leicester-square*, ten houses northward of Hemming's-row.—3. is in *Long-lane*, *West Smithfield*, the second turning on the right hand side going from *Aldersgate-street*.—4. is in *Charter-House-lane*, the second turning on the right hand from *St. John-street*.—5. is in *Lombard-street*, the last turning on the right hand from the *Mansion-house*.—6. is in *Bishopsgate-street Without*, the second turning northward of the church.—7. is in *Hoxton*, about a quarter of a mile on the right hand side going from *Old-street-road*.—8. is in *Gascoigne-place*, *Bethnal-green*, the first turning on the left hand side going from *Castle-street*.—9. is in *Greenfield-street*, *Mile-end Old-town*, the first turning on the right hand from *Fieldgate-street*.—10. is in *Green-bank*, *Wapping*, the second turning on the right hand side going from the church.

**WHITE-HART-PL.**—1. is in *Kennington-lane*, and forms part of the left hand side of the lane.—2. is in *Robinhood-lane*, *Blackwall*, three houses on the left hand side going from the eastern end of *Poplar High-street*.

**WHITE-HART-ROW.**—1. is in *Gravel-lane*, *Southwark*, at the east end of *George-street*, *Blackfriars'-road*.—2. is in *Kennington-lane*, the first turning on the right hand side, going from *Kennington Cross*.—3. is in *Gray's-inn-lane*, about half a mile from *Holborn*.

**WHITE-HART-ST.**, *Warwick-lane*, is the first turning on the right hand side, going from *Paternoster-row*.

**WHITE-HART-YARD.**—1. is in *Tottenham-court-road*, about three-eighths of a mile on the right hand from *Oxford-street*.—2. is in *Drury-lane*, the first turning on the left hand, a few yards from *Holborn*.—3. is in *Drury-lane*, the second turning on the right hand in *Catherine-street*.—4. is in *Brook-street*, *Holborn*, opposite *Brook's-market*.—5. is in *London-wall*, near the south-east corner of *Moorfields*.

**WHITE-HIND-ALLEY**, *Willow-street*, *Bankside*, is on the east side of *Brook's Wharf*.

**WHITE-HIND-CT.**, *Bishopsgate Without*, is opposite *Widgate-street*.

**WHITE-HORSE-ALLEY**, *Clerkenwell*, is about the middle of the west side of *Turnmill-street*.

**WHITE-HORSE-CT.**—1. is in *White-cross-street*, *St. Luke's*, leading to *Cherry-tree-alley*.—2. is in *Long-lane*, *West Smithfield*.—3. is in *Wheeler-street*, *Spitalfields*.—4. is in *Rosemary-lane*, near the *Minories*.—5. is in *High-street*, *Southwark*.—6. is in *Bermondsey-street*.—7. is in *Star Corner*, *Bermondsey*.

**WHITE-HORSE-ST.**, *Piccadilly*, is about half a mile on the right hand side, going from the *Haymarket*.

**WHITE-HORSE-ST.**, *Ratcliffe*, is the continuation of *Butcher's-row*.

**WHITE-HORSE-YARD.**—1. is in *New Bond-street*.—2. is in the *Broadway*, *Westminster*.—3. is in *Diot-street*, *Bloomsbury*.—4. is in *Drury-lane*, the fifth turning on the right hand side, going from *Wych-street*.—5. is in *Coleman-street*, near *London-wall*.—6. is in *Lower East Smithfield*.—7. is in *Parsons-street*, *Upper East Smithfield*.—8. is in *Kent-street*, *Southwark*.

**WHITE-LINEN-CT.**, *Bankside*, *Southwark*, is a few yards west of *Thames-street*.

**WHITE LION CT.**—1. is in *Little Bell-alley*, *London-wall*.—2. is in *Birchin-lane*, the second turning on the left hand side, going from *Cornhill*.—3. is in *Cornhill*, near *Bishopsgate-street*.—4. is in *Throgmorton-street*, near *Broad-street*.—5. is in *Bankside*, *Southwark*.—6. is in *Bermondsey-street*, leading to *Snow's-fields*.—7. is in *White Lion-street*, *Seven Dials*.—8. is in *Charter-house-lane*, the second turning on the left hand side, going from *Charter-house-square*.

**WHITE LION-Sq.**, *Bishopsgate*, is on the north side of *Liverpool-street*, formerly *Old Bethlem*.

**WHITE-LION-ST.**—1. is in *Norton Falgate*.—2. is in *Seven Dials*.—3. **LITTLE**, is also in *Seven Dials*, the continuation of the preceding.—4. is in *Pentonville*, the first turning on the left in *High-street*.—5. is in *Goodman's fields*, the continuation of *Lemoh-street*.



**WHITE LION-YARD.**—1. is in *Tower-street*.—2. is in *White Lion street, Norton Falgate*.—3. is in *Whitecross-street, St. Luke's*.—4. is in *Oxford-street*, nearly opposite the Pantheon.

**WHITE-ROSE-ALLEY,** *Whitecross-street, Cripplegate*, the first turning on the left hand from Chiswell-street.

**WHITE-ROSE-CT.**—1. is in *Coleman-street*, opposite Bell-alley.—2. is *Widegate-street, Bishopsgate*.

**WHITE'S-ROW,** *Baker's-row, White-chapel-road*, the first turning on the right hand from it.

**WHITE'S-ST.**—1. is the continuation of *Fashion-street, Spitalfields*.—2. is in the *Bethnal-green-road*.—3. is in *Cutler-street, Houndsditch*.—4. is in *Church-street, Southwark*.—5. is in *Finsbury*, the first turning south parallel to Rope-maker's-street.

**WHITE-THORN-CT.,** *St. George's in the East*, is the first turning on the left hand side of King-street, from Gravel-lane.

**WHITE'S-YARD.**—1. is in *Great Saffron-hill, Hatton-garden*.—2. is in *Whitecross-street, St. Luke's*, the first turning on the right hand from Old-street.—3. is in the *Mile-end-road*, about a furlong from Stepney-green.—4. is in *Rosemary-lane*, near Upper East Smithfield.

**WHITFIELD-ST.,** *Shoreditch*, is the first turning on the left hand side of Leonard-street, going from Paul street.

**WHITING'S-RENTS,** *Bermondsey*, is the second turning on the right hand side of Hickman's Folly, going from Dockhead.

**WHITING'S-YARD,** *Tooley-street*, is the first turning on the right hand side of Dog-and-Bear-yard, going from that street.

**WHITTINGTON'S COLLEGE.** — [See COLLEGE-HILL AND MERCERS' ALMS HOUSES, No. 1.

**WHITLEY'S-CT.,** *St. Luke's*, is the second turning on the right hand side of Brick-lane, going from Old street.

**WICHER'S, or WHITCHER'S ALMS HOUSES,** are in *Little Chapel-street, Westminster*, on the east side of the Blue-coat School, and were founded by George Wicher, or Witcher, in 1683, for six poor aged persons.

**WICKHAM-CT.,** *Wycho-street, Drury-lane*, is near Newcastle-street.

**WIDEGATE-ST.,** *Bishopsgate Without*, is the third turning on the right hand side of the street going from the church.

**WIDNAL'S-PL.,** *Hatton-wall*, is about twelve houses on the left hand side of Vine-street, going from Little Saffron-hill.

**WIDOWS, &c., OF CLERGY.**—[See SONS OF THE CLERGY.

**WIGMORE-ST.,** *Cavendish-square*, is at the north-west corner of the square; it leads into Portman-square.

**WILD-CT.,** *Clare-market*, is about twelve houses on the left hand side of Great Wild-street, going from Great Queen-street.

**WILD-ST., GREAT,** is the first turning on the right hand side in Great Queen-street, going from Drury-lane.

**WILD-ST., LITTLE,** is the second turning on the left hand in the preceding.

**WILDERNESS-LANE,** *Salisbury-square*, is the second turning on the right hand side of Dorset-street, going from Fleet-street.

**WILDERNESS-ROW.**—1. is in *Goswell-street*, nearly opposite Old-street.—2. is in *Chelsea*, the last turning on the right hand in Royal Hospital-row.

**WILKIE'S-CT.,** *Shoreditch*, is the third turning on the left hand side of the High-street, going from the church.

**WILK'S-ST.,** *Quaker-street, Spitalfields*, the second turning on the left hand from Brick-lane.

**WILLIAMS' (DR.) LIBRARY.**—[See REDCROSS-STREET LIBRARY.

**WILLIS'S-CT.,** *Bridgewater-gardens*, the first turning on the right hand side of Brackley-street, going from Golden-lane.

**WILLIS'S-BLDS.,** *Spa-road, Bermondsey*, between the Spa and Printer's-place.

**WILLIS'S-RENTS,** *Bermondsey-street*, about ten houses on the left hand from Russell-street.

**WILLIS'S-ROOMS,** *King-street, St. James's*.—[See ALMACK'S ASSEMBLY-ROOMS.

**WILLIAM'S-BLDS.**—1. is in *French-alley, Goswell-street*.—2. is in *Three-Hammer-alley, St. Thomas's, Southwark*.

**WILLIAM'S-Ct.,** *Southwark*, is the second turning on the left hand side of *Maid-lane*, going from *Gravel-lane*.

**WILLIAM'S-MEWS,** *Mary-le-bone*, are in *Devonshire-street*, between *Portland-place* and *Portland-road*.

**WILLIAM-ST.**—1. is in *Henry-street*, *Gray's-inn-lane*.—2. is in *Lant-street*, *Southwark*, near *Blackman-street*.—3. is in *Pitt-street*, *Kent-road*, nearly opposite the Bricklayers'-arms.—4. is the first turning on the left hand in *Charlotte-street*, *Blackfriars'-road*.—5. is in *Union-street*, *Lambeth*.—6. is in *Mary-le-bone-lane*, the third turning on the left hand side going from *Oxford-street*.—7. is in *James-street*, *Westminster*.—8. is in the *Adelphi*.—9. is in *New Bridge-street*, *Blackfriars*.—10. is in *Cannon-street-road*, *St. George's in the East*, the second turning on the left hand from the turnpike.—11. is in *Mile-end Old-town*, the first turning on the left hand side going from the *Commercial-road*.—12. is in *Shoreditch*, the first turning on the right hand side of the *High-street*, going from the church.

**WILLOW-Ct.**—1. is in *Steward-street*, *Goswell-street*, the first turning on the left hand.—2. is in *Willow-street*, *Paul-street*, *Finsbury*.

**WILLOW-ROW,** *Goswell-street*, about twelve houses northward of *Old-street*.

**WILLOW-ST.**—1. is in *Paul-street*, *Finsbury*, the second turning on the left hand side going from *Leonard-street*.—2. is in *Bankside*, *Southwark*, the continuation of it to *Gravel-lane*.

**WILLOW-WALK.**—1. is in *Tothill-fields*, *Westminster*.—2. is in *Haberdashers'-walk*, *Hoxton*.—3. is in the *Curtain-road*, *Shoreditch*.—4. is in the *Hackney-road*.—5. is in the *Grange-road*, *Bermondsey*, near *Page's walk*.

**WILLOW-TREE-Ct.**—1. is in *Lower Turning*, *Shadwell*.—2. is in *Newmarket-street*, *Wapping*.

**WILLSTEAD-ST.,** *Somers-town*, is the third turning on the right hand side of the *New-road*, going from *King's-cross*, *Battle-bridge*.

**WILMOT-Ct.,** *Southwark*, is about ten houses on the left hand side of *White-street*, going from *St. George's church*.

**WILMOT'S - FOLLY,** *Bethnal-green-road*, is at the north end of *Mary's-row*.

**WILMOT'S-GROVE,** *Bethnal-green-road*, is on the north side of *Wilmot-square*.

**WILMOT-Sq.,** *Bethnal-green-road*, is about a quarter of a mile from *Shoreditch*.

**WILMOT-ST.**—1. is in the *Bethnal-green-road*.—and 2. is in *Bernard-street*, *Brunswick-square*.

**WILSON-Ct.**—1. is in *Kent-street*, *Southwark*.—and 2. is in *Maid-lane*, *Southwark*.

**WILSON'S-Pl.,** *Limehouse*, is the first turning on the left hand side of *Salmon's-lane*, going from the *Commercial-road*.

**WILSON-ST.,** *Finsbury*, is near the middle of the north side, and extends into *Paul-street*.

**WILTON-Pl.,** *Belgrave-square*, is a row of houses recently built upon *Earl Grosvenor's estate*, at *Chelsea*, between the *Knightsbridge-road* and *Belgrave square*. It is named after one of his lordship's titles.

**WILTON-ST.,** *Belgrave-square*, is adjoining the preceding, and extends into the *Knightsbridge-road*.

**WILTON-CRESCENT,** *Belgrave-square*, is between the two preceding and *Grosvenor-place*.

**WIMPOLE-MEWS.**—1. are in *Devonshire-street*, *Mary-le-bone*.—and 2. are in *Weymouth-street*, *Mary-le-bone*.

**WIMPOLE-ST.,** *Cavendish-square*, is a few houses westward of the square.

**WIMPOLE-ST., UPPER,** is the continuation of the preceding, from *Weymouth-street* to *Devonshire-street*.

**WINCHESTER-Ct.,** *Falcon-square*, is about six houses on the right hand side of *Monkwell-street*, going from the square.

**WINCHESTER-Pl.**—1. is in *Pentonville*, about a furlong from the *Angel*, at *Islington*.—2. is in the *Hackney-road*, near the end of *Willow-walk*.

**WINCHESTER-ROW,** *Hackney-road*, is a few small houses behind *Well's-row*, and near the preceding.

**WINCHESTER-ST.**—1. is in *Pentonville*, the third turning on the right hand side going from the chapel towards *King's-*

cross, Battle-bridge.—2. is in *Old Broad-street*, nearly opposite the Excise Office, and derives its name from being the site of the ancient mansion of the Earls of Winchester, built by Sir William Pawlet, Marquess of Winchester, in the reign of Edward VI.—3. **LITTLE**, is four houses on the right hand side of the preceding, going from Old Broad-street.—4. is in the *Borough-market*, by St. Saviour's church, named from being the site of the ancient palace of the Bishops of Winchester.—5. **LITTLE**, is the first turning on the right hand side of the preceding, going from the church.

**WINDMILL-CT.**—1. is in *Giltspur-street*, about ten houses on the right hand side going from Newgate-street.—2. is in *Rosemary-lane*, about three houses westward of White's-yard.

**WINDMILL-ROW**, *Kennington-green*, is on the west side near the Windmill-tavern

**WINDMILL-ST.**—1. is in *Tottenham-court-road*, opposite Great Store-street.—2. **GREAT**, is in the *Haymarket*, opposite the north end.—3. **LITTLE**, is the continuation of the preceding into Silver-street.—4. is in the *City-road*, a few yards on the right hand side going from the north-west corner of Finsbury-square. It is on the site of the ancient Windmill-hill, which was raised by above a thousand cart loads of human bones brought from St. Paul's charnel-house, in 1549, which soon being covered by the sweepings of the streets in the city, became used as a public lay-stall, whereby the ground became so much raised that three windmills were erected upon it.

**WINDSOR-CT.**—1. is in *Falcon-square*, the first turning on the left hand side of Monkwell-street, going from the square.—2. is in *Little Knight-riding-street*, the first turning on the right hand side going from the Old Change.—3. is in the *Strand*, opposite Somerset-place.

**WINDSOR-PL.**, *City-road*, is about two-thirds of a mile on the left hand side going from Finsbury-square.

**WINDSOR-ST.**, *Bishopsgate-street*, *Without*, is the first turning on the right hand side of Widegate-street, going from Bishopsgate-street.

**WINDSOR-TERR.**, *City-road*, forms part of the north side of the road.

**WINE-OFFICE-CT.**, *Fleet-street*, is about the middle of the north side.

**WINFORD-CT.**, *Wentworth-street*, *Spital-fields*, is about six houses westward of Roce-lane.

**WINKWORTH'S-BLDS.**, *City-road*, extends from Craven-buildings towards Hox-ton-fields.

**WINSLEY-ST.**, *Oxford-street*, is about the third of a mile on the right hand side going from St. Giles's, and opposite the Pantheon.

**WISE-CT.**, *Spital-fields*, is the first turning on the left hand side of Wheeler-street, going from Lamb-street.

**WISE-CT.**, *Southwark*, is near the Vinegar-ground.

**WISTER'S-GROUND**, *Westminster*, is about the middle of the south side of Great Peter-street.

**WITHER'S-CT.**, *St. Luke's*, is the first turning on the left hand side of White-cross-street.

**WITTERN'S-BLDS.**, *Old-street-road*, forms part of the north side of the road.

**WOBURN-CT.**, *Bloomsbury*, is the first turning on the right hand side of Duke-street, going from Great Russell-street. It is named from Woburn Abbey, the seat of the Duke of Bedford.

**WOBURN-MEWS**, *Russell-square*, is the first turning on the left hand side of Little Guildford-street, going from Bernard-street.

**WOBURN-PL.**, *Russell-square*, extends from the east side of the square towards Tavistock-square.

**WOBURN-ST.**, *Bloomsbury*, is the third turning on the right hand side of Great Russell-street, going from Tottenham-court-road.

**WOBURN-ST.**, *Bridges-street*, *Covent Garden*, is on the south side of Drury-lane theatre, and leads to Russell-court.

**WOOD'S ALMS HOUSES**, *Ratcliffe*.—  
[See COOPERS' HALL.]

**WOODS, HIS MAJESTY'S FORESTS AND LAND REVENUE OFFICE**, is at No. 2, *Whitehall-place*.—[See **LAND REVENUE OFFICE**.]

**WOOD'S-BLDS.**—1. is in *George-street, Chelsea*, the first turning on the right hand side, going from *Royal Hospital-row*.—2. is in *New-inn-yard, Shoreditch*, the last turning on the left hand from *Shoreditch*.—3. is in *Whitechapel-road*, opposite the *London Hospital*.

**WOODS-CLOSE**, *Church-row, Bethnal-green*, is on the south side of the church, near *Hare-street*.

**WOOD'S-CT.**—1. is in *Oxford-street*, about the third of a mile on the right hand side, going from *St. Giles's*.—2. is in *Norton Falgate*, nearly opposite *White Lion-street*.

**WOOD'S-MEWS**, *Grosvenor-square*, is the fourth turning on the right hand side of *Park-street*, going from *Oxford-street*.

**WOOD'S-PL.**, *Clerkenwell*, is the first turning on the right hand side of *Bowling-green-lane*, going from *Coppice-row*.

**WOOD'S-RENTS**, *Bunhill-row*, is the first turning on the right hand side of *Chequer-alley*, going from *Whitecross-street*.

**WOOD-ST.**—1. is in *Millbank-street, Westminster*, the first turning on the right hand, going from *Abingdon-street*.—2. is in *Bayne's-row, Spa-fields, Clerkenwell*, near the *House of Correction*.—3. is in *Cheapside*, the third turning on the left hand from *Newgate-street*, and extends from *Cheapside* to *Cripplegate*.—4. is in *Spitalfields*, and extends from the north side of the church to *Brown's-lane*.—5. is in *Bethnal-green*, on the south side of the church-yard. —6. is in *St. Agnes le Clair, Finsbury*, and is the last turning on the left hand side of *North-street*.

**WOOD'S-YARD**, *Spitalfields*, is the second turning on the right hand side of *Phoenix-street*, going from *Wheeler-street*.

**WOOD-YARD**, *Southwark*, is the first turning on the right hand side of *Redcross-street*, northward of *Union-street*.

**WOODBIDGE-ST.**, *Clerkenwell*, is about one-third of a mile on the left hand side of *St. John-street*, going from *West Smithfield*.

**WOODEN-BRIDGE-STAIRS**, *Westminster*, are at the north-east corner of *New Palace-yard*.

**WOODNER-CT.**, *Houndsditch*, is the third turning on the right hand in *Harrow-alley*, going from *Gravel-lane*.

**WOODSTOCK-MEWS**, *Mary-le-bone*, are in *Woodstock-street*, behind *Weymouth-street*.

**WOODSTOCK-ST.**—1. is in *Mary-le-bone*, in *Weymouth-street*, opposite *Beaumont-street*.—2. is in *Paddington-street, Mary-le-bone*, ten houses on the right hand side, going from *High-street*.—3. is in *Oxford-street*, between *New Bond-street* and *South Molton-street*.

**WOODWARD'S-CT.**, *Mary-le-bone*, is the first turning on the right hand side of *High-street*, going from the *New-road*.

**WOOLPACK-ALLEY**, *Southwark*, is in *Bermondsey-street*, near *Snow's-fields*.

**WOOLPACK-GARDENS**, *Goswell-street-road*, are a few houses on the right hand side of *Gwyn's-buildings*, going from the *City-road*.

**WOOLPACK-YARD**, *Tooley-street*, is the first turning on the left hand side of *Dog-and-Bear yard*, going from *Tooley-street*.

**WOOLPACK-YARD**, *Southwark*, is about a quarter of a mile on the left hand side of *Kent-street*, going from *St. George's church*.

**WOOLSTAPLERS' ALMS HOUSES**, *THE, Westminster*, are about ten houses on the right hand side of *Great St. Anne's-street*, going from *Great Peter-street*.

**WOLSINGHAM-PL.**, *Lambeth*, is about half a mile on the left hand from *Westminster-bridge*.

**WORCESTER-CT.**, *Old Gravel-lane*, is the first turning on the left hand side of *Worcester-street*, going from *Old Gravel-lane* towards the *London Docks*.

**WORCESTER-PL.**, *Upper Thames-street*, is nearly opposite *Garlick-hill*, and derives its name as being the site whereon the palace of the Bishops of Worcester stood before the fire of London.

**WORCESTER-ST.**, *St George's in the East*, is about the middle of the west side of *Old Gravel-lane*.

**WORCESTER-ST.**, *Southwark*, is the second turning on the right hand side of Queen-street, going from Union Hall.

**WORKS, OFFICE OF**, *Guildhall*, is the second door on the right hand side of the yard, at the north side of the Hall, going from Basinghall-street. It is under the management of William Mountague, Esq., the Clerk of the City's Works.

**WORKHOUSE-LANE.**—1. is in *Hoxton*, at the north end of Queen's-row.—2. is in *Lambeth*, the continuation of Lambeth Butts.

**WORLEY'S-CT.**, *Minories*, is opposite the Crescent.

**WORMWOOD-ST.**, *Bishopsgate Within*, is the second turning on the left hand side going from Cornhill, and extends from Bishopsgate-street to Broad-street.

**WORSHIP-CT.**, *Shoreditch*, is the fourth turning on the left hand side of Worship-street, going from Paul-street.

**WORSHIP-Sq.**, *Shoreditch*, is the third turning on the left hand side of Worship-street, going from Paul-street.

**WORSHIP-ST.**, *Finsbury*, is the second turning on the right hand side, northward of the north-east corner of Finsbury-square.

**WRESTLERS'-CT.**, *Bishopsgate Within*, is six houses southward of Camomile-street.

**WRIGHT'S-BLDGS.**, *West Smithfield*, is the second turning on the right hand side of West-street, going from Smithfield.

**WRIGHT'S-PASSAGE**, *Westminster*, is about the middle of the south side of Tothill-street.

**WRIGHT'S-RENTS**, *Ratcliffe*, is the first turning on the left hand side of Pell-street, from the New-road.

**WRIGHT'S-RENTS**, *Grange-road, Bermondsey*, is on the west side of Page's-walk.

**WYCH-ST.**, *Drury-lane*, is the first turning on both sides of Newcastle-street, from the New Church in the Strand.

**WYCOMB-PL.**, *Southwark*, is about a quarter of mile on the left hand side of Kent-street, going from St. George's church.

**WYNDHAM-PL.**, *Bryanstone-square*, is on the north side of the square, and crosses Crawford-street towards York-street.

**WYNDHAM-ST.**, *Bryanstone-square*, is a little eastward of the preceding, and goes from York-street to the New-road.

**WYNYATT-ST.**, *Goswell-street-road*, is about a furlong on the left hand side northward of the turnpike.

**WYNYATT-PL.**, *Goswell-street-road*, is two or three houses on the right hand side of Wynyatt-street, going from Goswell-street-road.

## Y.

**YAXLEY-PL.**, *Southwark*, is the first turning on the right hand side of Little Lant-street, going from Lombard-street.

**YEATS-CT.**, *Chancery-lane*, is the third turning on the right hand side of Carey-street, going from Portugal-street.

**YEATS-CT.**, *Finsbury*, is the second turning on the left hand side of Long-alley, going from Sun-street.

**YEATS-RENTS**, *Clerkenwell-close*, are a few houses northward of the church.

**YOAKLEY'S-BLDGS.**, *Mile-end-green*, are nine houses eastward of the London Hospital.

**YORK-BLDGS.**—1. is in *Grub-street, Westminster*, about the middle of the east side, near the Horseferry-road.—2. is in the *Adelphi*, the south side of Duke-street, and derives its name from a palace of the Archbishop of York, formerly situated on this spot, which was afterwards purchased by John, Duke of Buckingham, who let the property to different builders, who have preserved his name and title in the street built upon it, as John-street, Villiers-street, Duke-street, and Buckingham-street.—3. is in the *New-road, Mary-le-bone*, at the north end of Baker-street.—4. is in *York-street, Pentonville*, the second turning on the left hand side, going from Clarence-place towards Weston-street.

—5. is in *Bermondsey New-road*, opposite the Bricklayers'-arms.—6. is in *Hor-ton-fields*, about a quarter of a mile on the left hand, going from Winkworth's-buildings.

**YORK-BLDES., STAIRS or WATER-GATE**, are at the bottom of *Buckingham-street*, and are from the designs of Inigo Jones.

**YORK-CT.**—1. is in *East-street, Manchester-square*, about twelve houses on the left hand side, going from David-street.—2. is in *York-street, Pentonville*.—3. is in *Paul-street; Finsbury-square*.—4. is in *York-street, London-road, St. George's-fields*.

**YORK-GATE**, *Regent's-park*, is the entrance to the Park from the New-road, opposite the New-road, Mary-le-bone.

**YORK-MEWS.**—1. SOUTH, is in *Paddington-street, Mary-le-bone*.—2. NORTH, is in *David-street, Mary-le-bone*.—3. GREAT, is in *Upper Baker-street, Mary-le-bone*.—4. LITTLE, is the second turning on the left hand side, going from *Upper Baker-street*.

**YORK-PL.**—1. is in *Baker-street, Portman-square*.—2. is in *Upper Baker-street*.—3. is in *Pentonville*, near the turnpike.—4. is in *Banner-street, St. Luke's*.—5. is in the *City-road*, nearly opposite Sidney-street.—6. is in the *Mile-end-road*, near Saville-place.—7. is in *Mile-end Old-town*, the first turning on the left hand side, going from York-street.—8. is in *Lambeth*, about a quarter of a mile on the right hand side, going from Westminster-bridge.—9. is in the *Borough-road*, near the King's Bench.—10. is in *Ossulston-street, Somers-town*.—11. is in *Kent-street-road*, the last turning on the left hand side going from St. George's church.—12. is in *Hor-ton-fields*, about a quarter of a mile on the left hand side going from Winkworth's-buildings, City-road.

**YORK - ROW.**—1. is in *James - street, Westminster*.—2. is in the *Hackney-road*, about a quarter of a mile from Shoreditch church.—3. is in the *Kennington-road*, near the Plough-and-Harrow.

**YORK-ST.**—1. is in *Hans'-place, Brompton*.—2. is the continuation of *James-street, Westminster*.—3. is about the middle of the north side of *St. James's-square*.

—4. is the continuation of *Tavistock-street, Covent-garden*.—5. is the fifth turning on the left hand side going from the north-east corner of *Portman-square*.

—6. UPPER, is the continuation of the preceding.—7. is near the *Middlesex Hospital*.—8. is in *Castle-street, Turnmill-street, Clerkenwell*.—9. is the second turning on the left hand side going from Pentonville chapel.—10. OLD, is in *Church-street, Bethnal-green*, the first turning on the right hand from Shoreditch.—11. NEW, is the second turning on the right hand from Shoreditch.—12. is in the *Commercial-road*, the second turning on the right hand from Cannon-street-road.—13. is in *Clarence-street, Rotherhithe*.—14. is in *High-street, Southwark*, the first turning on the right hand from London-bridge.—15. is in the *London-road*, the first turning on the right hand from the Elephant and Castle.—16. LOWER, is in *Bicknell's-row, Russell-street, Rotherhithe*.—17. UPPER, is the continuation of the last.

**YORK-TERR., Kent-street-road**, is near the Bricklayers'-arms.

**YORK-TERR., Regent's-park**, is to the right and left on entering the park by York-gate, opposite Mary-le-bone new church. It is a very handsome range of first-rate dwelling houses from the designs of Mr. Nash.

**YOUNG'S-BLDES.**—1. is in *Horse-shoe-alley, Finsbury*.—2. is in *Rotherhithe-street*, about seven-eighths of a mile below the church.—3. is in *Old-street, St. Luke's*, nearly opposite the church.—4. is in *Church-alley, Basinghall-street*.

## Z.

**ZION CHAPEL and Sq.**—[See SION COLLEGE AND SQUARE.]

**ZOAR CHAPEL**, *Little Ayliffe-street, Goodman's-fields*, is a few yards from Red Lion-street.

**ZOAR PASSAGE**, *Waterloo-bridge-road*, is in Webber-street near the Cobourg Theatre.

**ZOAR-ST., Southwark**, is the second turning on the left hand side of Gravel-lane, going from Holland-street.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, THE GARDENS AND MUSEUM OF, are situated,—the gardens in the Regent's-park, northward of St. Katherine's Hospital, and at the north-west side of the grounds of the master's-house of that collegiate establishment, and the Museum at No. 33, Bruton-street.

The gardens are laid out with great taste, and the dens and cages of the various beasts and birds arranged in a manner that public curiosity may be safely gratified in examining their habits. The Museum contains many of the more tender species, and stuffed specimens. Cards to view them, at one shilling each person, can be obtained

of members, and without such cards no person can be admitted.

They are under the management of the Marquess of Lansdowne, *President*; the Duke of Somerset, the Earl of Darnley, the Earl of Egremont, Lord Auckland, Lord Stanley, and Charles Wall Baring, Esq., *Vice-Presidents*; twelve scientific members form the *Council*; Jas. Morrison, Esq., *Treasurer*, and N. A. Vigors, Esq., *Secretary*.

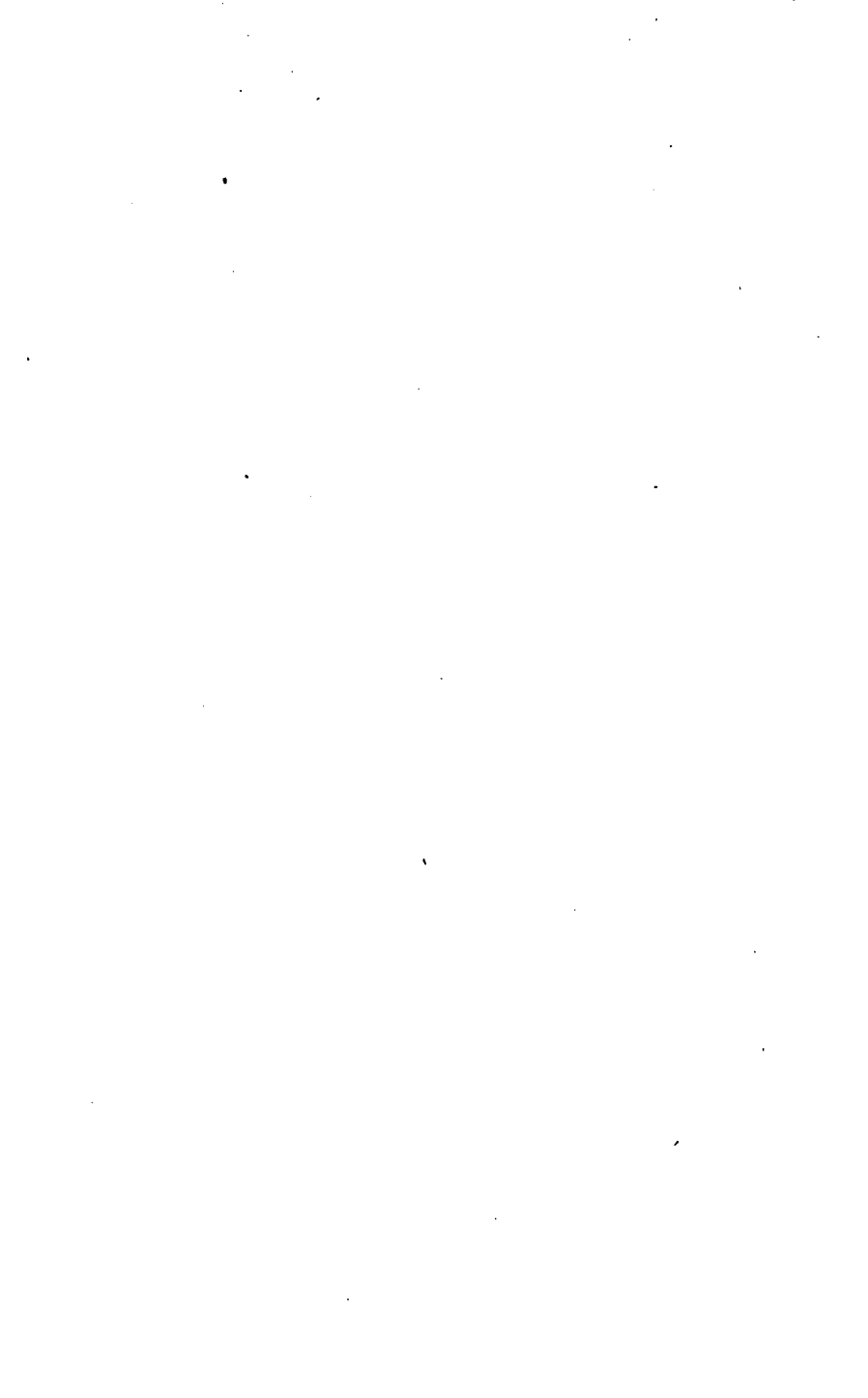
N.B. *Southwark Bridge will be found at the end of the Letter S, instead of its proper place.*

THE END.

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LONDON:

HENRY BAYLIS, JOHNSON'S-COURT, FLEET-STREET.





Ch

